"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk and variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,413. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1899.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

FOREIGN.—The decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case was publicly announced yesterday in Paris, quashing the verdict of the first court-martial and ordering a new court-martial to be held at Rennes, France, where the prisoner will be taken from his prison in French Guiana for a second trial. It is said that Germany will pay 25,000,000 pesetas to Spain for the Caroline and other islands, and that Spain will reserve three coaling stations there. Johann Strauss, the famous composer of dance music, is dead at Vienna. Earthquakes are reported in Montserat, British West Indies. Marquis Pidal has been elected President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. Lieut. Winston Leonard Churchill, youngest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, is making a distinct hit in British politics. United States Ambassador Choate has discussed Canadian issues including the Alaska boundary dispute with the Marquis of Salisbury, and it is now believed that the lines of arbitration between the three countries involved will be made easier. There is hope of an early liberation of Mrs. Maybrick through the efforts of Ambassador Choate.—Pages 1, 7, and 19.

Page 1.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of New York has been elected President of Brown University.

Senator Hanna intends to sail next Saturday for the South of France, where he will undergo a course of treatment for rheumatism.

It was announced yesterday that the publishing houses of Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company had formed an alliance entailing changes in the personnel of both concerns.

Bella Anderson, or Carrie Jones, the nurse who kidnapped Marion Clarke, says that the Barrows, whose tool she was, intended to steal many children and demand ransom for them. She is held in Union County Jail, in Elizabeth, N. J., to await action by New York officials.

Page 3.

There was little wind for the Knickerbocker Yacht Club regatta, sailed yesterday off College Point.

Squadron A arrived in Sing Sing yesterday on time, having ridden the twenty-one miles from Van Cortlandt Park in six hours.

Page 4.

The Yale men won the intercollegiate bicycle championships at Berkeley Oval yesterday.

The polo team of the Philadelphia Country Club defeated yesterday the team of the Westchester Club.

More than 10,000 persons witnessed yesterday the opening, under the auspices of the Recreation League, of the outdoor gymnasium in Seward Park.

At the Gravesend track yesterday High Order won the Hudson Stakes, Lothario the Carlton Stakes, and Judge Tarvin, Holland, Mauvilla, and Merry Prince the other races.

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James A. Tyng, L. H. Graham, and C. F. Watson were the victors in the chief events yesterday of the Baltusrol Club's tournament.

The Louisvilles defeated the New York baseball team yesterday by a score of 6 to 2. In Brooklyn the Clevelands were defeated by a score of 13 to 4.

Page 7.

President McKinley received the new Spanish Minister yesterday.

Followers of Mataafa say he will never recognize Tanu as King of Samoa.

Between twenty-five and thirty Indians were drowned in the Lake of Clouds yesterday. The two long boats containing a party crossing to the reservation collided.

Page 8.

Gen. Wood reports from Santiago that stories of brigandage in his district come from irresponsible persons and mean nothing.

Page 12.

It was learned yesterday that the disagreement between Major Gen. Roe and Brig. Gen. Butt will come before Gov. Roosevelt for settlement in a few days.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, had on board between thirty and forty passengers of the wrecked steamship Paris. Many of them told interesting stories of their experiences at the time of the accident.

Local bankers are not in the least disturbed by the reports that country banks are withdrawing and will continue to withdraw their business from this city because of the tax imposed on country checks for collection. They say that in the end the money will return here by the law of financial gravitation.

Page 17.

The wedding of Miss Marie Wainwright and Franklyn Roberts, her leading support, was a surprise in the theatrical profession.

John Eustis Jameson, M. P., appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against a Holland House bellboy, who was accused of having robbed him.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, notes that, while it is not precisely a dignified or an impressive fact, it is a fact nevertheless, that British domestic politics at this moment centre round the Mahdi's disinterred corpse. The proposed grant of £30,000 to Gen. Lord Kitchener will be fought vigorously by Morley and his supporters. The Dreyfus case is treated in detail, and new facts in relation to Esterhazy's recent confession are given. It is shown that not one jot or tittle of evidence remains against Dreyfus. It is stated that the authorities of the General Staff of the French Army were not only leagued in a conspiracy to fasten guilt upon an innocent man by methods of every conceivable baseness, but that among them were several positive thieves. Large secret service funds have gone regularly month by month into the pockets of these thieves. Count Esterhazy in addition to his confession already made, promises more of an interesting nature. Praise is accorded Zola and Francis de Pressensé, foreign editor of Le Temps, for their noble work in the Dreyfus case. Grau has arranged his dates for the coming American operatic season. In London it is not believed that Germany's new possessions in the Pacific will be of any value to that country.

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SENATOR HANNA GOING ABROAD.

Intends to Stay in the South of France Until Cured of Rheumatism.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Senator Hanna will probably leave Cleveland next Friday, and expects to sail on Saturday for Europe.

"My rheumatism has not improved at all of late," said the Senator to-day. "In fact, it has been growing worse, if anything, and I realized some time ago that I would have to do something.

"It took a great effort for me to delay going abroad until after the State convention. But the convention is over, and I can now leave the country with a clear conscience. I expect to start on Friday. I will not put in my time sightseeing, I can assure you. I will try to get my health back. I have been working so long for other people that I think it high time I should do something for myself. I will remain in the south of France until the rheumatism has entirely left me. On the advice of physicians, I will undergo a thorough course of treatment."

Senator Hanna will be accompanied by his wife, his daughter, Miss Ruth Hanna, his niece, Miss Lucia McCurdy, and Miss Phelps.

ANOTHER TRIAL IS GRANTED DREYFUS

Decision of the Court of Cassation Made Known.

SHOUTS OF "VIVE LA JUSTICE!"

Prisoner Will Be Taken to Rennes for Trial Immediately.

Crowds of People Heard the Announcement of the Court of Cassation—The Next Step Outlined.

PARIS, June 3.—The Court of Cassation to-day rendered a decision in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case and ordering a new court-martial, to sit at Rennes, sixty miles from Nantes, for the trial of the prisoner.

Previous to the announcement of the verdict, crowds of people assembled at the Palace of Justice and in its neighborhood, awaiting the decision. Perfect calm prevailed. When the doors of the Court of Cassation were opened an immense crowd of people attempted to rush through the entrance, and for a time there was great confusion and uproar.

The session opened at 3 o'clock, when the President of the court, Mazeau, after reminding the audience that all demonstrations were interdicted, gave judgment in the following tenor: The court, after hearing the report of the Premier President of the Civil Chamber, the Prosecutor General's findings and the application of Maitre Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, in the new Article 443, Paragraph 4, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the effect that a revision of judgment can be demanded when new facts are produced or unknown documents showing the innocence of the condemned; in view of the judgment of Oct. 29, 1898, rendered by the Criminal Chamber, ordering an inquiry and declaring that the demand for a revision of the Dreyfus case was presented in proper form; in view of the results of said inquiry, in view of the presentation to the court-martial of a secret document bearing the words "Ce canaille de D—," and seeing that the communication of this document is proved by the depositions of M. Casimir-Perier, Gen. Mercier, and Gen. de Boisdeffre, and seeing that M. Casimir-Perier has declared he heard from Gen. Mercier that the document bearing the words "Ce canaille de D—," submitted to the court-martial, was believed to indicate Dreyfus, and that in addition Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre, who were invited to say whether they knew if said communication had occurred, refused to reply, thus acknowledging it; seeing that by the revelations subsequent to the verdict the communication to the court-martial of a document was capable of influencing their minds, and now regarded as applicable to Dreyfus, constitutes a new fact calculated to establish the innocence of Dreyfus; seeing that the crime charged against Dreyfus consisted of furnishing to a foreign power secret documents connected with the national defense, accompanying which was a missive styled a bordereau, undated, unsigned, and written on filigraned paper which is no longer manufactured, and that two authenticated letters, written on the identical paper, dated contemporaneously with the bordereau, were discovered in the house of Esterhazy, the writing upon which experts have declared to be the same as that of the bordereau, which facts were unknown to the court-martial, tend to establish the innocence of Dreyfus; seeing that the alleged confessions of Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun-Renaud are disproved, in view of these arguments and without submitting others, the court quashes and annuls the verdict of condemnation of Dec. 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus, by the First Court-Martial of the Military Government of Paris, and sends the accused before a court-martial at Rennes, to be specially appointed to conduct the new trial.

This judgment is to be printed and transcribed on the docket of the first court-martial, alongside the decision which is annulled.

The decision, which was pronounced at 3:40 P. M., says the prisoner is to be retried on the following question: 'Is Dreyfus guilty of having, in 1894, practiced machinations or had communication with a foreign power or its agents, with the view of facilitating acts of hostilities in the case of a war with France, or having furnished the means therefor by furnishing notes or documents retraced on the bordereau?"

The audience received the decision with cries of "Vive la justice! Vive la loi!"

Premier Dupuy has summoned the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, War, Navy, and the Colonies to meet to-morrow morning in order to confer upon the measures to be taken to bring Dreyfus back to France.

Calmness prevailed throughout the evening and the boulevards and cafés presented their ordinary aspect. The evening papers, which gave the text of the judgment of the Court of Cassation, were eagerly bought, but did not produce any sensation. The public generally accepted the decision as a logical result of the recent revelations.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that alarming news has been received by the Colonial Office respecting the health of Dreyfus.

LAW IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

The decision of the Court of Cassation rests upon the established facts that a document was shown to the Dreyfus Court Martial behind the back of the defendant; that this document was the letter containing the phrase 'Ce (cette) canaille de D—" which Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, had declared to President Casimir-Périer referred to Dreyfus, and that the statement of Capt. Lebrun-Renaud that Dreyfus had confessed to him was disproved.

The functions of the Court of Cassation, besides deciding questions of law, include the reviewing of certain criminal cases that are brought to its attention in the proper manner. In most cases anybody interested may petition the court to review a case. There is one exception. Where a petition is based "on a new fact or new documents unknown at the period of the first trial * * * tending to establish the innocence of the condemned person," the petition must be made to the Minister of Justice, who, if he find the proof sufficient to establish the question of reasonable doubt, shall order the court to review the case.

It was in this way that the revision of the Dreyfus case has been brought about. The petition of Mme. Dreyfus to Minister Sarrien included the statement that the Henry forgery tended to discredit other testimony given before the court-martial, and made the charge that because of the introduction of secret evidence the trial had been illegal.

The court could have made its decision in one of three ways: It could have denied the prayer for revision, it could have declared the condemned man innocent, or it could have done just what it has done—ordered a new trial.

The quashing of the sentence of the court-martial was a necessary preparation to ordering a new trial, and does not constitute "annulation de jugement." The code is very clear on this point. "Annulation de jugement"—declaring a sentence contrary to law—with the consequent action of prosecuting the Judges is a function of the Minister of Justice alone. Still, the decision of the court often gives the grounds on which this may be done, as in the present case. It now becomes incumbent upon the Minister of Justice to take action in the prescribed manner.

VIOLATIONS BY THE COURT-MARTIAL

Here again the code is plain. The decision of the court establishes as a fact that Article 101 of the Code de Justice Militaire was violated by the first court-martial. This article declares in substance that all the evidence in a case must be made known to the defendant and to his counsel.

Article 441 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle describes the manner in which the Minister of Justice may proceed against Judges who have violated the military law above cited. In a similar manner Gen. Mercier, whose criminal action is established, if not defined, in the decision, may be proceeded against.

As so much has recently been said concerning the "Ce canaille de D—" document mentioned in the decision it may prove of interest here to tell all about it. The letter of which the above phrase forms a part was one of a series exchanged between Lieut. Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché, and his colleague of the Italian Embassy, Lieut. Col. Panizzardi, in 1893-4. These letters were personal in character and contained bits of society gossip. They were secured by French spies connected with the Secret Intelligence Department, photographed, and allowed to proceed on their way. The letter particularly referred to tells of a certain "M. D—," who objected to the attention that the writer (Schwarzkoppen) was paying to his wife, and after dealing in certain personalities, by which it is inferred that "M. D—" was attempting to blackmail the gallant attaché, the note ended with the phrase: "Décidément ce [cette] canaille de D— devient trop exigeante." ("Decidedly this rascal D— is becoming difficult to please.")

It is this letter that, according to the decision of the Cour de Cassation, Gen. Mercier declared to the President of the French Republic, referred to Dreyfus, and it is the famous passage in this letter, read with the name of "Dreyfus" in place of the initial "D" that secured the conviction of the prisoner.

CASIMIR-PERIER'S RESIGNATION.

The decision of the Court of Cassation also throws some light on the resignation of M. Casimir-Périer of the Presidency, which occurred Jan. 15, 1895. Following the semi-official statement in Le Figaro of Nov. 28, 1894, that Germany was the Government with which Dreyfus had been dealing, von Münster, the German Ambassador in Paris, called on President Casimir-Périer for an explanation. On the following day Gen. Mercier was asked to acquaint the members of the Cabinet with the facts of Dreyfus's guilt. What he said is intimated in the text of yesterday's decision. The account of what then followed is taken from a contemporaneous and authoritative source:

"Three depositions were made by von Münster to M. Dupuy, President of the Council, and to M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, three times, and to each of these men, the Ambassador stated that * * * never, directly or indirectly, had Capt. Dreyfus been in communication with the German Government. Finally he offered himself as a witness before the court-martial. Dreading the violence of the attacks from the Radical press, the Government took no further notice of these depositions than to publish, through the Havas Agency, two ambiguous articles."

On Jan. 13 President Casimir-Périer had a long conference with Gen. Mercier. On the 14th the Dupuy Ministry resigned, owing to the fact that it was unable to maintain a majority in the Chamber in regard to railway conventions, and on the 15th the President resigned, after a long interview with the German Ambassador. A number of reasons have been assigned for this resignation.

In regard to Capt. Lebrun-Renaud's statement mentioned in the decision, this first received the sanction of authority by Minister of War Cavaignac in his speech of July 7, 1898. Lebrun-Renaud also swore to the statement before the Court of Cassation. He declared that Dreyfus said to him after his arrest:

"The Minister knows that I am innocent; he sent word to me to that effect in prison by Du Paty de Clam, and he knows that if I took certain documents they are unimportant ones, and it was only that I might obtain documents of importance," (de rerieux.)

This alleged confession has been interpreted, owing to its self-contradictory features, in many ways. The Court of Cassation now repudiates it.

FUTURE PROCEDURE.

And now, what will the decision of the Cour de Cassation entail upon the prisoner of the Ile du Diable? What will be the future process of law in his case? In answering these questions, one or two features that characterized the first court-martial should be borne in mind.

The Dreyfus court-martial of Dec. 19-22, 1894, was composed of the following officers: Col. Maurel, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry, President; Lieut. Col. Echerman, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry; Commandants Frorentin and Patron of the One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth; Commandant Gallet, Fourth Mounted Chasseurs; Capts. Roche, Thirty-ninth Line, and Freystoetter, Marine Infantry. Commandant Brisset conducted the prosecution as commissary of the Government.

According to certain minutes of the procedure recently revealed, on the assembling of the witnesses, Commandant Brisset demanded that the latter be heard in camera. Maître Demange, the counsel for Dreyfus, opposed this. He said: "Since the only piece of evidence [the bordereau]—"

Here he was interrupted by Col. Maurel, who said: "There are other interests at stake than those merely of the accusation and defense."

The acte d'accusation, or indictment, was then read, and the witnesses called.

THE 1894 VERDICT.

On Dec. 22. "The single question having been put to the members of the court, 'Is Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, Captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, détailed for staff duty and to successive details in the separate departments in the General Army Staff, guilty of having in 1894, at Paris, delivered to a foreign power, or to its agents, documents concerning the national defense? and has he thus dealt with or had communication with that foreign power, with the effect of inducing it to commit hostilities against France or of furnishing it with means thereto?' the court declares unanimously, 'Guilty,' and hereby do condemn Alfred Dreyfus, whose titles are given above, unanimously, to the punishment of perpetual banishment in some fortified place."

As the crime with which ex-Capt. Dreyfus is charged is one concerning the national defense his trial may be held anywhere on French territory. The choosing of the new court-martial devolves upon Minister of War Krantz. The first court-martial, as has been seen, was held in Camera, and there was no civil authority on law present at the secret deliberations. Should the President of the second court-martial so decree, the second trial may proceed in the same way. In English and American law the rights of the individual are considered superior to considerations of State. In France this is not so. It is left entirely within the hands of the Judges to decide whether certain procedure is likely to be hazardous to established principles or to questions of State policy, domestic or international; and they govern the proceedings of the court according.

Dreyfus will now be tried in accord with allegations in the original indictment in which the only incriminating document was the bordereau. The code permits the introduction of fresh evidence, however. But this evidence must first be submitted to the Court of Cassation for approval.

If the second court-martial shall fully establish the innocence of Dreyfus, he may then demand full compensation from the State and complete rehabilitation for the injustice done him.

THE NEW COURT-MARTIAL.

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PARIS, June 3.—The Court of Cassation revises the Dreyfus case and orders a new trial before a court-martial at Rennes. Every one expected this decision; still it caused a hush of astonishment. It was received in court with jubilant cries of "Vive la Justice!" The Jewish world rejoiced at the Saturday afternoon services in the synagogues.

Telephone messages from the law courts apprised the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the decision. In the former there is a strong Dreyfusite majority. In the latter the Dreyfusites are in the minority, but are extremely energetic and aggressive. The Rights are thoroughly anti-Dreyfusite. The announcement of the decision was posted in the lobby, which happened to be crowded,

Continued on Page 2.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Still at Work on the Various Proposals for Arbitration—Several Plans to be Welded.

THE HAGUE, June 3.—The Drafting Committee of the Peace Conference to-day held an important meeting, at which M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation; Sir Julian Pauncefote, chief of the British delegation, and Count Higra, chief of the Italian delegation, were present.

Articles 7 to 12 of the Russian proposal bearing on arbitration were agreed to almost without modification, though the American delegates declared that they could not admit the provisions of Article 10 that monetary questions and questions concerning intereceanic canals should be compulsorily submitted to an arbitration tribunal.

The entire Committee on Mediation and Arbitration will meet on Monday to review the work accomplished by the Drafting Committee. The latter will take up on Wednesday the most important question of all—Article 13, which deals with the establishment of an arbitration court.

It is expected that the American, British, and Russian proposals will be welded into one, and there is every indication of a universal desire to reach the establishment of a system of permanent arbitration, the German delegates, whose opposition formerly was feared, declaring themselves as desirous as the other members of the conference to arrive at such a conclusion.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Hague Peace Conference has largely occupied public attention this week. All the papers have freely commented on its doings. The news that it had really taken up the subject of international arbitration came as a great surprise to many. The leading papers at first refused to believe it.

The Kreuz-Zeitung, often the reflector of the views of the army and upper circles, acknowledged that Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Andrew D. White have played a clever game on M. De Staal, and then declared that the idea of arbitration of such a sweeping nature as Great Britain proposed was untenable and out of the question so far as Germany was concerned, as it would open the door to constant foreign interference in the internal affairs of nations.

THE PRESIDENCY OF BROWN.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of New York Elected to the Vacancy by the Corporation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of New York has been elected President of Brown University. The name of Dr. Faunce was reported by a special nominating committee, and his election was unanimous, twenty-one of the forty-five members of the corporation being present.

A member of the Nominating Committee stated to-day that that body would not be likely to make the mistake twice of inviting a man who would decline the invitation, referring to the Rev. Dr. Taylor, President of Vassar, who refused to accept the nomination This is taken to mean that Dr. Faunce will accept the call to Brown.

A petition from the students asking permission to build bonfires on the campus at celebrations was referred by the corporation to the Faculty, with full power to act. A resolution was passed instructing the Senior Fellow, the Chancellor, and the Secretary of the corporation to prepare resolutions indorsing the movement to raise $2,000,000 endowment. These resolutions are to be presented at a meeting of the corporation the latter part of this month. The corporation's resolution announced the policy of the university to be for strengthening existing departments rather than establishing new ones.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, received a telegram from the Brown University Corporation last evening stating that he had been elected President of that institution. The official letter bearing the news is expected on Monday.

Dr. Faunce will not say that he will accept the Presidency. "I must think it over," he said last night; "and it will take some time to think it over. I can only say that I have been honored by Brown University, but I have made no decision regarding the acceptance of the Presidency."

The Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which Dr. Faunce is President, held a special meeting last night to urge their pastor not to accept the position. The meeting was largely attended, but was held with closed doors. Several of the members of the class spoke, and appealed to Dr. Faunce to remain with the church, mentioning the good work that he had accomplished since he had been its pastor. One member said: "There are many men who can fill the President's chair of Brown University, but only one who can fill the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church."

Dr. Faunce answered at length, and said that he could never be parted from the memories of the church wherever he went, and he had not gone anywhere yet. He thanked the members of the class for the interest they had shown, and closed by saying, "but I must go where God calls me."

Dr. Faunce was born in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 15, 1859. He fitted for college at Concord, N. H., and entered Brown University in 1876. He won the Greek prize, the prize for elocution, and was class orator at commencement. He was graduated from Newtown Theological Seminary in 1884, and was ordained pastor of the Springfield (Mass.) Baptist Church in August of the same year. He remained in Springfield until 1890, when he accepted the call from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Dr. Faunce has been resident preacher during two periods at Harvard University, and is announced for a third period this year. He was instructor in mathematics at Brown University in 1881-2, and then went abroad to study German and philosophy at the University of Jena. In 1894 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Brown University.

He made a deep impression on the Brown students when he preached the baccalaureate sermon in 1897. In effective public speaking, in progressive conservatism, and in his power over young men, Dr. Faunce is considered a particularly strong man for Brown.

NEW WHISKY TRUST FORMING?

Reported Pennsylvania Combination with $30,000,000 Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Evening Telegraph to-day prints the following:

"The organization of the Hannis Distilling Company, Moore & Sinnott, J. A. Dougherty & Sons, and the Philadelphia Pure Rye Distilling Company of this city, and several other like concerns in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, into a whisky trust will be effected on July 1. The Manhattan Trust Company of New York is underwriting the project, and it is said that capitalists who control the other whisky combines, American Spirits Company and the Kentucky Warehousing Company, are also largely interested in the latest trust.

"The name of the concern, which will include the leading local distillers, will be the Philadelphia and Maryland Pure Rye Distilling Company, and the capitalization will be $30,000,000. The syndicate has already accepted the Hannis plant, the options expiring thereon on May 1, and the options on others will expire July 1.

"It is said that the amalgamation of all the whisky trusts is being seriously considered, and that such an outcome is looked for."

$15,000,000 Car Wheel Company.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—The International Car Wheel Company, capital $15,000,000, was incorporated to-day. The company will manufacture car trucks and wheels. The incorporators are: P. H. Griffin, T. Guilford Smith of Buffalo; Edgar McDougall, T. J. Dummond, Montreal; Albert D. Bosson, Boston; H. L. Satterlee, New York; Howard K. Wood, Jersey City, and J. Fred Pierson, Ramapo, N. Y.

Montauk Steamboat Company Lt'd.
Steamer to Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, Greenport, and Orient. See excursion column for full particulars.—Adv.

PUBLISHERS IN ALLIANCE

Harper & Brothers and S. S. McClure Company Make a Deal.

FUTURE PLANS NOT ANNOUNCED

Management and Principal Officers of Both Concerns Will Remain Unchanged.

Announcement was made yesterday that the publishing houses of Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company had formed an alliance entailing changes in the personnel of both concerns. The effect of this coalition, it was said by members of both firms, would be the realizing of specific publication plans. What these plans are could not be learned, though it was stated that none of the publications of the interested firms would be affected.

There will be no change in the management of either company beyond the selection of members of each for officers in the other. John W. Harper, the President of Harper & Brothers, will become Second Vice President of the S. S. McClure Company, and J. Henry Harper and H. Sleeper Harper will assume offices in the same company. S. S. McClure will be elected a Vice President of Harper & Brothers, and John S. Phillips, Albert B. Brady, and Frank N. Doubleday will become officers in that firm.

S. S. McClure, the founder of the company which bears his name, sailed for Europe yesterday. John S. Phillips, who has been associated with him for years, explained the deal which had been made between the two firms. Mr. Phillips said: "The arrangement between Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company is an alliance, rather than a consolidation. The management and principal officers of both companies remain unchanged.

"Mr. McClure and some of his associates will hold the minor offices in Harper & Brothers and some of the members of Harper & Brothers will become officers in the S. S. McClure Company. We have had certain publishing plans that it seems could be better carried on by a coalition of this sort. It is impossible to say more than that the alliance is made with a view of realizing certain specific publication plans. We cannot at this time speak definitely about these plans."

In speaking of the alliance John W. Harper said yesterday: "We have some plans looking toward developments in the magazine world in a field in which Mr. McClure has been very successful. Mr. McClure believes, too, that our facilities would enable us to carry out together certain important publishing plans of his, since we have one of the largest printing plants in the country. So, finding a number of points of common interest, we decided to work together.

"To that end several of our people have become interested in the S. S. McClure Company, and Mr. McClure, with his associates, has become interested in Harper & Brothers. We regard Mr. McClure and his associates, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Doubleday, among the most successful men in the publishing world, and although we had the very highest opinion of their abilities before we entered upon this matter, an investigation of their business showed that they had done a great deal more than even we had imagined.

"We therefore become Mr. McClure and his associates, and, while we do not contemplate any marked changes and will manage the business in the same conservative manner that has characterized the house, yet the new developments which this will bring us will no doubt inure very greatly to our benefit."

The firm of Harper & Brothers was founded in 1817 by James Harper, afterward Mayor of New York, with whom was associated his brother John, under the firm name of J. & J. Harper. In 1833 Joseph Wesley Harper and Fletcher Harper, were admitted to the copartnership, and the name of the firm was changed to Harper & Brothers, under which title it has remained ever since. At first the firm devoted itself entirely to the publication of books, in which they met with phenomenal success.

In 1850 Harper's Magazine was established, and seven years later Harper's Weekly was started. In 1867, Harper's Bazar was issued for the first time, and in 1881 the publication of Harper's Young People was begun. About this time the establishment the firm occupied its present quarters, at Frankfort and Pearl Streets.

In 1853 the business home of the firm was destroyed by a fire which consumed stock and plates valued at over $1,000,000, on which there was only $250,000 insurance. This catastrophe only served to impel the members of the firm to greater effort, and before the embers had cooled, arrangements had been made with printers in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia for the reproducing of their books, and plans for the construction of the present building were well under way.

James Harper, the head of the original firm, died on March 27, 1869, as the result of being thrown from his carriage in a runaway accident. He was succeeded by Joseph Wesley Harper, who died on Feb. 14 of the following year. Shortly after the death of his two brothers, John Harper withdrew from active business, and the firm was reorganized by the admission of several of the sons of the original partners. Fletcher Harper, the last of the four brothers, died on May 29, 1877.

Since then and up to the present time, the business has always been in the Harper family. In 1897 the firm was incorporated. The present firm consists of John W. Harper, President; James Thorne Harper, Secretary; Henry S. Harper, Treasurer, and John W., Henry S., Joseph Henry, John, James Thorne, Horatio R., and James Harper, Directors. The capitalization is $2,000,000.

The other firm which is a party to the alliance is of comparatively recent date. It was established in 1884, when S. S. McClure, who was for some time connected with the Century Company, started a news and literary press association, which furnished articles on special subjects for newspapers throughout the country. Subsequently, Mr. McClure conceived the idea of publishing a low-priced magazine, and from the start his success was far beyond even his expectations. About two years ago Frank N. Doubleday was taken into the firm, and the publication of books was begun.

For many years Mr. Doubleday had been in the employ of the Scribners, for whom he had charge of the publication of the "Outward Bound" Edition of the works of Rudyard Kipling. After entering into business with Mr. McClure, he was largely instrumental in obtaining the services of Mr. Kipling for the new firm. Under his direction, the series of stories which compose "The Day's Work," Mr. Kipling's latest book, were gathered together. The book publishing department of the S. S. McClure Company is conducted as the Doubleday & McClure Company.

The officers of the S. S. McClure Company are: President—Samuel S. McClure; Secretary—Albert B. Brady; Treasurer—John S. Phillips; Directors—S. S. McClure, Robert McClure, Frank N. Doubleday, John S. Phillips, Albert B. Brady, and Edwin C. Martin. The company is capitalized at $100,000.

Oil Lease on a Pine Board.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 3.—An oil lease executed by Josephine Passeo to W. R. Myers, written upon a pine board, was admitted to record here to-day. Myers, who is an employe of the Lunts Torpedo Company, had examined the property, when Miss Passeo's brother, who had her power of attorney, appeared. Myers desired to lease the Passeo farm, and offered a bonus and $60 a year for it. The offer was accepted, and Myers, having no paper on hand, and fearing that someone else would get ahead of him, proposed that the document be drawn up and acknowledged on a board.

Democrats Win at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 3.—The Democrats elected their entire municipal ticket to-day, with the exception of the City Solicitor, and secured eleven out of thirteen Councilmen. The successful candidate for Mayor is Dr. John C. Fahey. He was elected by about 500 majority over George W. Bush, Republican.

Increased Steamship Service
By Plant Line Boston to Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown. Literature, 290 Broadway.—Adv.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Vigorous Campaign Begun Against the Rebels at the Mouth of Laguna de Bay.

MANILA, June 4.—A vigorous campaign was begun yesterday against Gen. Pio del Pilar's force of 2,000 rebels in the foothills at the mouth of Laguna de Bay and in the towns of Cainta, Taytay, and Antipolo, under the supervision of Gen. Lawton. Gen. Hall, with twenty-five hundred men, moved southeast from the Pumping Station, and Col. Whalley, who relieved Gen. King in command of his brigade, proceeded east from San Pedro Macati, the two divisions approaching each other.

Col. Whalley captured Cainta with small loss, the rebels fleeing before the advance of the United States troops. Gen. Hall drove the Filipinos from the vicinity of Mariquina, sweeping them toward Col. Whalley's column.

MANY TOWNS IN DARKNESS.

Fire in an Electric Plant at Mount Vernon Destroys the Supply of Light.

It was reported early this morning that fire had started in the switch room of the Union and North River Electric Light Company, at Mount Vernon, and had destroyed all of the attachments.

As a result of the fire Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, and New Rochelle are in total darkness.

Extra men are at work repairing the damage, but it is reported that it may be days before light can be furnished to the towns supplied by the company.

KILLED BY STORM IN KANSAS.

Two Dead, Several Injured, a Round House Leveled, and Crops Damaged.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—Two people were killed, and several were injured in a fierce storm general throughout Kansas late last night and this morning. A deluge of rain, amounting to from three to four inches, was followed by a wind storm approaching the proportions of a tornado.

Near Valley Centre Mrs. William Thompson, sixty years of age, was struck by lightning and killed, and eleven miles northeast of Stafford George W. Ritter was killed and two of his family were injured, their house being blown away. At Pratt the Santa Fé roundhouse was leveled and near Abilene crops were damaged by the overflowing of creeks.

O. H. P. BELMONT SLIGHTED?

Discourteously Treated at the Bimetallic Club's Banquet in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—O. H. P. Belmont made a trip to Louisville especially to accept an invitation to be present at the banquet given to W. J. Bryan by the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, and found himself discourteously treated, all because he is considered a "gold bug," though a Democrat.

When it was found that Mr. Belmont had been invited to come here many appeals were made to President Tarvin of the league to prevent his coming. Protests fell around Tarvin like flies about a sugar barrel, but he declared he had nothing to do with the invitation and blamed the Executive Committee. Mr. Belmont attended the various meetings of the league, but was not called upon to speak. At the Bryan banquet he was not even on the list of speakers. There were many calls for him, but ex-Senator Blackburn refused to deviate the order of speakers.

Finally at 1 o'clock this morning, when two-thirds of the people had gone, Mr. Belmont was called. He spoke against trusts, but was received coolly.

NO MAIL FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Action of Texas Authorities Is Causing Complaint in That State.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 3.—No mail has entered Texas from New Orleans since May 29, and the business men of this State who have important connections with New Orleans are loud in complaint of the action of those in authority in keeping their mail back. This remarkable condition of affairs is the direct outcome of the quarantine established against New Orleans by State Health Officer Blunt several days ago on account of the yellow fever case in that city. The marine hospital service physicians reported to the United States postal authorities that there was no need for fumigating mail originating or passing through the New Orleans Post Office destined for Texas, and Dr. Blunt has positively refused to permit the entrance of such mail into the State unless it has been fumigated. The State and postal authorities have been at loggerheads over the question ever since the quarantine was declared, and as a result business interests are suffering.

Dr. Blunt stated to-day that the fumigation process could be conducted in the New Orleans Post Office at an insignificant cost per day. He received a letter from Superintendent Gaines of the Railway Mail Service to-day, in which the latter says: "The Marine Hospital people report to the department at Washington that there is no yellow fever in New Orleans, and that fumigation would be an unnecessary expense. They therefore will not order fumigation. I desire to call your attention to the very large business interests of the people of Texas that are being interfered with by Quarantine."

Gov. Sayers wired to Surgeon General Walter Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington as follows:

"Please see the Postmaster General and get him to order mail from New Orleans to Texas fumigated, and if no other case of yellow fever occurs in New Orleans within the next six days, quarantine regulations will be relaxed. Private but reliable information leads us to doubt the accuracy of official reports as to the yellow fever situation."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Friday night in the Middle Rocky Mountain region has moved rapidly to North Dakota, increasing in intensity, Bismarck reporting a pressure of 29.22 inches, and Huron a southeast wind of forty-four miles an hour.

Rain has fallen in the Missouri and Northern Mississippi Valley and the Upper Lake region.

Storm signals are displayed on Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and Pepin.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	60	67	70
6 A. M.	58	65	69
9 A. M.	64	70	73
12 M.	69	77	81
3 P. M.	68	79	82
6 P. M.	66	79	78
9 P. M.	63	69	75
12 P. M.	60	67	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows

Printing House Square	75
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1898	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

and that his peculiar demeanor is due to the fact that he expects the paper to help him through when the pinch comes. The fact that some other newspapers at once hinted at the existence of a state of affairs as outlined was enough, the police say, to change all the plans, and it is impossible to foreshadow what the consequences will be should the suspicions of the detectives be found to be well founded.

After a sleepless night, during which she cried often and bitterly, Bella Anderson was yesterday taken from the house of Detective Kelly in Summit, where she was kept during Friday night, and brought to the county jail in Elizabeth. She was first conducted to the office of Justice Hughes and put through a preliminary examination. Mrs. Henderson, the young girl's aunt, accompanied her and tried to cheer her through the trying ordeal.

THE POLICE READ THE PAPERS.

Meanwhile Detectives Price and Campbell, having read their morning papers early and learned that the girl was in custody, started off post haste for Summit. They were in the Justice's office when Bella was brought in, and they at once presented the warrant issued by Police Justice Meade in this city on Friday. Campbell asked that the woman be turned over to the detectives as representing the New York authorities, but City Counsel Williams contended that this course was not permissible without extradition papers. Mrs. Henderson asked that the prisoner be admitted to bail, but this the New York detectives earnestly opposed. Justice Hughes finally decided to hold the girl without bail to await the action of the New York authorities.

Bella, Kelly, and two other officers, followed by the crowd that had gathered in the Justice's office and in the neighborhood, then went across the street to the Summit Hotel to await the arrival of Arthur Clarke from New York, he having been told to come on at once to identify the nurse. A few minutes after the party entered the hotel Mr. Clarke arrived, accompanied by Detective Funston. The girl saw him directly he entered, and she reddened to the roots of her hair. Then she hung her head, while tears ran down her cheeks.

Mr. Clarke walked directly up to the girl, who trembled at his approach. He looked at her steadily for a minute, as if debating what to say, and then exclaimed:

"Hello, Carrie; you led us a long chase, didn't you?"

The girl shuddered and muttered an inaudible reply. Clarke and Detective Funston then left the room, and the girl, with Kelly and the local detectives, drove to Elizabeth.

The girl prisoner had been expected there, and many persons on foot and on bicycles followed the carriage up the street to the jail. During all the ride Bella kept her head bowed and wept silently. The commitment on which the girl is held is as follows:

State of New Jersey, Union County, ss.:
To the Constables, Sheriff, and Keeper of the jail of said county:

Whereas Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, stands charged before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, that the said Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, is a fugitive from justice from the State of New York, and requisition papers will be issued for her return to the said State on the charge of abduction of a child, these are therefore in the name of the State of New Jersey to require you said Constables, or any one of you, to take the said Bella Anderson and deliver her safely to the Sheriff of said county, or keeper of the common jail thereof at the said jail, who is required to receive the body of the said Bella Anderson into his jail and custody, and her safety to keep until such requisition papers are obtained, not exceeding thirty days, and thence deliver by due course of law, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal this 3d day of June, 1899. JOHN W. HUGHES,
Justice of the Peace.

The detectives stood by while Bella gave her pedigree. She said her name was Bella Anderson; that she was foreign born; twenty-one years old; had been in this country twelve years, and was married. She said that a year ago she was secretly married to Joseph Pine, a stationary engineer in Jersey City. He is now supposed to be in Newport, and the girl was much worried because he would hear of her disgrace. While there is not the faintest suspicion attaching to Pine, the police see in this another incentive for the girl to act as she has done. They believe that Bella hoped to impress her husband with her cleverness, and surprise him with her show of wealth when she received her share of the ransom money. She said that Barrow told her she could go to Europe with the money she got, and she said she hoped to be able to take "Joe" with her.

FOND OF BABY MARION.

It is evident from the girl's story that she was very fond of Baby Marion, and would have tried to keep harm from coming to her. She says the baby hated the Barrow woman, and cried whenever she took her. Bella slept with the baby in Sloatsburg, and said that when she saw the little one playing and seemingly not fretting for her parents her conscience was relieved.

"Marion and I had so many good romps," said the girl, with the innocent air of a country girl unable to conceive the enormity of her crime.

When she was sent back to New York and given money she bought a bicycle with it and rode around where there were policemen, presumably in the neighborhood of Headquarters. She enjoyed the fact that when she laughed at the sleuths who were "scouring the city" for her they thought she was flirting with them. Then, when finally told by Barrow that she must go somewhere, she went at once to her former home, the place of all others where she would be most likely to be found.

The police contend that all these things show that the girl was dominated by a stronger mind, and it is their opinion that the Barrow woman was the dominating influence. Already there is the ever-ready talk of hypnotism as attached to the case, but whatever this may amount to, it is thought that the demeanor of the girl will show her not to have been hardened, and will in all probability result in making her expiation lighter than it would otherwise have been. It is understood that she will not be allowed to turn State's evidence with any promise of immunity. She and her accomplices can be readily convicted without that.

It is understood that search is being made for a man named Hughes, a hunchback who lodged with the Barrows at the Mills Hotel Annex, 13 Varick Place. Hughes disappeared from the hole about a week ago. It is said that he had plenty of money and spent it freely. It was also reported that he was or had been a bookkeeper in the employ of Naughton & Co., contractors, but one of the heads of the firm last night denied that any man answering Hughes's description was employed in their offices.

Capt. McCluesky said a requisition for Bella Anderson would be made without delay.

Concerning the action of the Rockland County officials in refusing to give up the Barrows, he waxed sarcastic.

"I shouldn't wonder, he said, "if they are holding a cabinet council up there to consider the advisability of requesting the extradition of Carrie Jones from New Jersey. Maybe, though, now the rewards have practically been distributed, they won't be so anxious to hold the prisoners."

MAY APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Asked whether he proposed, in the event of his being unable to obtain the Barrows, to appeal to Gov. Roosevelt, he declared that he had not decided yet what action he would take.

"The Rockland County officials," he said, "have a perfect right under the law to keep the prisoners, and the Governor could only exercise moral suasion. I have no doubt, however, that were he to request them to turn the Barrows over to us they would do so."

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who in the event of the kidnapping case being transferred to this county will be assigned as the prosecutor, yesterday said:

"I think the question of comity between the counties will prevail, and all reasoning points to that result. While the whole State, and, indeed, the whole world, is interested in a case of this kind, nevertheless New York City is the birthplace of this cruel and inhuman crime, and every person feels personally interested in the great outrage that has been committed, and apart from all legal consideration, is profoundly interested sentimentally in its own children, and anxious that swift punishment overtake the offenders.

The Penal Code defines the crime of kidnapping to have been committed when a person wilfully leads, takes, entices away, or detains a child with intent to keep or conceal it from its parents, guardian, or other person having the lawful care or control thereof or to extort or obtain money or reward for the return or disposition of the child or with intent to steal any article about or on the person of the child.

"That an indictment for kidnapping may be tried either in the county in which the offense was committed or in any county through or in which the person kidnapped or confined was taken or kept while under confinement or restraint. The crime is punishable by imprisonment for not more than fifteen years. The District Attorney of this county has every means and facilities for the prompt and vigorous prosecution of this case."

BELLA'S BROTHER.

Inquiry was made last night at the apartment houses at 124, 126, and 128 East Twenty-fourth Street as to the whereabouts of Samuel Anderson, the brother of Bella Anderson, who, it was reported, had been prowling about the Rockland County Jail yesterday. It had been said that Anderson was missing from the flats, where he was employed as assistant janitor.

One of the janitor's aids said that Anderson was not missing, but had left the city early in the morning, on receipt of a telegram from Sheriff Kelly of Summit, N. J., telling him to come to that place at once. The janitor knew all about this, it was explained, and Anderson had not left his work without permission. His mother lives in Summit, it was said.

Anderson is about twenty-one years old. He is much worried over his sister's plight. He is thought well of by his employer.

"Things Ill Gotten Are Ill Spent."

This is true of the man whose physical condition has forced him to call upon his nerves to sustain the rest of his system. The overdrawn business man is overdrawn because he lacks capital. The capital of the physical man is pure, wholesome, life-giving blood.

Make this capital for yourself and do not overdraw. The best blood-giving banker is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It lends and gives interest, too. You cannot beat that. If your physical bank account is low, see what this banker will do for you.

Weakness—*"My daughter was weak and lost her appetite. We recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as it cured her." Wm. F. Haynes, Brysonia, Pa.*

The Blood—*"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Etta M. Hager, Athol, Mass.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE BARROWS HINT AT A STORY

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., June 3.—When George Beauregard Barrow, alias J. J. McNally, alias James Wilson, alias Mark Beauregard, was informed in his cell to-day of the arrest of Bella Anderson, he maintained the same silence he has kept ever since his arrest, simply saying, "I have nothing to say." Not even a change of expression could be noticed.

His wife at first seemed even more indifferent than he over the matter. When asked if they did not want the morning papers they said: "No, we know enough about this case already."

Both stuck to the idea that when the proper time comes for them to talk they will do so, and would say something. Mrs. Wilson seems to be even more careful of divulging anything than her husband, for when a note was sent in to them informing them of the fact that their dupe had been arrested and asking Barrow if he had anything to say he took the proffered pencil and prepared to write his answer. He was stopped by his wife, who told him not to write anything. He sent back word that he had nothing to say.

As to the source whence he received the large sums of money which he has had at his command for the past few weeks he simply smiles and says it came legitimately and time would tell.

Later in the day Mrs. Wilson's calmness left her and she became sick. The Sheriff, on his return from New York, where he had been to subpoena witnesses for the hearing, was summoned to Nyack for a consultation with District Attorney Wyre and Congressman Tompkins. Sheriff Blauvelt said that he had spent a very pleasant hour with Assistant District Attorney Unger talking over the case, while in New York City.

About noon Fred Tashlein of 388 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City, made his appearance and aroused considerable curiosity by his efforts to see the prisoners. He claimed to be a friend of Barrow. He was unsuccessful until the Sheriff returned. He said that he had come to bring his friend some money and cheer him. The Sheriff allowed him a short consultation, which took place in the Sheriff's presence. Tashlein said he was a motorman in the employ of an electric vehicle company at Fifty-first Street and Broadway.

No new effort was made by the New York officials to gain possession of the prisoners, but three Central Office men are still at New City. Mr. Brown, the attorney for the prisoners, says that the case will be tried in Rockland County, as the Sheriff could not possibly let them go if he, (Mr. Brown,) the District Attorney, and County Judge all requested it done. Mr. Brown also says that, in his opinion, there are more brains back of this case than are possessed by these two prisoners, as well as plenty of money.

Sheriff Blauvelt to-day subpoenaed Mrs. Cosgriff as a witness at the hearing before Justice Herbert on Monday.

While it seems to be admitted that the Rockland County authorities are justified in holding the prisoners for trial in this county, the sentiment of a large number of the people is against such proceedings. Many taxpayers are among the objectors. They say they do not want to pay the expense which should be borne by New York City. Attention is called to the fact that there will be no Grand Jury in Rockland County before next October. If Justice Herbert, before whom it is expected the prisoners will be examined next Monday at Garnerville, should hold the Wilsons for the next Grand Jury, they will have to remain in jail here for at least four months.

District Attorney Wyre said to-day that he believed Mrs. Barrow would be well enough for the examination at Garnerville on Monday, and that the examination would take place then. Mr. Brown, the woman's counsel, says she is too ill and will not have an examination on Monday.

BABY CLARKE IS NOT WELL.

Arthur Clarke, the father of Marion, said last evening that the child was not well and was a little feverish. Dr. O'Neil, the family physician, said that the child's illness was due to excitement, and that there was no cause for alarm. He said that with rest the child would be entirely well in a few days. Mr. Clarke said that both his wife and himself were well.

Owing to Marion's illness, the police were given orders to keep persons from congregating in front of the Clarke residence. There was a large crowd in front of the house last evening, but they left when told to do so by the policemen.

SAY PINE LEFT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—A plumber said to be well acquainted with Carrie Jones, and reported to have been employed on the villa now in course of construction for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, was with other plumbers sent back to New York Friday night, as his work was completed. The man in charge of the work did not know whether or not this man, who was called Rogers or Pine, was the alleged husband of Carrie Jones or Bella Anderson.

Biograph Picture of Baby Clarke.

There was a lifelike reproduction of the baby, Marion Clarke, and her mother at Keith's Union Square Theatre last evening by the biograph. The picture represents the mother entering a room with the youngster in her arms, and suddenly she stops to place the child on the floor, who, in a most natural manner, looks up at its mother in absolute surprise, and then apparently takes in its surroundings in amazement.

Boy Killed by a Wagon.

Henry Bauer, fifteen years old, living with his parents at 408 West Thirty-eighth Street, was run over by a wagon and instantly killed last evening at Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. Young Bauer was riding with Mathew Hess, a truckman of 49 West Thirty-ninth Street. At Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue the wheels of the wagon became fastened in the street car tracks. In the sudden jerk of the wagon when the horse pulled it out from the tracks Bauer was thrown from the wagon and one of the wheels passed over his neck. Hess was arrested and will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY

British Foreign Office Makes Public the Proceedings.

HOW THE DIFFERENCES AROSE

Claims that Americans Were Not Content to Abide a Final Decision of the Commission.

LONDON, June 3.—The Foreign Office issued a Parliamentary paper to-night, giving in detail the proceedings of the Joint High Commission in Washington on Feb. 18 relating to the British proposals for arbitration on the Alaskan boundary. It says the British Commissioners proposed the immediate appointment of an arbitral tribunal to determine the boundary between Alaska and Canada from the southernmost point at Prince of Wales Island to Mount St. Elias in accordance with the Anglo-Russian treaty of Feb. 28, 1825, the tribunal to consist of three jurists, one nominated by the Privy Council, one by President McKinley, and the third to be selected by the two nominees. The rules governing the arbitrators were as follows:

A—Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make good the title. The arbitrators may gain exclusive political control of the district, as well as settlement thereof, sufficient to constitute adverse holding or make prescriptive title.

B—The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights of claims resting on any ground valid according to international law or principles of international law that the arbitrators may deem applicable to the case which are not in contravention of Rule A.

C—In determining the boundary, if the territory of one party shall be found by the tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case require.

The other articles provide for a meeting sixty days after the printed articles are submitted; that all questions, including the final judgment, shall be determined by a majority of all the arbitrators, the decision, if possible, to be rendered within three months of the close of arguments, and the employment of necessary assistance of scientific experts, each Government to pay its own expenses and the other expenses to be equally divided.

The concluding article provides that the high contracting parties shall engage to consider the result of the proceedings as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all questions referred to the arbitrators. The Americans accepted the proposals as the basis of adjustment, but proposed, in addition to the Anglo-Russian treaty, that the boundary should be defined in accordance with the Russo-American treaty of cession, or as the same shall be established by the tribunal, under rules hereinafter provided, the tribunal to consist of six impartial jurists of repute, three to be nominated by the Privy Council and three by the President of the United States. The Americans also proposed an amendment to one of the rules, as follows:

In considering the "coast" referred to in said treaties, it is understood that the coast of the continent is intended and that all towns and settlements on tidewater settled under authority of the United States and under jurisdiction of the United States at the date of this treaty, shall remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States.

The British Commissioners regretted that they were absolutely unable to accept the suggested modification to their proposition because the suggested American tribunal did not provide a tribunal which would necessarily and, in the possible event of differences of opinion, finally dispose of the question, and because the amendment to Rule C was a marked and important departure from the rules of the Venezuelan boundary reference which left all such questions to be determined by the tribunal, and because the words added by the United States claim that an effect should be given to their occupation of land in British territory which justice, reason, and the equities of the case do not require.

The British Commissioners also objected that the language used with reference to the coast was opened to misconception and they were of opinion that it was useless to further press the negotiations at present, and that they must refer the matter to their Government for an exchange of views in respect to the constitution of the tribunal.

The Americans inquired whether the British Commissioners had considered the question of selecting an umpire from the American continent. The British members replied in the affirmative, adding that they thought it most objectionable in view of the policy long maintained and recently reasserted by the Government of the United States toward other nations on the said continent. The selection of an umpire by any such nation would not offer a guarantee of impartiality, which was the first qualification requisite.

The Americans then proposed to proceed to settle the remaining subjects, as they thought it would be unwise to defer adjustments so nearly concluded. Several subjects were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. If, then, all differences except one could now be adjusted, would it not be most commendable to advance neighborly friendship, and could not the respective Governments be trusted to settle the principal remaining difference by direct communication?

The British Commissioners replied that all questions should be deferred until the boundary was disposed of, either by agreement or by reference to arbitration, because the manner in which they were prepared to adjust some other important matters must depend upon whether it would be possible to arrive at a settlement of all questions which might at any time occasion acute controversy and even conflict.

THE DISPUTES WITH CANADA.

Ambassador Choate and the Marquis of Salisbury Have Discussed the Lines of Arbitration.

LONDON, June 3.—United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, at the conference which he had with the Marquis of Salisbury at the Foreign Office yesterday, submitted dispatches from the officials at Washington, who have considered the points raised by the Canadians in the Alaska boundary dispute. These are treated generally, but two points were specially treated, the first defining the line of arbitration to which it is proposed to submit the Alaskan question, and, second, the American view of the Lynn Canal strip claim.

A prominent Foreign Office official said Canada's proposition on the first point may be accepted by both parties, and that the fifty years' valid title clause may be made the base of negotiations, in which case they will practically proceed on the Venezuela lines.

The Marquis of Salisbury's handling of the British end of the negotiations of the Anglo-American Commission is regarded confidently, not only by his supporters, but by his political opponents, and there is reason to believe that in informal communications with the leaders of the Opposition the Government was able to assure itself of the sympathy of the Liberals in a coming arrangement satisfactory both to the United States and Great Britain.

Herbert Henry Asquith, the former Home Secretary in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, spoke openly to-day of the desire of himself and his colleagues on the front Opposition bench that the question should be adjusted without the semblance of antagonism in dealings with the United States. He said:

"They consider Lord Salisbury is conducting the negotiations tactfully. I am not sure our Canadian brethren have approached the question with the calmness of the United States. The feeling on our side of the House of Commons undoubtedly is that the question is in capable hands, that no impediment will be raised by Lord Salisbury, and that a via media will be found. The difficulty is the tendency which is beginning to assert itself both in Canada and the United States to restrict the area open to compromise, which increases the difficulties of diplomacy. I have nothing but praise for the spirit which the Washington authorities have shown throughout, while the Canadians have shown a tremendous tenacity, which, however, is necessary in dealing with the sharpest-witted business people in the world."

WASHINGTON, June 3.—It is learned at the State Department that the negotiations now in progress at London between Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury relate entirely to the arrangement of a modus vivendi to avert danger of a hostile collision on the Alaskan border during the present season, at least. It is expected to resume the negotiations for the settlement of the whole boundary question when Sir Julian Pauncefote returns to Washington from The Hague. There is every reason to believe the attempt to secure a modus vivendi will succeed, but the basis cannot be disclosed at this time.

STUYVESANT PIANOS.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE,
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THIEF CHASED IN BROADWAY.

Hundreds of Persons Ran After a Man Who Stole a Watch Near 30th Street.

A man running rapidly and followed by hundreds of persons who were yelling "Stop thief!" created excitement in Broadway, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Streets, last evening.

While standing in a crowd of persons who were listening to a preacher at Thirtieth Street and Broadway, Detective Bernard Smith of the Brooklyn Bridge Station saw a man take a watch from another man's pocket and run down the street. Every person in the crowd followed.

The thief threw the watch away, and it was picked up by the victim. The crowd kept up the chase. At Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway Detective Smith overtook the robber.

He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he described himself as William White, twenty-three years old, of 231 East Twenty-fourth Street. He said he had no occupation. The prisoner was locked up.

While looking out of the window of the station house, the detective saw a woman who he knew was in the crowd. He went out and asked the woman if she had seen White take the watch from the man's pocket. She replied that she had; that she had the watch, and that the man, who was her husband, would not make a complaint. Detective Smith asked to see the watch, and it was handed to him. He then took it in the police station and turned it over to the Sergeant. The woman was informed that if her husband wanted the timepiece he would have to go to Jefferson Market Court this morning and make a complaint.

The woman said her husband's name was Robert White and that he lived at 539 West Twenty-sixth Street.

FELIX FUENTES BURIED.

Cuban Patriot Escaped from Captivity and Became a Merchant in This City.

Funeral services were held yesterday for Felix Fuentes, one of the oldest and most prominent Cuban patriots in this city, who died Thursday at his home, 170 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. The interment was in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Mr. Fuentes was born, in 1834, in Cuba. As a young man he took a great interest in the politics of the island, and, although warned and threatened, he joined the patriot forces and was very outspoken in his views. In 1869 he was seized and thrown into the Cabanas Prison, and, after an apology for a trial, he was sentenced to be exiled to Fernando Po, one of the Spanish possessions on the west coast of Africa. With the assistance of an Englishman named Townsend, he and fifteen of his companions escaped in a canoe, and reached the Port of Calavar.

From Calavar Fuentes took passage on the English mail steamer Biafle and reached Liverpool, from whence he sailed to New York, reaching here in September, eight months after his arrest in Cuba. He was received by the Cuban Junta of this city, and later became its Secretary. Up to the time of his death he was in the export commission business. Four sons and one daughter survive him.

MORE VESSELS FOR THE ARMY.

Transports and a Hospital Ship to be Fitted Out at Once.

The Government has given orders to fit out a few more vessels for the transport and hospital service. These vessels are the transports Thomas and Logan and the hospital boat Missouri. It is believed that they will go to the Philippines.

The transports will be furnished with all the modern improvements for the safety and comfort of the troops. The plumbing and ventilation will be the best, and shower baths will be fitted up for the soldiers. The Missouri will be ready in a month, but four months will elapse before the Thomas and the Logan will be ready for sea.

The transports Sedgwick and Kilpatrick are also undergoing repairs, and when ready they will ply between here and the West Indies. The first trip that the Kilpatrick will make will be to Cuba to fetch back horses and mules. The small hospital ship Aid, formerly the old Bay State, which was commissioned by the State of Massachusetts to bring home the sick of its contingent, is being renovated for the service in the West Indies. She will be employed in going round Cuba to carry supplies to the small ports where the water is shallow.

Col. Jones, at the Armory Building, said yesterday that a vessel is to sail weekly from New York to Puerto Rico and Santiago to carry troops and supplies and forage fatted animals. A line will also be established between this city and Havana to carry recruits and bring back discharged soldiers who are entitled to transportation. A steamer will start weekly or every ten days, and the first transport on this line, Col. Jones said, will be the Buford, which is scheduled to leave on Tuesday.

FARMER AND WIFE MURDERED.

Horrible Crime at Manor, Texas, Supposed to be the Work of Negroes.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 3.—One of the most horrible murders known in the criminal annals of Texas was committed about 8 o'clock last night near Manor, this county, the victims being G. W. Engburg and his wife, a well-to-do young couple who resided on a farm there. The crime was discovered at an early hour this morning, when the two bodies were found lying in the bedroom of their home.

The surroundings indicated that Mr. Engburg was called to his door just before he retired last night, and that as he opened the door he was shot through the head with buckshot. His wife was shot through the head with a pistol by another assassin, standing near an open window. The murderers then entered the room, and a desperate struggle must have taken place between the wounded couple and their murderers.

The assassins completed their work by cutting the throats of both their victims and otherwise mutilating their bodies. The house was thoroughly ransacked for money and valuables, and it is believed that a considerable sum was found.

Immediately upon the discovery of the crime Sheriff White was notified, and he instituted a search for the guilty parties. He learned that two negroes, employed by Mr. Engburg, were missing, and he placed a posse on their track. Their capture is expected to-night, and, unless they are hurried from the county, they will be lynched.

The excitement over the double murder is intense, and it will probably take a strong force of men to resist the prospective lynchers.

A HOG CONQUERS A BULL.

Fierce Fight Between the Two Animals in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 3.—A high-bred Devonshire bull, owned by James A. Bell of Spencer, Roane County, attacked a hog which invaded his pasture yesterday. The hog stood his ground, and as the bull rushed at him, head down, he stood aside and caught his assailant by the nose. Roaring with pain, the bull shook the hog in the air for a few moments, finally tossing him aside unhurt.

The bull then made a second attack on the porker, the latter assuming the same tactics and receiving three broken ribs. On the third round the hog fastened its teeth into the bull's throat, and held on until the brute dropped to the ground exhausted from loss of blood. A number of farmhands, who had witnessed the fight, then forced the animals apart. The bull's injuries are so serious he will have to be killed, but the hog is not dangerously hurt. The fight lasted twenty minutes.

Maude Adams Gets the Automobile.

The voting contest that has been in progress at the Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden was concluded last night. The automobile for the most popular actress was won by Maude Adams, with 14,764 votes. The next in the list was Lillian Russell, who polled 12,615.

ANOTHER TRIAL IS GRANTED DREYFUS

Continued from Page 1.

and was received with great varieties of feeling.

The anti-Semitic journals had predicted that a new trial would be ordered at Amiens, where the Radical spirit predominates. Rennes is the capital of Catholic Brittany; but Gen. Lucas, commanding the Tenth Artillery Corps there, is a Jew. This will assure the Judges being unbiased by clerical feelings, but will afford the anti-Dreyfusites an excuse for keeping up the agitation on the ground that the court martial is packed. There is no permanent court martial at Rennes as there is in Paris—only a permanent parquet, or prosecuting board.

The Government Commissioner charged to prepare the case against Dreyfus will be Major Carriere, a Catholic, and Capt. Jacquet, a retired officer, will report on the evidence at the court-martial. Gen. Lucas will choose seven officers for Judges. He has seven infantry regiments, two cavalry and two artillery brigades and one battalion of engineers to select from. The General feeling throughout Brittany is hostile to Dreyfus. However, acquittal is certain, since there was never any case against him save the bordereau and the "Canaille de D—" letter. We know now that the documents are inapplicable to Dreyfus.

What has caused surprise is the form of the judgment. Mr. Ballot-Beaupré rested the whole case of revision on the bordereau being by Esterhazy. He was of the opinion that the court could not entertain arguments tending to annulment, inasmuch as the Minister of Justice did not move in the matter, and he alone could demand proceedings for annulment. The Court of Cassation goes on two new facts—namely, that the bordereau was by Esterhazy, and the secret communication to the court-martial of the "Canaille de D—" letter.

The latter is extremely grave for Gen. Mercier, and, indeed, for M. Dupuy. He was Prime Minister in 1894, and was informed of all that went on. It was possible to regard, in good faith, Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau. It was vamped up in conditions that probably will ever be a mystery.

Esterhazy again impudently declares himself the author. He says that Col. Sandherr ordered him to write it. Gen. Mercier, M. Dupuy, and the court-martial might have been deceived about the authorship, but the secret communication betrays the cloven foot of a devilish agent somewhere. This new fact is not denied. Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre refused as witnesses before the Court of Cassation to answer questions thereupon, and their silence was interpreted as assent, particularly as ex-President Casimir Perier deposed that Gen. Mercier told him of the communication.

The "Canaille de D." letter could afford cause for annulment, and it is thought to have been brought into the judgment to enable Dreyfus hereafter to pursue before the low courts both Generals and other members of the General Staff. Proceedings in criminal law can be taken and pecuniary damages claimed.

It is a terrible lookout for the threatened Generals, even though the Czar protects de Boisdeffre.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

EMILY CRAWFORD SUMS UP.

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PARIS, June 3.—Col. Du Paty de Clam is confined in the cell where he tortured Dreyfus. He showed himself a torturing inquisitor, bereft of conscience. What an awful awakening there must now be of the hidden monitor! Nemesis has been less halting than usual in overtaking him. I am told that he was preparing to escape to Belgium when he was arrested.

Mme. Du Paty de Clam is a sister of the Duke d'Ursel, a great Belgian nobleman, who is also Governor of the Province of Hainault. Her first cousin is Count Mun, head of the Catholic party in the French Chamber of Deputies. Her brother recently married a daughter of Comte and Comtesse de Franqueville, née Erard. They are owners of the Château Muette, at Passy, which was formerly a royal shooting lodge. The château stands in a large park with stately avenues of ancient trees planted 200 years ago.

Mme. Du Paty de Clam had the Clerical Party behind her, and Col. Du Paty de Clam was protected by his cousin, M. Cavaignac. He, feeling himself forsaken, is likely to make revelations.

Gen. Mercier (former Minister of War) shows nervousness, though not the white feather. He, too, was advised to go abroad, but he will not do so.

Before Col. Du Paty de Clam's arrest his description and photographs of him were sent to the frontier Commissioners of Police.

A pathetic feature of the Dreyfus case is the eleven long supplicatory letters to President Faure from Devil's Island. Dreyfus fancied that Gen. de Boisdeffre and M. Faure were his friends, and he wrote to them accordingly. His whole heart, soul, and exasperated nerves were expressed in these letters. No wonder that M. Faure, in dying, supplicated all those whom he had injured to forgive him. Those meant, coming from Faure's lips, Dreyfus and his family. The late President suffered himself to be blackmailed into hindering the work of justice, and Nemesis took him up also. Were he still alive, the event of today could not have happened. President Loubet has stood out against all tampering with the judicature.

Col. Picquart's memorial was adopted, though in terms, by the Court of Cassation. He is still in prison, but will probably be released next week.

The judgment of the Court of Cassation was communicated to Dreyfus, and orders had been sent to convey him to Brest. Mme. Dreyfus is ill. The great joy after the prolonged tension is the cause.

Major Marchand is ill from the luncheons, dinners, and ovations he has received. He wishes to go home, and will leave soon. His being here prevents hot excitement about Dreyfus. EMILY CRAWFORD.

EMILE ZOLA OVERJOYED.

LONDON, June 3.—An interview was secured this evening with M. Emile Zola, who is now living in strict retirement near the Crystal Palace, but who proposes to return to Paris early next week. M. Zola was naturally overjoyed at the outcome of the Dreyfus revision proceedings, and in the course of the interview said:

"I knew the light was finally bound to break through the mass of falsehood, calumny, and forgery, and that Dreyfus would be restored to liberty and honor, and myself no longer forced to live in exile."

He was greatly pleased at the prospect of a speedy return to France, and declared he felt assured all would acknowledge that his actions were justified by events. "Armed with the truth," said M. Zola, "I knew all must come right."

M. Zola has given to Loie Fuller, the American dancer, a dozen photographs of himself, bearing his autograph, for a charity bazaar, over one of the stalls of which Miss Fuller will preside during the coming week. Miss Fuller has already disposed of the pictures at five guineas each.

INTEREST IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The decision in the Dreyfus case excited much interest in official and diplomatic quarters, particularly at the French Embassy, and the disposition was to accept the conclusions of the court as final and for the best interest of all concerned.

Those holding responsible positions were loath to discuss a case which has aroused such keen feeling, but in a well-informed quarter it was stated that the decision was particularly important in taking the trial to the quiet Brittany town of Rennes. This removes the case from the excitement and contention of Paris and allows the future inquiries to proceed with calmness.

ESTERHAZY'S CONFESSION.

The report published yesterday by The London Daily Chronicle that Major Esterhazy had confessed his authorship of the bordereau confirms the revelations made in The Observer of London on Sept. 25, 1898. These revelations were said to have been dictated to a representative of The Observer by Esterhazy. Owing to the fact that Rochefort and Drumont immediately sent an emissary to London to "fix" Esterhazy, the latter was induced to discontinue his revelations, and to repudiate those already uttered.

Thus it became the general belief that the statements in The Observer were not authentic, and this belief was emphasized when Esterhazy made a sworn denial of them before the Court of Cassation in a way that seriously implicated the representative of The Observer with whom he had had dealings. Esterhazy's signed statement in The Daily Chronicle establishes the authenticity of The Observer's article, if not the truth of the facts therein revealed.

Here are a few of the more important passages in The Observer's article:

"I wrote the bordereau at the request of Col. Sandherr, Chief of the Secert Intelligence Department in 1894, now dead. It was intended to constitute material proof of Dreyfus's guilt. * * *

"Col. Sandherr, who was an Alsatian like Dreyfus, but intensely anti-Semitic, determined to forge this proof. He was convinced of the accused man's guilt, but it was necessary for the purposes of the court-martial that documents should exist. * * *

"When Col. Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau I did so without the slightest compunction. * * *

"I wrote the bordereau because Col. Sandherr told me to do so. I knew, of course, the purposes it was intended to serve; I knew I was committing a forgery, but I also knew that all intelligence departments in all countries were run on precisely the same lines, and that it was impossible to achieve results in any other way.

"The letter containing the phrase 'Cette canaille de D—, which is genuine and was really written by Col. Schwarzkoppen, did not refer to Dreyfus at all."

Certain statements that Esterhazy made in The Observer have since been proved to have been without foundation in fact. First, he said he was connected with the General Staff. "L'homme de l'Etat Major," he called himself, and alleged that he belonged to the counter-espionage. Gen. de Boisdeffre has denied this. On Dec. 4, 1897, Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, transmitted on behalf of Gen. de Boisdeffre to the Agence Havas an official note in the following terms:

"Gen de Boisdeffre has never seen or known Commandant Esterhazy, to whom he has never made, or caused to be made, any communication whatsoever."

Gen. de Boisdeffre, as Chief of the General Staff, must have given orders to Esterhazy, had the latter been a member of the counter-espionage. Moreover, had Esterhazy been employed in the duty he claims, both Gens. Gonse and de Boisdeffre would have replied to Col. Picquart's accusations: "You are on a false track. Esterhazy is not a Prussian spy. He is a spy in our own employ."

Esterhazy asserted in The Observer statement that the initial "D." mentioned in the "Ce Canaille de D—" letter referred to a certain Dolifus, a building contractor near Nice. This has been proved to be incorrect. Esterhazy also said that this document was not introduced at the Dreyfus court-martial. This also has been proved to be incorrect by the nature of the decision of the Court of Cassation arrived at yesterday.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE CASE.

1894.

April 1-12—Esterhazy wrote the bordereau.
Oct. 13—Bertillon declares the bordereau to be in the handwriting of Dreyfus.
Oct. 15—Dreyfus visits Du Paty de Clam, is examined by him and arrested by M. Cochefert, turned over to Henry, and taken to the Cherche Midi Military Prison.
Dec. 9.—The indictment or l'Acte d'Accusation drawn up by d'Ormeschеville.
Dec. 19—The trial of Dreyfus begins.
Dec. 21—Mercier, Minister of War, introduces the secret evidence before the court-martial.
Dec. 22.—Verdict of Dreyfus's guilt made public.

1895.

Jan. 5—Dreyfus publicly degraded in the yard of the Ecole Militaire in Paris.
Feb. 9—The French Chamber passes a bill which decrees that Dreyfus shall be transported to French Guiana.
June 1—Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart succeeds Sandherr as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Department.

1896.

May 3—The Petit Bleu, implicating Esterhazy, brought to Picquart from Schwarzkoppen's office at the German Embassy.
June 1—Picquart acquaints Gen. Gonse with his theories about Esterhazy's guilt.
July 8—Picquart lays the facts in the case against Esterhazy before Gen. de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff.
Sept. 4—False reports of the escape of Dreyfus printed in the press.
Sept. 14.—The famous article in L'Eclair appears. [This article was written or dictated by du Paty de Clam, and contained a garbled version of the bordereau, an account of the circumstances of Dreyfus's arrest, the existence of the "Cette canaille de D—" document, and the fact that this document was introduced at the Dreyfus court-martial without the knowledge of the prisoner.]
Nov. 6.—Henry forges his letter, which contains the name "Dreyfus" in full.
Nov. 1.—Bernard Lazare's first pamphlet, "La Vérité Sur l'Affaire Dreyfus," is published in Belgium.
Nov. 10.—Le Matin publishes the fac simile of the bordereau.
Nov. 16.—Picquart dismissed from the Secret Intelligence Department and succeeded by Henry.
Nov. 18.—M. Castelin makes his appellation in the Chamber, which is replied to by Gen. Billot, who succeeded Gen. Mercier as Minister of War, and who declares that on his hon

SQUADRON A IN SING SING

Governor and Troopers Warmly Greeted by Country People.

EVERYTHING GOING SMOOTHLY

Mosquitoes Found Cavalrymen Too Tough, and All Slept Well in Camp at Van Cortlandt Park.

SING SING, June 3.—Squadron A to-day rode the twenty-one miles from Van Cortlandt Park to camp here in six hours, making three stops. Much of the distance was ridden between lanes of people who gathered at the sides of the roads and greeted and applauded Gov. Roosevelt and the cavalrymen.

Everybody in the camp at Van Cortlandt Park, which was officially called "Camp Roosevelt," slept well, excepting those who were by regulations and orders of the day forbidden to sleep. The mosquitoes called in the late afternoon, tasted of the squadron, found it tough and seasoned and universally flavored with horse, and went away in disgust to look after the passengers on Broadway. A few million gnats sailed over from Jersey, tried the same experiment, and also departed. Therefore slumbers were peaceful.

Breakfast was cooked and eaten, the stock was cared for, rubbed, curried, and fed, and when the bugle sounded the "general" the tents crumpled, fell, and disappeared in a flash. Everything was saddled, hitched, cinched, and ready to move when the wrist watches marked 8 o'clock. There was some delay, however, in watering by platoons, and the wagons moved slowly, so it was 8:35 when the last of the column cleared the park.

Before the baggage wagons at the rear were out of sight of the Park the demonstrations at the front began. The formation was as it was yesterday, except that the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Chaplain of the squadron, had joined and rode with the staff.

Yonkers and the preliminary and final outskirts of it were all agog. United States flags, varying from huge to little, were everywhere. Several prominent buildings in the main part of the town were decorated with broad yellow banners bearing large A's. The Governor's faithful friends, the boys, had provided themselves with flags, small cannon, and large enthusiasm, and they waved and banged away and cheered continually.

On the main street around the City Hall there was a crowd which looked like a New York parade gathering. People had evidently driven in from the country miles around, and there was a tangle of vehicles and bicycles and a press of humanity from which hearty cheers for the Governor arose, accompanied by a steady noise of vigorous hand-clapping. To all these demonstrations the Governor invariably responded in the same way—caught his slouch hat by the crown with his right hand, lifted it clear of his head, held it so a moment or two, and replaced it.

The first halt was made at Greystone, Samuel J. Tilden's place outside of Yonkers, which is plastered all over with flaring notices of an auction sale. Gov. Roosevelt dismounted at the main entrance, and remained there ten minutes, chatting with members of his staff, and waiting for the squadron to come up.

Dobbs Ferry was reached at 10:55 and was found in a blaze of fervor. Everybody went through in a trot, roads and grades being favorable. At the Ardsley Club Casino there was a halt, and the Governor went in and remained ten or fifteen minutes.

It was an ideal cavalry raid through a friendly country. At each gate, at the entrance to each avenue, and wherever a cross road or path came in, there was a group of people, men, women, and children, and a show of flags, and flags and handkerchiefs, and hats waved a welcome, and the voices all united to pronounce it—a welcome to the Governor first, and then to the men who followed him and were "good boys who went to war."

The squadron lunched about five miles from here, and the tin plates needed little washing after the hungry men had dealt with them. The canteens all gave forth the mournful, hollow sound of tin wailing of emptiness and desolation.

The camp here is Camp Roe. It is in Nelson Park, on the left of Broadway as one enters Sing Sing, and is a wide hillside, covered knee deep with grass, and falling to a little stream with steep banks, fringed by a heavy growth of oaks and willows. It was reached officially at 2:45, fifteen minutes ahead of schedule time.

The work of making camp was begun in five minutes after the head of the column dismounted. Long before the rear rode in the musical tinkle of the driving of tent stakes was sounding on all sides. In twenty minutes the horses were ranged and haltered along the tether ropes. In the meantime Gov. Roosevelt had stretched himself flat on his back on the grass under a tree and gone fast asleep. He brought into camp with him about a bushel of flowers given him by small and large girls on the road.

Nothing in the whole trip seemed to please him so much as to ride out of his place in ranks and stoop low to take a bunch of blossoms from some very little lady in sunbonnet or broad, white hat. On these occasions his bows were most profound, and he reflected the self-satisfied smile with which the donor returned to her companions.

Just before the end of the hour "the general" was sounded, and the tents shot up like huge mushrooms in the high grass, while the flavor of broiling beef stole from where the smoke of the cook fires curled up among the trees along the ravine, and bare-armed cavalrymen tugged hurriedly at great tubs of ice and butter and "hustled for grub."

Gov. Roosevelt roused sleepily, and sniffed at the surrounding odors, then came broad awake and sat up and sniffed again. Then he strode up the hill to his tent, where he presented the appearance of a man waiting for a desired summons.

Major Bridgeman is delighted. He says everything so far has been done on the exact minute, smoothly and handily and soldier fashion.

Capt. Reed is officer of the day. The squadron will start at 7 o'clock in the morning for camp at Peekskill, and will have some hill-climbing to do.

Seventh's Commissary Men in Camp.

BABYLON, L. I., June 3.—Lieut. James Wotherspoon, with the commissary detachment of the Seventh Regiment, arrived here to-day, and went into camp at Oak Neck Point on the bay front below West Islip. The camp is pitched for the purpose of instructing the detail in practical camp work in advance of the regular field duty before them at Peekskill. Much of the work will be theoretical, but everything practical that can be done into will be done.

IN MEMORY OF TEXAS HEROES.

Monument Being Erected at Galveston to Commemorate the Wresting of the State from Mexico.

GALVESTON, June 3.—The memory of the heroes who wrested Texas from the domination of Mexico and were instrumental in adding thousands of square miles of territory to the United States is, after the lapse of many years, to be commemorated in an appropriate manner.

The late Henry Rosenberg, a well-known banker, who died some time since, bequeathed nearly a quarter of a million dollars to public enterprises, and among other items his will set aside $50,000 for the erection of a monument to commemorate the deeds of the heroes who participated in the struggle for Texas's independence. The monument, which is rapidly approaching completion, will, it is expected, be the finest work of the kind in the South.

It is located at the intersection of Broadway and Rosenberg Avenue—the two widest streets in the city. The foundation is 24 feet square and 4½ feet deep. The monument, which is constructed of gray granite from the celebrated quarries at Concord, N. H., stands 70 feet in height. It is composed of four columns, each weighing twelve tons, said to be the largest single columns ever used in a work of this character. Surrounding these columns is a capstone, upon which is inscribed the words "Patriotism," "Honor," "Devotion," "Courage." On this capstone there will be placed a bronze figure twenty feet high, emblematic of Texas crowning the heroes of the revolution, with a wreath of laurel. The figure holds in one hand a sword entwined with flowers.

The north front of the monument has the following inscription: "A tribute from Henry Rosenberg to the heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836," and on the same side there will be a bronze panel 3½ by 9 feet, representing the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. Above it will be a bronze medallion of Gen. Sam Houston, the Texan Commander in Chief, flanked by allegorical representations of Peace and War.

On the south front there will be a bronze panel commemorating the fall of the Alamo fortress at San Antonio, and a medallion of Stephen F. Austin, one of the founders of the Texan Republic, surrounded by allegorical figures.

On the east face will be a seated female figure 7 feet high in the attitude of unsheathing a sword and offering defiance. This represents Texas in October, 1835, when under Mexican dominion. The bronze panel on this side commemorates the massacre of the Georgia battalion commanded by Col. J. W. Fannin by the Mexicans at Goliad, or La Bahia, after they had surrendered as prisoners of war.

On the west face there will be a bronze figure of "Peace." The bronze panel on this side commemorates the capture and surrender of Santa Ana, the Mexican President-Dictator, at the battle of San Jacinto, who is represented brought before Houston, who is reclining, wounded, under the shade of an oak tree.

Around the sub-base of the monument there will be a number of busts in bas relief. The statue groups, bas reliefs, and other bronze work have been executed in Rome by Prof. Amaties. Prof. Amaties was required to submit his work to the College of Sculptors at Rome for approval.

TABLETS TO DEAD SOLDIERS.

Memorials to the Sixth Infantry and Gen. Egbert Soon to be Unveiled at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The preliminary details of the ceremonies to take place at Fort Thomas upon the occasion of the unveiling of the great bronze memorial to the Sixth United States Infantry July 1 have been announced by the Chamber of Commerce Committee of this city. The completion of the work will be celebrated in an impressive manner, and will probably bring enormous crowds to the military post, situated upon the river, in the Kentucky Highlands, just above the city.

It has been announced further that another tablet, that erected to the late Gen. Harry C. Egbert, who led the Sixth at San Juan Hill and who was killed in the Philippines with the Twenty-second Infantry last March, will be dedicated on the same day. It is possible that the sister of Lieut. J. Garesché Ord, whose name is honored upon the tablet to the Sixth, will unveil the one to Gen. Egbert. The daughter of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill will unveil the tablet to the regiment, the name of this officer heading the list of the dead of the Sixth Infantry.

The sixth tablet is a massive and beautiful work in bronze, weighing nearly a ton and being 10 feet high and 8 feet wide, the largest cast in the country so far, and the most important tribute to the regular army ever erected in the United States. It will be set in the west front of the lofty stone water tower, which stands at the entrance of the garrison, some 500 feet above the decks of the river steamers passing Fort Thomas. The Egbert tablet is also a large bronze one, 6 feet long, 4 feet high, and will be set into the south front of the same tower. It is an elaborate and costly work.

As a testimonial to the citizens of Cincinnati for their tributes to the regular army, the Secretary of War, through Senator J. B. Foraker, has recently given to Fort Thomas two great bronze cannon, captured at Santiago, to be placed beneath the tablets at the tower. These guns were cast at Barcelona in 1738.

HENDERSON IN CHICAGO.

Consults Illinois Congressmen About His Speakership Campaign — Mr. Hopkins Said to be Disappointed.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Congressman Henderson of Iowa came in to-day and had a long conference at the Grand Pacific Hotel with Congressman Hopkins on the Speakership question.

"I am deeply gratified at the attitude of the Illinois delegation," said the Iowa Congressman after his conference with Congressman Hopkins. "The action was taken wholly without my knowledge, and the first intimation I had of it was the notification I received from Mr. Hopkins. I am deeply appreciative of the manly and generous treatment I have received at the hands of Mr. Hopkins and his colleagues in this State."

Mr. Henderson will remain here until Monday night. To-morrow he will consult several members of the Illinois Congressional delegation concerning his campaign.

It was rumored to-day that in yesterday's caucus of the Illinois Congressional delegation Congressman A. J. Hopkins did not favor the suggestion to withdraw from the Speakership race. He desired to continue in the field, it is alleged, but was outvoted by other members, and in the end was obliged to submit to the wishes of the majority. Mr. Hopkins is said to be greatly disappointed, but sincerely hopes to see a Western man elected Speaker, and believes Henderson of Iowa is sure to win.

When reminded that his name is frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor, Congressman Hopkins smiled and shook his head. "I am tired of running for offices which I do not get," said he. Mr. Hopkins, it is said, hoped that if he remained in the contest a change in the situation might occur which would put him in the running notwithstanding the lead acquired by Henderson. The Illinois members told him plainly, however, that he had not one chance in a hundred and that no good end could be served by staying in the field and keeping his colleagues bound to a losing fight.

While he was here Mr. Henderson heard of his indorsement by South Dakota.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR HENDERSON.

Republican Congressmen Agree Upon Him in Boston.

BOSTON, June 3.—A meeting of the Republican members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation was held here to-day to consider the question of the Speakership. The names of all the candidates were considered and their merits carefully discussed.

Mr. Moody was the unanimous choice of the delegation, but after a statement from Mr. Moody, and a free and full discussion of the situation, it was deemed inexpedient that Massachusetts should present a candidate. Then the other names proposed for nomination were carefully considered, it being agreed that those present would act upon the views of the majority.

A decided majority favored the nomination of Col. Henderson of Iowa, and accordingly it was agreed that the delegation should support Col. Henderson. Mr. McCall agreed to this result by letter. Mr. Sprague sent word that if present he would vote for Mr. Sherman. Mr. Lawrence was absent.

New York and the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Col. Alexander of Buffalo, who has been arranging for the excursion to Buffalo of South American diplomatic officers who are to look over the Pan-American Exposition plan, said to-day that he had no doubt that the meeting of New York Republican members of Congress in New York on Tuesday would determine the attitude of the delegation with regard to the Speakership contest. He did not think that either Sherman or Payne Could withdraw without first giving their colleagues a chance to say what they were disposed to do. He is greatly impressed with the progress made by Gen. Henderson in his canvass, and says that if there is to be one candidate and Henderson is to be the man, there will be no more talk about a sectional Speaker. Henderson, he says, is broad and strong, and no man who knows him will utter a syllable to suggest that sectional prejudice will control him for one moment.

Maryland Votes for Henderson.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The Maryland Republican Congressional delegation, comprising William B. Baker, Frank C. Wachter, Sidney Mudd, and George M. Pearre, met in Washington to-day and indorsed David B. Henderson of Iowa for Speaker. The availability of all the candidates was discussed before the vote was taken.

Congressman Fowler for Henderson.

Representative Charles N. Fowler of the Eighth New Jersey District telegraphed the Associated Press yesterday as follows: "Believing that the long public service and the peculiar fitness of Mr. Henderson of Iowa entitles him to the Speakership in the Fifty-sixth Congress, I shall favor him for that position."

Two More Votes for Henderson.

SIOUX CITY, June 3.—Congressman Burke of Pierre positively pledged his support here this morning to Henderson for Speaker. Congressman Gamble of Yankton was already for the Iowan, and Burke's decision was reached after a conference with him here last night.

GOV. ROOSEVELT TO CADETS

He Speaks on National Preparation and Individual Honor.

FAULTS MUST BE RECOGNIZED

He Says the Country Must Profit by Past and Present Mistakes—A Reception to Him at Sing Sing.

SING SING, June 3.—Two thousand people gathered to-night to hear Gov. Roosevelt speak and cheered his vigorous utterances in favor of National preparation for emergencies and individual development of character. The Governor was followed by Major Gen. Roe, who declared the National Guard of this State to be in thoroughly good condition, and by Col. Lee, British Military Attaché, who expressed his admiration for the American military school system and for Gov. Roosevelt as a soldier.

The occasion was a reception to the Governor and his staff by the Village Trustees. The cadets of St. John's School were reviewed by the Governor and staff, and acted as escort to the reception hall, the schoolhouse.

The Governor roused the enthusiasm of the cadets by reminding them that their military instructor was a good soldier of the Rough Riders. Complimenting the cadets on their appearance and drill, he reminded them from their own experience that drill and preparation are necessary to make a good soldier. Patriotism alone, he said, will not do it.

The local post of the Grand Army was present in uniform, and the Governor, referring to these veterans, said: "You are fitting yourselves to stand equal with them in your country's annals if you shall be needed; it will be your power and glory if the demand comes in your time that you will respond to it as these, your fathers, did."

The Governor named and spoke in warm praise of a New York house which paid the salaries of twenty-six of its men who volunteered for the war and held their places for them until they returned, and said this example had done much to induce him to sign the bill to pay State employes who volunteered.

"As an American citizen," he exclaimed, "I am ashamed to say that there are firms in this State which discharge employes who become National Guardsmen, if they are called into service; and some of these firms have large property interests to be protected. If their property was in danger I would protect it, but it would be because I respect the law, not because I respect them."

He urged frank acknowledgment of the faults of the American forces in the recent war and at the present time. "You may be called upon," he said, speaking directly to the cadets, "to face the problems of war. You must always face the problems of peace. The responsibility for the country's glory or shame is on the individual, in his business, in his family life, or as a citizen of the Commonwealth. You cannot afford to be pessimists or ignorant optimists. Your business and your duty are to go to work and do your full part to make things right. Remember not to be afraid to face a disagreeable truth. For instance, in the management of our army in the future we should profit not only by the experiences which brought glory to the American name, but by those which are not to our credit. Let us face the truth honestly, however unpleasant or humiliating they may be, and see that they shall never happen again.

"Make up your minds that the country shall be ready next time. Do with the army as we have done with the navy. If our men do not learn to drill and shoot they will not hit when it is necessary for the country's welfare and honor that they shall hit. You remember how it was with the navy. We were fifteen years forming it. It practiced; and Santiago and Manila Bay tell the result. I hope it will practice more.

"With our seacoast defenses it is so that the big guns can only be fired two or three times a week, and we do not know whether we can depend on them or not. It is poor economy to save powder in time of peace that it may be wasted in time of war.

"We cannot do our duty abroad," he said in conclusion, "if we do not do it at home. Our country will never be safe until the time comes when it will be an insult to any man in public place to think it necessary to say that he is honest. I urge you to have the widest toleration in matters of opinion, but to have no toleration at all when it comes to matters of the ten commandments and the golden rule. Those are fundamental, essential principles, which must live in the heart of every American citizen, and by which every man asking place or political power must be tested.

"It is a fine thing to have a strong, sound body and a trained and capable intellect, but the real thing to cultivate and develop is character—courage and persistence and firmness and the willingness to do your duty at any cost or risk. Do not cultivate mere smartness or success at the expense of honesty. You cannot afford any success at the cost of your self-respect and the respect of your fellow-men."

Major Gen. Roe in his speech said: "It is said and thought by many people that our State National Guard is demoralized, but it is not so. We have nearly 15,000 men, and there was a splendid exhibition of the strength and character of the force in New York City on Decoration Day. I am told by good judges who saw that parade that it compared favorably in all respects with the best in the history of the Guard."

When Lieut. Col. Lee of the British Army was called upon Gov. Roosevelt rose and said: "Col. Lee was with us at Santiago, and I want to say that there is no better soldier and the American Army and American people have never had a better friend than he is."

A ringing cheer followed this introduction. Col. Lee, in his speech, praised Gov. Roosevelt as a soldier. He said that few things in the country had impressed him as a military man more than the military training of American schools. It would be an enormous advantage to the country in the event of war, and was a vast advantage to the young men themselves in time of peace. He earnestly wished that England had a system of the same kind, and he intended to give his best efforts as Military Attaché to bring the subject to the direct attention of his Government.

Says He Is an A. T. Stewart Heir.

Application was made yesterday before Justice Garretson, at Long Island City, to strike from the June calendar the case of Alexander Stewart against the Garden City Improvement Company. The plaintiff claims to be a nephew of the late A. T. Stewart. The application was made with a view of having Justice Garretson grant an order to appoint a commission to go to Belfast, Ireland, to take testimony tending to prove that the plaintiff was a rightful heir of Alexander T. Stewart.

Mr. Holmes of the firm of Russell & Holmes, counsel for the Stewart estate, opposed the application. Lawyer Hopkins, for the plaintiff, claimed that A. T. Stewart did not leave any will, and no citations were issued. Mr. Holmes said he would prove this claim to be ridiculous, and produced in court the will of Mr. Stewart, which was made in 1876. Justice Garretson took the papers and adjourned the case until June 17.

Mate Who Served with Farragut Dead

Herman J. Wissing died at his home, 1,032 Garden Street, Hoboken, on Friday. He was born in Hoboken in 1843. He entered the navy, and during the civil war was Master's Mate of the steamship Virginia, under Admiral Farragut. After the war he entered the service of the Stonington Steamboat Company. Fourteen years later he became a pilot on the Hoboken Ferry.

Emperor William Donates a Prize.

There is much rejoicing among the members of the United German Singers of Brooklyn over the receipt of a letter by Bernard Klein, the Secretary of the United Singers, announcing that Emperor William of Germany had consented to give a prize to be contested for at the grand National singing festival, which is to take place in Brooklyn in 1900. The letter was from the German Ambassador at Washington, Dr. Arthur von Holeben, and was in answer to a letter President S. E. Saenger of the United German Singers had written to the German Emperor requesting him to give a prize for the festival. Just what the prize is the Emperor will give is not yet known.

$11,000 in Hand for Dewey Home.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A meeting of the Dewey Home Fund Committee was held to-day. It was decided to push the efforts to raise a subscription of $100,000, and there was no manifestation of discouragement because the fund has grown slowly. The amount in the hands of Treasurer Reberts is close to $6,000. The committee to-day received notice from a New York newspaper that it has about $5,000 in hand, which will soon be forwarded. This makes a total of $11,000 now in sight, with innumerable agencies yet to hear from.

After a hearty dinner at night, Drink "Zoolak" in the morning. Soda Fountains—Druggists.—Adv.

ELECTRICITY lights our city.
ELECTRICITY runs our street cars.
ELECTRICITY causes wagons without horses to go.
ELECTRICITY permits us to talk great distances.
ELECTRICITY will do our cooking and heating.
ELECTRICITY will soon do everything.
ELECTRICITY will take care of your house during the Summer months better than caretakers or servants, at much less expense, and you will find your house in better condition upon your return in the Fall.
HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St., 518 Broadway, 729 Sixth Avenue, or any District Telegraph Office.

LITTLE WIND FOR YACHTS

Knickerbocker Club Races Off College Point Disappointing.

MANY FAST BOATS ENTERED

The Long Course Fourteen and a Half Miles, the Little Fellows Sailing Ten and a Half Miles.

Shifting light winds interspersed with calms marked the twenty-fifth annual regatta yesterday of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, off College Point. This was particularly disappointing because of the interest aroused by the entry of a large number of the best boats that have raced this season and the prospect of seeing them together. The steamboat Favorite took a large party to the regatta, in charge of Secretary Sinkinson, while the Regatta Committee, of which Oscar H. Chellborg is Chairman, had a tug.

The preparatory gun was fired at 12 M., and at 12:10 a sixty-five-foot class started, Whileaway being the only one to cross the line. At the same time the sloops Liras and Moccasin crossed, about fifty yards apart. At 12:15 Anoatok crossed with the gun, followed by Memory, sailed by T. Fleming Day; White Wing, Singular, Paiute, Hussar, Nautilus, Ouananiche, Narika, and Water Lily. At 12:20 the three special thirty-foot Herreshoff boats, Hera, Carolina, and Esperanza, crossed in order given.

The cabin cats were started at 12:25, crossing as follows: Dolphin, Leisure, Thisbe, Bogota, Dot, Win or Lose, Osage, and Kite. The knockabouts were started at 12:30, Spindrift and Alyce having a walk-over in their respective classes. The small open cats started at 12:40, Lobster being followed by Kazaza, Constance, and Spunk.

In addition to the regular prizes, club boats raced for the Alcedo Cup, one leg of which had been won by the Whileaway. The Moccasin won yesterday. In the early part of the race Memory got aground on Hoffman's Flats, opposite Whitestone, and was hauled off by a tug. The accident made it a walk-over for the Anoatok.

It was a beat to Throgg's Neck, and there the boats lost the wind, Liras being then the leader. A new wind then sprang up from south-southwest, and Anoatok and the three Herreshoff thirty-footers caught it first and passed Liras. The direction of the new wind allowed the boats to start their sheets a little and lay a course for gangway buoy, making it a close reach.

The wind continued to haul till it was southwest, making the leg a run, and the larger boats set spinnakers to starboard. The order of rounding Gangway Buoy was as follows:

Anoatok, 2:50:45; Carolina, 2:51:10; Hera, 2:51:40; Esperanza, 2:51:45; Alyce, 3:05:25; Dot, 3:10:45; Liras, 3:12:20; Moccasin, 3:14:10; Hussar, 3:16:05; Win or Lose, 3:22; Whileaway, 3:24; Narika, 3:24:45; Spendrift, 3:25:20; Anananiche, 3:26:05, and Nautilus, 3:26:10.

The leaders luffed into the wind on rounding the buoy, save Esperanza, which held on for a while, finally going about in the lee of Hera, which had forced the others to turn wide. Anoatok was slow gathering way, and when all laid courses toward Manhasset Bay in the windward work for home she was the last. Hera had a slight lead, with Esperanza almost even on the starboard beam, but to leeward.

From this point it was a drift with the tide, for a while, and until the leaders reached Whitestone. Carolina then felt the touch of a catspaw, and forged into the lead. A new wind came up then from the south, and the leaders came home with starboard rails nearly awash, but many of the others were still rounding the buoy at Throgg's Neck and carrying little breeze with them.

The long course was 14½ miles, while the little fellows had a course of 10½ miles, which was to and around Big Tom Buoy, off City Island, all leaving the marks on the starboard hand in turning. The summary follows:

CABIN SLOOPS—65-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:10 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Whileaway, F. A. Boynton	65.19	7:53:48	7:48:48

CABIN SLOOPS—52-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:10 P. M.

Moccasin, S. H. Mason, Jr.	7:43:06	7:33:06
Liras, J. McCahill	7:50:24	7:40:24

CABIN SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:15 P. M.

Nautilus, John J. McCue	8:00:47	7:45:47
White Wing, W. L. Hall	7:49:11	7:34:11
Hussar, James D. Baird	7:54:02	7:39:02

CABIN SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.
Start 12:15 P. M.

Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson	7:42:41	7:27:41
Memory, E. Hope Norton	7:50:51	7:35:51
Paiute, H. C. and W. B. Beam	8:02:01	7:47:01

CABIN SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:15 P. M.

Ouananiche, R. Sands	Not timed.	
Narika, F. T. Cornell	8:10:13	7:55:13
Water Lily, T. Kiernan, Jr.	8:06:11	8:01:11

CABIN SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS—SPECIAL.
Start, 12:20 P. M.

Hera, R. N. Ellis	7:24:30	7:04:30
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	7:21:18	7:01:18
Esperanza, H. O. Eavemeyer, Jr.	7:51:06	7:31:06

CABIN CATBOATS—30-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:25 P. M.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	7:49:47	7:24:47
Bogota, C. C. Beard	8:14:49	7:49:49
Leisure, F. T. Myrick	8:07:50	7:42:50

CABIN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:25 P. M.

Dolphin, Geo. H. Montrose	8:14:45	7:49:45
Osage, A. C. Nickerson	8:03:42	7:38:42
Kite, R. M. and S. H. Goddard	Not timed.	
Thisbe, W. D. Reed	Not timed.	
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	7:50:06	7:34:06

KNOCKABOUTS—25-FOOT L. W. L. CLASS.
Start, 12:30 P. M.

Alyce, W. D. Hennen	25.00	Did not finish.

KNOCKABOUTS, 21-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:30 P. M.

Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	21.00	8:04:51	7:29:51

OPEN CATBOATS, 21-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:40 P. M.

Constance, C. H. P. Corry	5:54:17	5:14:17
Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	5:54:30	5:14:30

OPEN CATBOATS, 18-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:40 P. M.

Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	14.98	Did not finish.
Kazaza, T. J. McCahill	18.00	5:46:49 5:06:49

OPENING AT MANHASSET BAY.

Douglaston Yacht Club Goes Into Commission—The Annual Regatta Next Saturday.

The veriest lubber could have safely struck his last match and got a light for all the breeze that rippled the surface of Manhasset Bay yesterday afternoon. As it was not a race day for the Douglaston Yacht Club, which is about to change its name to Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, the quality of wind did not so much matter, and a jolly party set about enjoying the club's going into commission. Most of the club's fleet was in attendance at the regatta of the Knickerbocker Club, but there was a sufficient number of craft to give a showy appearance to the anchorage of the new clubhouse with their dress of bunting and to properly salute the raising of the club's burgee at 4 P. M.

The schooner Agnes had a remarkable display of flags flying from every stay. Then there were the flagship Lambkin, the yawl Zena, and a lot of little craft. The club has built an eating pavilion at the water's edge, and here about a hundred sat down to a shore dinner. Commodore Clay M. Greene had a party of his Lambs' Club friends present and they provided a deal of entertainment after dinner and during the evening reception.

The club's annual regatta will be sailed next Saturday. The start will be made at noon, off the clubhouse. The regatta will be open for all regular classes, 43 feet and under, and for the "special 30-foot" sloops and the one-design dories.

The larger yachts will sail a course of about twenty-one miles to Matinicock Buoy and return. Cabin catboats and knockabout yachts will sail a course of about twelve miles around Execution Reef and return. Open catboats and all other small yachts will sail a triangular course in Manhassett Bay.

Entries are invited from all regularly organized yacht clubs, and are to be made to Charles P. Tower, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Williams College Athletes.

AMHERST, Mass., June 3.—The Williams College athletes were easy winners of the first meet of the new Tricollegiate League here to-day, scoring a total of 64 points against 38 by Amherst and 33 by Wesleyan.

A Tender Secured for the Shamrock.

It was announced in shipping circles yesterday that Sir Thomas Lipton had chartered the big oceangoing tug James A. Lawrence as a tender for the yacht Shamrock.

Yale Law Students Beaten.

The Yale Law School baseball team was yesterday defeated by the nine of New York University at Morris Heights by a score of 13 to 6.

DE WOLF HOPPER TO MARRY?

It Is Reported That He Will Wed Miss Nella Bergen Immediately.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 3.—A Fargo, N. D., special to The Journal says that Nella Bergen, the opera singer, who secured a divorce here, is to marry De Wolf Hopper, the operatic comedian, at once.

Persistent rumors prevailed yesterday among members of the theatrical profession that De Wolf Hopper will this week or some time in the near future be married to Miss Nella Bergen.

The rumors have been positive, but lack confirmation, although it is rumored that some of the intimate friends of Mr. Hopper and Miss Bergen have been informed of the day and place of the wedding.

Mr. Hopper was seen at the Lambs' Club last night, but absolutely refused to either confirm or deny the report, or say anything on the subject.

Capt. John Reardon, the father of Miss Nella Bergen, was seen last night at the Greenpoint Police Station. He said: "The rumor that my daughter is to marry De Wolf Hopper is absolutely untrue. She is not engaged to him. My daughter is, of course, annoyed that this report should have been circulated."

Miss Bergen, who is staying at her father's house, could not be seen.

IRON PIER FOR NORTHVILLE.

Residents Desire the Long Island Road to Help Them Build It.

NORTHVILLE, L. I., June 3.—The project of building an iron pier off this place into Long Island Sound has been revived by the recent sale of the Montauk Steamboat Line to the Long Island Railroad, and it is hoped that President Baldwin will take an interest in the matter, as the entire success of the scheme depends upon the steamer connection. About $7,000 has been subscribed in cash and land by the farmers and other residents of the place toward the pier which would cost about $15,000.

Henry Case, a dock builder of Manhattan, who built the iron pier at Coney Island, has agreed to build the proposed dock here at the price named, and to take $3,000 in the stock himself.

Those in charge of the enterprise say that if the Long Island Railroad Company does not care to take any steps in the matter an effort will be made to induce the Stonington, Rhode Island, or other New England lines to send their boats here once a day each way on their trips to and from New York. At present the farmers have to drive five miles to either Riverhead, Jamesport, or Mattituck to reach a water shipping front.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

A Number of Regents Said to Desire President Angell's Resignation.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 3.—The Washtenaw Evening Times printed a statement to-night as follows: "There are three members of the Board of Regents who stand ready to promote President Angell's resignation, and there are others on the board who will accept it if it is tendered."

The article adds that there were no Regents who did not respect President Angell's services in advancing the university's interests, but that they feel that "a younger man is necessary to perform the more active duties of the position." The paper stated further that Dean Hutchins had been called back from Iowa City, where he had gone in answer to an offer of the Presidency of the University of Iowa, by a telegram from some of the Regents making definite offers regarding the matter.

President Angell is popular here, and the statement has caused much comment.

THREE RUNAWAY BOYS CAUGHT.

They Wanted to Go to Texas and Make Their Fortunes.

Three lads who had made up their minds to run away from home and go to Texas and shoft for themselves were handed over to their parents at the Old Slip Police Station last night, by whom they were taken home. The boys were George Blancard, fifteen years old, of 328 East Eighty-seventh Street; George Roggenmann, sixteen years old, of 314—across the street, and Oscar Walther, seventeen years old, of 329 East Eighty-sixth Street.

They were all neatly dressed in knickerbockers when they went aboard the Mallory Line steamer Alamo yesterday. They had little or no baggage, as they had made up their minds to rough it and work on cattle boats. One of the boys had money, and instead of waiting for a cattle boat, he bought tickets for all hands, paying $54.50 for three emigrant tickets.

Capt. Hicks of the Alamo saw the lads, and at once became suspicious. He questioned them and soon found that they were runaways. Accordingly he called Policeman John Dunn, who took the boys to the police station. They had $27 left. A book telling of the exploits of Jesse James was part of their belongings.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:20	Sun sets...7:26	Moon rises..1:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:11	Gov. Isl'd...4:49	H. Gate...6:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:39	Gov. Isl'd...5:14	H. Gate...7:10

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Troja, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 613 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after May 26 and up to June 9 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive June 9. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 4.

Catania, San Juan, May 29.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, June 1.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JUNE 5th.

COTTON DRESS GOODS DEP'T.
WASH FABRICS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES.

SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED YARDS IMPORTED DIMITIES, PERCALES, GINGHAMS AND CHEVIOTS, REDUCED TO . . . 18c.

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS ENGLISH PIQUÉS, PRINTED FRENCH MULLS AND BROCHÉ SATEENS,

SIX RACES AT GRAVESEND

High Order Won the Hudson Stake for Two-Year-Olds.

TILLO SOLD TO W. C. WHITNEY

Holland Defeated the Suburban Horses in a Slow Race—Lothario Won Carlton Stakes for "Pittsburg Phil."

A crowd of unusually liberal proportions, even for a Saturday half holiday, was at the Gravesend race track yesterday afternoon, attracted by what promised to be a day of exceptional sport. Two stakes were on for decision—the Hudson, for two-year-olds, and the Carlton, for three-year-olds. As an additional tid-bit, there was a race at a mile and a quarter, in which a lot of the horses engaged for the Suburban were to have a chance to try conclusions and show whether they had a chance for the big handicap which is to be run two weeks later. The scratching of Tillo and King Barleycorn from the latter destroyed what of interest there was in that event from a sporting standpoint and left it only an ordinary event for speculation.

It was Tillo that the crowd particularly wanted to see, as there have been reports flying about that he would be a dangerous horse in the big race of the year, as he was working in such shape that he had a good chance to again win the event. But yesterday morning Sydney Paget, the business manager of W. C. Whitney's racing stable, purchased the horse from John E. Madden at a price which was not divulged, but which rumor had it was $10,000. Mr. Paget had the horse scratched, and so the public was deprived of a chance to see him get a part of his work for the big event in a race. This was a grievous disappointment, and when King Barleycorn was also scratched interest in the affair oozed away, except for those who wanted to have a bet down.

So, too, interest in the Carlton Stakes was killed by the drawing of the pencil through the names of Jean Beraud, Rhinelander, The Bouncer, and Armament, leaving it a four-horse affair. It was stated, in a semi-official way, that Jean Beraud would not start in any race until the running of the Realization Stakes on July 4, for which the Whitney chairman is to have a special preparation. Mr. Whitney wishes only to win the big events of the turf, and to that end his horses that are good enough are to be kept out of races in which there is any chance of injury to their stake chances. This is, of course, good racing policy to the man who can afford it, but it is a disappointment to the lovers of the sport, who are fond of seeing horses of high class perform as often as possible.

THE SUBURBAN PRELIMINARY.

Even with Tillo scratched the Suburban preliminary as the second race might appropriately have been called, was the most interesting and important race of the afternoon. It effectually disposed of the chances of a lot of animals that are in the Suburban, some of whose owners have fancied they would have a chance for the big racing prize of the Spring season. Run in 2:09, as the race was, and with the winner—Holland—a horse that was so extreme an outsider in the speculation that he bookmakers laid anywhere from 50 to 1 to 100 to 1 against his chances, it was evident that the field had no Suburban timber in it unless the animals improve by several pounds and seconds in the two weeks before Suburban Day. Holland is not a Suburban candidate. Lanky Bob, who by some mysterious dispensation of Providence had run second for the Brooklyn Handicap, was made favorite in the speculation, and remained a choice all through the betting. There were tips galore, and Jeannot, Warrenton, Thomas Cat and Jefferson carried a lot of money bet by people who believed that some one of them could win the race. Holland, the lightest-weighted of the party, and who was not believed, even by his owner, to be able to do any better than get into the money, was the rank outsider of the lot.

From the same point that a week ago the horses started on their journey for the rich Brooklyn Handicap this Suburban lot were sent away again yesterday. Jeannot and Jefferson were sent to the front at once to make the running for the party, and Holland followed them like a shadow. All the rest of the bunch, except Lanky Bob and Knight of the Garter, were well together, the two exceptions trailing along in the rear. They ran that back-stretch and around the far turn to the straight run for home. Then there was a general closing, Thomas Cat on the rail and Warrenton on the outside going up to the leaders. Under pressure both Jeannot and Jefferson "chucked it up," and Holland, Thomas Cat, and Warrenton went into a scramble for the money. There was a driving finish, and Holland, apparently the freshest and gamest of the lot, managed to get the prize by a head from Thomas Cat on the very last jump. Warrenton, who got the third money, was half a length behind Thomas Cat, and a couple of lengths in front of Jeannot, who beat Jefferson the same distance, both of them well tired out.

A STAKE FOR HIGH ORDER.

After that race the crowd settled itself for the first of the stake events, the Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs. Prince of Melbourne was the favorite, with High Order a hot second choice on the strength of the good race he ran on Thursday last at the same distance, and while carrying the same weight. The Keene candidate, Doublet, who was an added starter, was considered to have too much weight by the sharps, yet he was well played by those who had the glamour of his victory at Morris Park in mind. There was practically no race to it, for High Order rushed to the front at the start and kept in front to the end of the journey, winning very easily by a length from Maribert, who was a couple of lengths in front of Trumpet, with Withers following him. For some reason unexplained, the third money was given to Withers, though Trumpet seemed to be entitled to it. This made no difference perhaps, except to the people who had bet on Trumpet in the full place books, but these did a lot of growling, and were trying to solve the problem on the home-bound trains after the races were over.

Doublet, taking up his penalty, could not give fifteen pounds to the other horses, and finished in fifth place, just as His Royal Highness had done under similar conditions on the opening day of the meeting. That set the horsemen to chatting about the merits of the two-year-olds of the year. The natural conclusion was that there is no really high-class horse out this year, certainly not in either Doublet or His Royal Highness, else they would not have been beaten as they have been by horses not generally considered to be in the same class as that pair. Such weight as they took up would never stop a really high-class horse.

LOTHARIO WON THE CARLTON.

The Carlton Stakes for three-year-olds at a mile had but a quartet of starters of which Half Time was the fancied one in the speculation. Yet he proved to be an easy victim to Lothario, who has generally been believed to be a sort of a "gold brick," as he has done so badly in his races in spite of his fast work in the morning trials. It is possible that the colt has been unfit in his past races and that he is just now coming to his form. At all events he ran quite like a racehorse just at the end yesterday, when Half Time, well tired out in his effort to beat Prestidigitatrice, was ready to quit. So Lothario unexpectedly captured the stake by a neck from Half Time, who beat Prestidigitatrice four lengths. Filon d'Or must be a rank counterfeit, for he could not get into the fight, even though the mile was run no faster than 1:42.

THE OTHER RACES.

Judge Tarvin gave the talent an eye-opener in the opening dash at six furlongs. He was backed by a lot of good people who knew of his Western form, and that he had done some very fast work over the track, and these gave the layers a scorching, backing him down from 12 to 1 at the opening of the betting until he was 6 to 1 at the close. He was in front from start to finish. Possibly he won because there was "nothing doing" with Bannockburn. This horse, who ran so fast on Thursday, was given the easiest sort of a ride, in the regular old Guttenberg style, by Willie Martin. If Martin's reins had broken and Bannockburn could have gotten to the front, as he apparently wanted to, there might have been a different tale to tell.

After the stakes there came a scramble for maiden two-year-olds, in which a field of fifteen ran, with Mauvilla the favorite and the winner. Waring and Middwood ran fast enough to get the second and third money from the lot of no-account horses that finished behind them.

A selling race at a mile and a sixteenth wound up the day's sport, and was won by Merry Prince. He had all his old-time speed and made a clever showing of it in the last half furlong, after Dan Rice seemed to have the race well in hand. There was a sharp scramble for the purse, for Merry Prince won by less than a length, and Dan Rice, Decanter, Wolhurst, and Scotch Plaid were only heads apart just behind him.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Judge Tarvin, J. J. Eakins's b. c., 3 years, by Lord Harrington-Eurie, 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(O'Leary)
2—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., 3, 115, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(Clawson)
3—McMeekin, C. T. Patterson's b. c., 2, 98, 12 to 1 .....(Odom)

Vertigo, 3, 114, 12 to 1, (Littlefield;) Bannockburn, 4, 124, 9 to 2, (Martin;) Oliver Mc, 3, 109, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Sweet Caporal, 3, 106, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) The Kentuckian, 3, 119, 40 to 1, (Everett;) Fennetta, 4, 98, 300 to 1, (Blair;) Bardella, 4, 107, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Brahmin, 3, 103, 100 to 1, (Collins;) Cormcrant, 3, 120, 7 to 1, (Taral;) Chopin, 3, 105, 30 to 1, (Maher;) Armament, 3, 116, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Blarneystone, 4, 100, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Danforth, 4, 107, 60 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Imperator, 5, 107, 60 to 1, (Makin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a neck; a similar distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09.

1—Holland, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Katrina, 85 pounds, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(R. Lewis)
2—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 5, 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 4, 110, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Jeannot, 4, 95, 4 to 1, (Odom;) Jefferson, 6, 107, 7 to 1, (Collins;) George Boyd, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Brown;) Lanky Bob, 4, 110, 7 to 2, (Everett;) Maxine, formerly Fleur de Lis, 5, 103, 10 to 1, (Bullman,) and Knight of the Garter, 5, 91, 30 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a very short head; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, or $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1899; $100 additional for starters. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $3,500, of which $400 to the second and $200 to the third. Winners of a race of the value of $3,500 to carry 5 pounds extra. Non-winners of $2,500 to be allowed 10 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:01⅘.

1—High Order, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., by Order-Tongese, 112 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by Albert-Miss Mary, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(W. Martin)
3—Withers, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Dilemma, 112, 15 to 1.....(Odom)

Trumpet, 112, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Prince of Melbourne, 122, 2 to 1, (Everett;) King's Counter, 112, 30 to 1, coupled with Homestretch, (Fourcon;) Homestretch, 112, 30 to 1, coupled with King's Courier, (Clawson,) and Magnificent, 112, 7 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by three parts of a length; four lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Results of to-day's races at Latonia:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; selling. Nora S., 95 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 30 to 1, won; Juneatta, 94, (C. Murphy,) 7 to 1, second; Samivel, 104, (J. Mathews,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Marietta, Lochine, Winker, Lucy M., Blenheim, Norma Taylor, John Boone, Spree, and Sis Vic also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lamachus, 107 pounds, (E. Ross,) even, won; Strathbeek, 113, (J. Mathews,) 9 to 5, second; Highland Lad, 113, (F. Turner,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:03½. Summer, Absolute, and Pharaoh also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Monadour, 91 pounds, (Silvers,) 9 to 5, won; Kriss Kringle, 107½, (Turner,) 3 to 1, second; Hon Jour, 109, (J. Mathews,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44¼. Elkin, Eberhart, Victorine, Richardson, and Salvado also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Latonia Oaks; for three-year-old fillies; net value, $4,390; one and one-quarter miles. May Hempstead, 122 pounds, (N. Turner,) Turn to, 100, won; Freak, 112, (E. Ross,) 15 to 1, second; Preliminary, 109, (J. Mathews,) 25 to 1, third. Time—2:10. Souchon and Rush also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. May Jane, 107 pounds, (N. Turner,) 1 to 5, won; Clara M., 100, (Boland,) 15 to 1, second; My Burgundy, 100, (H. Williams,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Zazel, Vainglory, and Aida Dunn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Carlotta C., 110 pounds, (Scoville,) 20 to 1, won; Hampden, 107½, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1, second; Bertha Nell, 99, (Shepard,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Dutch Comedian, Semi-colon, Scrivener, Trimmer, and Teucer also ran.

JOCKEY SLOAN'S FAILURES.

The American Rider Denounced by Many Who Have Lost on His Mounts—Holocauste's Collapse.

LONDON, June 3.—The sensational collapse at the Derby on Wednesday of the French horse Holocauste, whose death represented a loss of $30,000 to his owner, was an intense disappointment to the large French contingent which came over to see what was confidently predicted to be a victory for their representative. The Paris papers are furious, and blame the Epsom authorities for leaving the course in a disgracefully dirty condition, for it is gravely declared Holocauste slipped on a piece of orange peel.

There was a great rush for relics after Holocauste was slaughtered. His ears, mane, tail, and hoofs were cut off, and the gipsies did a roaring trade in selling bunches of hair cut from their own gray horses and palmed off as genuine Holocauste souvenirs.

A well-known veterinary surgeon, Marcus Stevenson, who witnessed the accident, attributes in a published interview the disaster to Sloan's method of riding, declaring that if the jockey had been sitting in his saddle instead of crouching on the horse's neck he could have helped Holocauste to recover, after a first mistake, when he ricked his ankle. Holocauste, he adds, was then going very well, and, fifty yards further, Flying Fox was only a neck ahead when Holocauste stumbled again and broke his pastern. Sloan, according to Stevenson, has no control over his mounts, and "his method extorts speed by frightening his mount, as Johnny Gilpin did."

Holocauste's owner, M. J. De Bremond, certainly does not share the foregoing views. He said emphatically to a representative of The Associated Press: "Sloan's jockeyship was consummate, and it is acknowledged on all sides that he had the race well within his grasp when the accident occurred. It was indeed ill-luck to have victory snatched from me. Moreover, in Holocauste I lost a pet. The sympathy expressed on all sides will be extended to Sloan, whose disappointment is second only to mine."

The fickleness of popularity is beginning to demonstrate itself in the case of Tod Sloan, whose recent failures have wrecked many of his supporters. His big backers, like Riley Grannan and the Dwyers, have pocketed their losses like true sportsmen and have retired to America. It is the small fry, who, while Sloan succeeded, reaped a harvest and are now losing, cannot find words enough to denounce him. One of these, on returning from Epsom last night, filled the corridors of the Hotel Cecil with his rantings against the honesty of Sloan's Oaks failure, until the hotel officials had to remonstrate. Col. "Tom" Ochiltree declares himself a heavy loser, and says Sloan is a great jockey for five furlongs, but when every one expects him to win and backs him heavily, he is left at the post, and that in no other way in the world could he have lost the Oaks.

In spite of the clatter of disgruntled losers, Sloan maintains hope of ultimate success this season. Of 108 mounts he has now won 37, while Otto Madden heads the list with 50 wins out of 261 mounts, and Loates has 48 wins out of 201 mounts, so Sloan has won 35 per cent. of his races, and the best English pockey has only won 19 per cent.

Sloan at Kempton Park Races.

LONDON, June 3.—"Tod" Sloan rode Sir R. Waldie Griffith's six-year-old bay horse, Eileen Algas, and was unplaced to-day in the Sunbury Handicap Plate at Kempton Park, J. H. Peard's Merry Methodist winning the race. The Kempton Park Two-Year-Old Plate was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's colt Rice, with Sloan up. The June Plate was won by Charina. Sloan rode Eileen Algas in this race, but was unplaced.

POLO AT WESTCHESTER CLUB.

Home Team Easily Defeated by Players from the Philadelphia Country Club.

The polo teams of the Westchester Country Club and the Philadelphia Country Club met yesterday on the field of the former club in their game for the Country Club cups. The contest was to have been held to-morrow, and the final match on Friday, but in consequence of the forced postponement of the Meadow Brook and Westchester game on Friday until next Friday, the final game for the County Club cups will be played to-morrow.

The Philadelphia Country Club defeated the second Meadow Brook team last Monday, and the drawings brought it against the Country Club of Westchester yesterday. Philadelphia won, and as the victor is to play the team that won last Wednesday the Philadelphia first will meet the Philadelphia second, which defeated Lakewood.

The teams yesterday lined up even, each being credited with seventeen goals handicap. The teams were:

PHILADELPHIA.	Hdcp.	WESTCHESTER.	Hdcp.
1. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	4	1. F. H. Allen	2
2. C. E. Wheeler	5	2. L. Waterbury	7
3. G. McFadden	4	3. R. L. Beeckman	4
Back. E. Strawbridge	4	Back. E. C. Potter	4
Total	17	Total	17

Waterbury was the star player for Westchester. Beeckman also added considerable strength to it. The team work of the Philadelphians was superior, and Wheeler and McFadden were its strong men. The Philadelphians outplayed their opponents in carrying and backing the ball, which the final score shows, 14 goals for Philadelphia and 4 for Westchester.

In the first period Rosengarten made 3 goals, Wheeler and McFadden each 1, all for Philadelphia, and Allen made 1 for Westchester. In the second period Waterbury added 1 more for the latter team, while McFadden made 1 and Wheeler 3 for the Quakers. Potter and Beeckman each made 1 for Westchester in the third period, and Rosengarten and Wheeler did the same for Philadelphia. The latter two scored 3 in the last period, Wheeler getting 2.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Janowski, Pillsbury, Maroczy, and Teichmann Win in the 4th Round.

LONDON, June 3.—Play in the International Chess Tournament was resumed at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, in the City, to-day, when the fourth round was begun according to No. 1 of the Berger schedule. The players therefore met as follows: Janowski vs. Schlechter, Pillsbury vs. Cohn, Maroczy vs. Bird, Teichmann vs. Tinsley, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin, Lasker vs. Blackburne, Showalter vs. Lee, and Mason a bye.

When the recess was taken at 4:30 P. M. the following results had been recorded: Janowski had worsted Schlechter, Maroczy had disposed of Bird, Teichmann had beaten Tinsley, and the other games were adjourned. Pillsbury and Blackburne had the better positions against Cohn and Lasker, respectively, but the other games looked even. In the evening session the following additional results were arrived at: Pillsbury beat Cohn, Steinitz and Tschigorin drew, Blackburne defeated Lasker, and Showalter defeated Lee. The game between Marshall and Jones in the minor tournament was not finished.

The scores of all the competitors up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	0	4	Pillsbury	3½	½
Blackburne	1½	1½	Schlechter	1	3
Cohn	2	3	Showalter	2½	½
Janowski	4	0	Steinitz	2	2
Lasker	2	2	Teichmann	2	2
Lee	1½	2½	Trinsley	0	4
Maroczy	3½	½	Tschigorin	2½	1½
Mason	1	2			

Orange Lawn Tennis Club Opening.

ORANGE, N. J., June 3.—There was the usual big attendance of society people at the nineteenth annual opening of the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, this afternoon. A brass band played on the lawn, and refreshments were served in the clubhouse. The courts were occupied all the afternoon by local players. The most interesting match of the day was between M. D. Chase, the New York Tennis Club crack, and William A. Larned, the former holder of the Middle States championship. Larned was not in his old-time form. He won the first match, 3—6. The other two went to Chase by 6—2, 6—4.

Amateur Tennis Champion Beaten.

LONDON, June 3.—In the amateur tennis championship contest at the Queen's Club to-day H. E. Miles beat Sir Edward Grey, the holder of the championship.

SICK AFTER EATING CHEESE.

Four Children of a Brooklyn Family Taken Seriously Ill.

Four children of Michael J. Duffy of 492 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, were taken seriously ill after eating cheese on Friday night. The children are Katie, thirteen years old; John, eleven; Edward, nine, and Joseph, 7. The only member of the family who did not eat cheese was Margaret, four years old. John was the first one taken ill, and he was seized with nausea and intense pain twenty minutes after he had finished eating. A few minutes later the other children were stricken.

Mr. Duffy went for a doctor, but the physician was out. He waited in the doctor's office until morning, and then went home. By breakfast time the children had rallied and were able to be around, with the exception of John, who was still quite sick. The case was reported yesterday to the Fifth Avenue Police Station, and the police are investigating it.

NEW CARS TO BRIGHTON BEACH.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit to Run Them Over Elevated Structure.

A traffic agreement is in contemplation between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, by which the Rapid Transit will operate cars over the elevated structure to Brighton Beach. A ten-cent fare will be charged from the bridge. Twenty-five new cars are ready to put on the rails as soon as the roads begin working under the agreement.

The Brighton Beach route between Flatbush and the ocean began operating a through service from Manhattan yesterday. The road was started on a ten-minute schedule, with as many intermediate cars as the traffic required.

The third rail has been laid on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad as far as Sixteenth Street. It is expected that the road will be equipped as far as Thirty-sixth Street by next Sunday. Many of the Brooklyn Elevated stations are being equipped with incandescent lamps.

An Italian Steamer Founders.

GIBRALTAR, June 3.—The British steamer Eddie, Capt. Kerwin, has passed here from Malta, May 29, on her way to New York. She signalled that the Italian steamer Minerva foundered on June 1, and that her crew is missing. Her master and second engineer were saved.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The new Darroch propellers which were put on George W. Quintard's screw yacht Saranac have had a trial, with gratifying results. These screws have been described in this column. The trial took place Memorial Day, and Capt. Belmont reports that they gave the craft an additional speed of one and one-eighth miles an hour. She was formerly an eleven-mile boat. The Saranac is a small boat, being of only twenty tons, with a length of ninety-two feet. Her engines are of fifty horse power. The present wheels are experimental, and a new pair are to be made, with certain modifications, which, it is expected, will still further increase the speed of the yacht.

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The Rudder, which has been carrying on a propaganda against the restrictive rule policy, contains in its June number a letter over the signature of Thomas Clapham of Roslyn, N. Y., who says: "Much of the yacht racing of to-day on Long Island Sound is manipulated and misregulated by a small minority of men, most of whom are really incompetent to design, build, or sail a boat effectively." The correspondent then announces his purpose to build and offer as a prize to be sailed for by small boats a fully rigged racing boat of special model, between sixteen and twenty-four feet in length. The race will be sailed over one of the courses of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club and under the management of that club. The conditions are to be as follows: Open to the free entry of all catboats not exceeding 14 feet on the water line or 18 feet 6 inches over all. No restrictions as to beam, model, method of construction, or type, except that catamarans are barred. No restrictions as to area of sail, but only one sail may be carried. No boat may carry a centreboard, fin, or keel weighing over seventy pounds. No boat to have more than two men aboard, and any boat sailed single-handed to receive five minutes' headstart. No shifting ballast permitted. The offer is made, the writer says, because he wishes to see at least one race sailed untrammeled by "rocking-chair" restrictions.

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A marked change has come over the yacht basins in the last ten days. Many yachts reported as fitting out a fortnight ago have completed fitting, and are now away in commission, while others, inclosed with storm coverings of wood or canvas, are now being put in readiness to go into commission.

Richard Stevens's new steam yacht Aileen, under charter to William Patterson of this city, has arrived at Hoboken from the yards of her builders at Chester, Penn.

The schooner yacht Wayfarer, owned by Mr. Patterson, is in dry dock at Tebo's.

Joseph R. De La Mar's schooner Fleetwing is in dry dock at the same basin, having some of her planking renewed and undergoing a thorough overhauling.

Among the craft still at Tobo's are Horace A. Hutchins's steam yacht Jathniel, in commission; Edward T. Hunt's schooner Intrepid, which is fitting out; the steam yacht America, which is in dry dock; A. S. Luria's Prebla, fitting out, and the steam yacht Charavi, fitting out.

Blakely Hall's auxiliary bark Hildegarde has gone out of commission at Port Jefferson.

Capt. Foos has been appointed sailing master of the steam yacht Nooya.

Capt. August has been appointed sailing master of the yawl Flying Cloud, owned by James Laughlin, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn.

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The new one-hundred-ton steam yacht building at Ofeldt's, South Brooklyn, for W. H. Gillett, the actor-playwright, is receiving her planking. Nearby, at Attlewood's, a sort of house boat, designed to serve as a floating bath, is building for August Belmont. It is to be towed to his place at Glen Cove. The hull will be 32 feet long, 13 feet beam, and 2 feet 4 inches deep. Upon it will be built a house fitted with all conveniences for the bath.

S. T. Valentine of Brooklyn has purchased the twin screw steam yacht Echo from F. J. H. Merrill of Albany.

Capt. Hank Haff is busy getting Commodore Forbes's schooner Volunteer ready at Naushon and expects to have the famous old cup defender in good shape very soon. It is said that she will not be raced this season.

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The Year Book of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts for 1899, compiled and printed by Secretary A. T. Bliss, has just been issued in a neat and attractive form. In addition to the regular association information, the book contains the Quincy Cup conditions, the knockabout specifications, the association cabin restrictions, with tables, a list of the season's open races, and handsome pictures of the championship winners of 1898, together with their records.

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Edward C. Jewell writes in The Boston Journal concerning the Columbia: "The Columbia is to be classed with the fin type of boats. Her main intention of design abandons the principles of Defender quite radically. The midship section has a rounder, firmer curve from the rail to below the bilge, with a floor almost straight and quite a bit flatter than Defender's. Instead of keeping to the idea in the design shown in modern keel boats, Defender among the number, of getting some displacement by a slow, easy turn of the floor into the keel, Columbia has as sharp a curve in the frame at the gunboard as can safely be bent in steel angles.

"This departure from the 'S' shape of the waistframes, with good deadrise, displacement gained in the lower part of the body, and a softer bilge, which all mark the keel type, in favor of a higher centre of buoyancy, effected by the cutting of the displacement at the keel and the filling out the bilge, as well as flattening of the floors a bit, marks the 'points' of the thoroughbred fin-type in Columbia."

This authority has the bow of the Columbia very full, the bilges being carried out into the overhang, a characteristic of the best designed fins. Another alleged feature not common to ninety-footers, according to Mr. Jewell, is a slight tuck in the stem, which, though very slight, is said to be sufficient to steal a couple of feet in measurement length. This is said to be accomplished by flattening the bow frames from the "V" shape into a nearer approach to a flaring "U" shape, thus cutting off the angle of the frame sections and the water lines at that point. The conclusion drawn is that this bow, with a stern much wider and fuller than the Defender's, will give sailing lines, when heeled, nearer twenty feet than ten feet longer than the Defender's.

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Of the crew of the cup challenger Shamrock the Clyde correspondent of The Boston Globe says: "The crew are trained and experienced yacht sailors, belonging to the small town of Britlingsea, on the River Colne, in the County of Essex, the southern boundary of which is the River Thames. Britlingsea, Wivenhoe, and Rowhedge are small towns on the Colne River, whose inhabitants are nearly all yacht sailors, and have been so from father to son for generations. The considerable town of Colchester, further up the Colne, is also the home of many yacht sailors. The yacht sailors on the Colne, after the Summer's yachting closes, occupy themselves with oyster dredging and sea fishing about the sandbanks at the mouth of the Thames or go to sea in steamers or other merchant vessels.

"At Southampton, Portsmouth, and Gosport there are also a great many yacht sailors who, with the yacht sailors of the Colne, man the pleasure navy. These sailors are a peculiar class. They are very clannish and prejudiced in their own favor, and strangers do not get on with them. Mixed crews of these English yacht sailors and Clyde yacht sailors have been tried aboard yachts, but they will not work together.

"Capt. Hogarth, who is to command the Shamrock, belongs to Port Bannatyne on the Clyde, and has gained the highest reputation as a racing Captain, latterly in Fife's famous sixty-five-footer Isolde. His racing of the cutter has been described by the English press as faultless, and a fitter man to sail could not be named, but the Britlingsea sailors believe they have all the yachting talent among themselves, and to assure them Sir Thomas Lipton has appointed Capt. Wringe of Britlingsea, mate of the Shamrock. Capt. Wringe has a good reputation, and, after several Captains had charge of Fife's Ailsa, Wringe proved that Ailsa was quite as fast as Watson's Britannia, and finished up the season by showing that she was faster."

THE DEFENDER AT NEWPORT.

Trip Down the Bay Showed the Yacht Has Lost None of Her Speed.

NEWPORT, June 3.—The yacht Defender arrived from Bristol this evening. Before sailing for New York, it is expected that she will have a number of tuning up trials.

The trip down the bay, which was as smooth as a mill pond, demonstrated that the yacht had lost none of her old speed. Under a jib, staysail, and mainsail, she made excellent headway, despite the fact that there was not a strong breeze. The naphtha launch May followed the Defender from Bristol as a tender. The Defender arrived without her topmast set, which was shipped shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. W. Butler Duncan was at the helm during her trip here. The yacht came to anchor astern of the Nahma, near Fort Adams.

This evening Mr. Duncan came ashore and joined Mrs. Duncan at Delimain Cottage. The first spin will be to-morrow.

English Suitings.

They're all new, and you'll find the grandest assortment you can imagine and ready to cut to your order.

Many are procurable only of us. We don't copy;—we create. We have very many fabrics made especially to our order.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Arrangements for Races to Take Place at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 3.—The officers of the Poughkeepsie-Highland Rowing Association and the Board of Stewards of the Colleges this afternoon decided the dates and hours of holding the three events of the intercollegiate regatta between Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the University of Wisconsin on the Poughkeepsie course. The programme, as arranged by them, is as follows:

June 26, 4 P. M.—Four-oared race between crews representing Cornell and Pennsylvania over a two-mile course.

June 26, 5 P. M.—Eight-oared race between the Freshmen of Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin over a two-mile course.

June 26, 5:30 P. M.—Eight-oared race between 'Varsity crews of the four colleges over the four-mile course.

It was announced that the Pennsylvania crew would come to Poughkeepsie on June 15, the Wisconsins on the 18th, and Cornell probably on the 19th.

The observation train will be made up of forty-seven platform cars, carrying tiers of seats like a long, moving grand stand. Each college will have ten cars for which to sell tickets. One car in the middle will be used as a signal car and for railroad officials; another car in the middle will be reserved for the press, and five cars will be sold in Poughkeepsie.

This evening Dr. Peet took out both of the Columbia crews for practice. They had been out once before earlier in the day, but a northwest wind blowing against the mood tide made the water too rough, and after a few spurts close in shore the oarsmen were dismissed. They took a long walk this afternoon, and in the evening, the water being smooth, each eight rowed up the river three miles and return. There will be no rowing to-morrow.

THE OHIO NOMINATION.

Nash's Victory Considered Not Hanna's, but Nash's Own.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Many post-convention opinions are heard here, particularly from Ohio men, to account for the change that appeared to overcome the Columbus convention between Thursday night and Friday morning. Every prophet inspired by Foraker seems to have received a disparaging blow, and Hanna's admirers do not know whether to crow or to weep.

"This was not Cox's victory, not Hanna's, nor yet Foraker's defeat," said a well-known Western man, who discussed the outcome at Columbus. "It was Nash's victory. Nash, in my estimation, is a bigger man than Hanna, or Foraker, or Cox. His worth has been appreciated in Ohio for many years. He has aspired to be Governor, and he has sought the nomination. A slip-knock would have it, whenever he saw his way pretty clearly, some occasion has arisen for him to step aside and yield the nomination to some man who had excited no animosities, and who could be chosen more wisely. This year, I believe, Nash decided that his time had come. If Hanna had been away, Nash would have had more votes than he received. Hanna hurt him; Foraker could not touch him. Cox was not considered by anybody who favored Nash.

"Instead of being obliged to Hanna for 'pulling him through,' Hanna ought to acknowledge that the general confidence in Nash pulled Hanna through. He is a strong man, one of the best in Ohio at this time, and quite unembarrassed by any load of obligation to the leaders, who came near dividing his forces between them. This talk about what Hanna or anybody else did for Nash is pure rot."

VACANCIES IN CITY COURTS.

Mayor to Appoint Magistrates and a Special Sessions Justice.

There will be three vacancies on the bench of City Magistrates for the First Division next month, which are to be filled by the Mayor. In influential Tammany circles it is said that Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., will succeed himself, and that ex-Justice Edward Hogan will be appointed in place of Magistrate Herman C. Kudlich. Magistrate Thomas F. Wentworth's probable successor is not known.

The Mayor also will have the appointment of a successor to Justice Ephraim A. Jacob of the Court of Special Sessions, and Justice John B. McKean of the Seventh District Municipal Court is mentioned as likely to get the place. Herman Joseph may, it is said, take Justice McKean's place in the Municipal Court.

Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn is understood to be planning to contest the nomination for Justice of the Municipal Court in the First District with Justice Wauhope Lynn this Fall. Abram Levy is talked about as a probable candidate in the November election for the seat on the General Sessions bench now occupied by Judge Blanchard.

Senator Wolcott on Politics.

LONDON, June 3.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado is staying at Claridge's Hotel, on his way to Carlsbad. In conversation with a reporter the Senator grew enthusiastic on the subject of the growing prosperity in the United States and the rapid increase in the exportation of American manufactures, and predicted the triumphant re-election of President McKinley by an increased majority. He also said the Democracy would not re-adopt William J. Bryan's silver plank form, but would make the chief issue hostility to trusts and expansion. He was keenly interested in the forthcoming report of the Indian Currency Commission, and hoped it would not recommend a gold currency, as he thought an international agreement on bimetallism would be reached before long, but with a change of ratio.

Congressman O'Grady Abroad.

Among the unheralded departures for Europe last week was that of Congressman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester. There was a story abroad that Mr. O'Grady had agreed with Senator Platt to lead a fight against George W. Aldridge's domination of the politics of Monroe County, but his going abroad to spend the Summer is construed by the politicians as disproving the story.

Tammany Initiations To-morrow.

A meeting of the Tammany Society will be held at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam to-morrow evening, at which a number of new members will be initiated into the order, among them being State Senators Thomas F. Donnelly and Timothy D. Sullivan and Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan.

Gen. McAlpin Goes to Hot Springs.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, left yesterday for Hot Springs, Ark., to be gone several weeks.

Appointments in Brooklyn.

Commissioner of Records George E. Waldo of Brooklyn yesterday notified Superintendent Butler of The City Record, that Frank M. Thorburn had been appointed Deputy Commissioner and Thomas B. Mosscrop Superintendent, and that the following temporary appointments had been made: Randolph Fuller, Addison W. Hallock, Louis Mills, Frank Schulz, William Johnson, James M. Farrington, Jesse D. Ford, Jr., and Edward A. Young. The salaries have not been fixed.

YALE BICYCLE RIDERS WIN

Slim Attendance at Berkeley Oval Intercollegiate Meet.

RIPLEY MAKES A NEW RECORD

Goes Quarter Mile in 0:30 4-5, but Effort Probably Costs Princeton First Place.

If the crack wheelmen who rode yesterday in the intercollegiate championships at Berkeley Oval expected to find an enthusiastic crowd shouting the cries of their respective colleges, waving college colors, and urging them on to greater efforts with shouts of encouragement, they were grievously disappointed, for, although the racing was splendid sport, the men, the best the colleges of the East could send, and the conditions for racing perfect, only a few hundred people turned out at the meet. Not a man from Harvard was in the entry list, and the peddler who stood outside the gate waving, among others, a big crimson flag and looking for a purchaser, did not discover until he saw the programme later why he failed to sell it.

The attendance was anything but flattering to the management of the Intercollegiate Bicycle Racing Association, which was organized last Fall, for the patrons of the sport flocked to the Flushing meet to see the professionals, and to welcome back to the bicycle path Zimmerman, the champion of a few years ago. The visitors who did go to Berkeley Oval found many things to complain of, but they made the best of matters, and left the grounds when it was almost dark.

To begin with, the races were scheduled to start promptly at 2:15 P. M., but it was not until 3 P. M. that the first heat was started, and meanwhile the spectators in the grand stand sweltered under the sun. A few forsook

The Great Triple Alliance of Clothing Bargains,

Meaning the sale of the three great clothing stocks bought from Garson, Meyer & Co., of Rochester, N. Y.: Naumburg, Kraus & Co., of New York, and Bernheimer & Arnold, of New York,

At 50c. on the Dollar,

filled our clothing store Saturday as it was never filled before. People just simply fell over each other trying to be waited on, and try as we may, many of our patrons had to wait quite a while. We are glad and sorry for it at the same time. Sorry we had to discomfort any one, glad that the values offered found so ready appreciation.

We'll be still better prepared Monday. As we buy so we sell, is the rule of the sale. We bought unquestionably the greatest values we ever secured, and we offer to you, therefore, in turn, better clothing bargains than ever any one else was in a position to display.

Space permits the mention of but a few of the many great bargain lots—but the few will suffice to show you that this is the greatest clothing chance of the year.

Men's Black Dress Coats and Vests, wholesale value $8.00; sale price 4.50
Men's Choice Business Suits, wholesale value $10.00; sale price 5.50
Men's Fine Serge Suits, wholesale value $12.50; sale price 7.50
Men's High Grade Worsted Suits, wholesale value $16.50; sale price 9.50
Gentlemen's Very Finest Suits, wholesale value $20.00; sale price 11.50
Men's Finest Spring Top Coats, wholesale value up to $20; sale price 9.00
Men's Woolen Trousers, wholesale value up to $2.50; sale price 1.00
Men's Worsted Trousers, wholesale value up to $3.00; sale price 1.75
Boys' Splendid Woolen Suits, wholesale value up to $2.50; sale price 1.50
Small Boys' Vestee and Sailor Blouse Suits, wholesale value $3.50; sale price 2.00
Boys' Fine Suits, wholesale value up to $5.00; sale price 3.00
Young Men's Fine Suits, wholesale value up to $8.50; sale price 5.00
Boys' Washable Suits, wholesale value up to $1.00; sale price 50c
Boys' All-Wool Knee Pants, wholesale value up to 50c; sale price 19c

All paid purchases of $5 or more delivered

Freight Prepaid

to any railroad station within the following States:
Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

We deliver daily

to all the seashore resorts from the Highlands to Asbury Park; also at Rockaway Beach, Arverne and Far Rockaway and on Long Island Sound at Larchmont. Orients, Mamaroneck, Rye Neck, Harrison, and Rye.

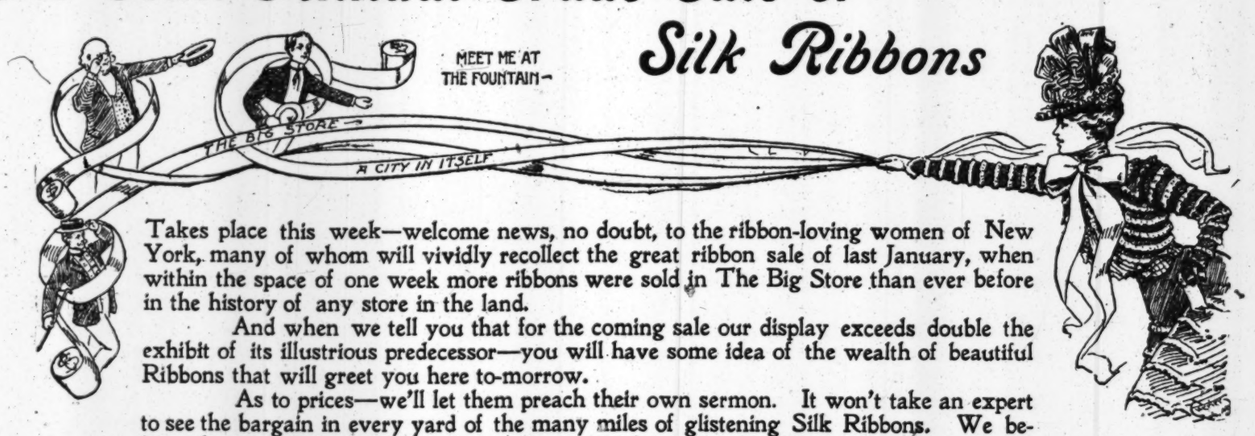
Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

Summer Prices Now Prevail in the Millinery Department,

and that means, of course, a still further reduction in the price of all trimmed and untrimmed millinery, flowers for trimming, etc. Come to-morrow and see our new summer creations in headgear. They will surprise and delight you. You won't find anything so good, so pretty, or so cheap anywhere else. Here are some special bargains for to-morrow:

Trimmed Hats, Mull Hats, these fluffy, dainty, bewitching creations, suitable for seaside and mountain wear, in black, white or colors; very special for Monday, at . 2.50
Another Lot of Those Exquisitely Trimmed Hats, the beauty of which defies description, at the very low special price of 5.00
Untrimmed Hats. A clearing up of many different broken lines, not many of any one kind, but all of the desirable kind, at a fraction of their former price, or, each 10c
The New, Rough Straw Sailor Hat, banded in white, trimmed with black ribbon, jaunty and correct in shape; special at, each 35c
Ladies' Sailor Hats, of Split Straw, have double brim, all made on the new block and correct in shape, have silk bands and leather sweat bands; very special at each 1.00
Artificial Flowers for Trimming. Warm weather has wilted the prices, but not the flowers. They're still as natural in appearance and as beautiful as ever. To-morrow we will offer an enormous assortment, comprising the remnants of flowers of different species, at the very low special price of, per bunch 10c

The Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Silk Ribbons



Takes place this week—welcome news, no doubt, to the ribbon-loving women of New York, many of whom will vividly recollect the great ribbon sale of last January, when within the space of one week more ribbons were sold in The Big Store than ever before in the history of any store in the land.

And when we tell you that for the coming sale our display exceeds double the exhibit of its illustrious predecessor—you will have some idea of the wealth of beautiful Ribbons that will greet you here to-morrow.

As to prices—we'll let them preach their own sermon. It won't take an expert to see the bargain in every yard of the many miles of glistening Silk Ribbons. We believe that quality for quality and price for price the following offerings were never even approached in this country.

At 5c. a Yard—Fancy Plaid and Polka Dot Ribbons, No. 7, in all shades; also No. 12 Black Belting, 2-inch wide.

At 10c. a Yard—3¼ inch wide Plain Taffeta Ribbons in all new and desirable shades, also fancy stripe, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, and 1,000 pieces of No. 1 Satin and Velvet Ribbons in colors only. These come in 10 yd. pieces.

At 15c. per Piece—500 Pieces of No. 4 Plain Color Gros Grain, Draw String and Fringe Edge Ribbons, 10 yards to a piece, worth 50c., in this sale for fifteen cents.

At 15c. a Yard—Moire Taffeta, Plain Taffeta, Double Faced Satin Cord Edge Ribbons in all the desirable colors, including white, cream and black.

At 17c. a Yard—Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, all silk and good bright colors, 4 inches wide, regularly sold everywhere for 25c.

At 20c. per Piece—Narrow Ribbons being in great demand, we offer 2,000 pieces of No. 2 satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, in desirable colors, including black and white, in 10-yard pieces, at 20c. per piece.

At 19c. a Yard—500 pieces of double-faced Satin Cord Edge Ribbons, superb qualities, new, bright colors, also black, all of them 3¼ in. wide.

At 29c. a Yard—600 Pieces of No. 60 Roman Bayadere Ribbons, in all the new and most desirable color combinations of the season, very suitable for belts, ties, scarfs or hat ribbons; not sold elsewhere for less than 49c.

At 39c. a Yard—200 Pieces of superb quality double-faced Satin Sash Ribbons, cord edge, 6-inch wide, colors white, cream, maize, blue, rose, pink, cardinal, turquoise, violet, black and others; every yard worth fully 75c.

A Sale of White Goods, Wash Fabrics and Dress Linings.

Here's a list of offerings for Monday's sale which will afford thrifty buyers an excellent opportunity to save money on their purchases, for goods of a similar quality cannot be had anywhere else at these quotations.

India Linens, very fine and sheer, at, per yard . . 6½c
Fancy Checks and Stripes at, per yard 6½c
Light Blue Piques at, per yard 6½c
(The above three items come in short lengths only and are worth fully double the prices asked.)
White Silk Mull, extra wide, at, per yard . . . 22c
White French Organdies, about 2 yds. wide, at, per yard 25c
Extra Heavy English Piques, very special, at, per yard 25c
Colored Piques, in all sorts of stripes and colors, at, per yard 5c
Welt Piques, in fancy stripes and all colors, at, per yard 8c
Dotted Mull, in 500 various styles and colors, at, per yard 8½c
Batiste, a fine fabric for Summer wear, at, per yard . 9½c
Sheer Organdies, in navy and cadet blues, various styles, at, per yard 10c
Indian Dimities, beautiful styles, as good as any 25c. per yard kind sold anywhere, here at, per yard . . 12½c
Bicycle Suitings, in 25 colorings, at, per yard . . 12½c
Linens and Bedding for Summer Use, all at the very lowest of prices.
Bleached Damask, 2 yds. wide, at, per yard . . . 50c
Dinner Napkins, all linen, at, per dozen 1.25
Huckaback Towels, hemmed, of a good, liberal size, at, per dozen 1.20
Sheets of strong cotton, well made, for single beds, each 25c
Sheets of strong cotton, well made, for double beds, each 42c
Pillow Cases, hemmed or hemstitched, 45x36 inches, each 9½c

Clearance Sale of Sample Parlor Suits

at Greatly Reduced Prices. One of the Season's "Good Things."

It is customary with us at this season of the year to dispose of our samples of high-grade parlor suits at prices so ridiculously low as to make it an object for you to purchase, even though you have no pressing need for one. We will, therefore, offer you to-morrow your choice of 26 different patterns of parlor suits, with handsomely carved frames, some beautifully inlaid with French marqueterie, brass and pearl, and covered with high-grade satin damasks, silk velours and Roman silk plushes. Each suit contains 5 pieces, and among the assortment are many that sold readily during the season for $125. You may have your pick to-morrow for just 55.00

Only One Suit in any one pattern. The early comers will, therefore, have the choicest bargains of the lot.

Carpets, Rugs and Mattings for the Summer at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Make your home as cool, comfortable and cozy as possible for the warm summer months. These goods and these prices will enable you to do it to a great extent and at a very small cost. No such values offered elsewhere to-day.

Carpets. Special offering of single rolls and short lengths, in patterns which we will not continue to keep after this season, comprising 5 and 6 frame body Wilton Carpets, worth from $2.25 to $2.50 per yard; Bigelow Axminster Carpets, worth $1.75 per yard; extra quality Wilton Velvet Carpets, worth from $1.50 to $1.75 per yard; all on sale Monday; your choice at, per yard 1.00

Mattings. Just received 1,500 rolls of new fresh Chinese and Japanese Mattings, just the thing for a summer floor covering, cool, clean and healthful, and best of all, cheap in price. Former prices, per roll of 40 yards, $5, $8, $10 and $12; to-day's prices, only $3.95, $5.75, $7.45 and . 9.75

Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings. Former prices, per roll of 40 yards, $9.50, $11.50, $12.50 and $13.50; reduced to-day to $6.95, $8.45, $9.95 . . 11.50

20 yard rolls at HALF.

Rugs—Wilton Rugs, all wool, will not fade, in handsome patterns and colorings, at half their real value; 26x54 inches, at, each, only 95c
Double-Faced Smyrna Rugs, in handsome colorings, 9x12 feet, at, each, only 7.50
Double-Faced Smyrna Rugs, all wool pile, extra heavy in quality, Oriental styles and colorings, 7 ft. 6 in x 10 ft. 6 in.; regularly worth $23.50 each; to-morrow's special price, only 11.50

Upholstery Department.

Hot bargains in cool goods—the lowest prices offered anywhere for such high grade hangings.

Ruffled Swiss Curtains, of a good, reliable quality; to-morrow's price, per pair, $1.25, 95c., 69c. and . 45c
Ruffled Net Curtains, with lace insertions and edges; to-morrow's price, per pair, $3.75, $2.25, $1.75 and 1.25
Embroidered Sash Muslin, 3,000 yds, at a sacrifice; positive 25c. to 40c. value; to-morrow's price, per yard, only 12½c
Bobbinet, with lace edges and insertions, of a fine quality; reduced from 50c. and 60c. per yard to . . 29c
Point de Calais Sash Lace, double bordered, fine net, in handsome designs; worth 60c. per yard; to-morrow's price, just 25c
Imported Madras Curtains of the very finest quality; worth fully $12.50 per pair; to-morrow's price, per pair 5.75

Baby Carriages. Give your baby a daily outing in a good Baby Carriage, and see that it gets plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Every dollar spent on it now will return to you tenfold in the years to come. Your children may be the prop on which you will lean in your old age, and the stronger the prop the better. Every one can afford to own a fine Baby Carriage at our prices—the lowest in the land, quality considered. For to-morrow we offer

A Special Assortment of Baby Carriages, comprising some 30 different designs and styles, the latest and best in every respect. These carriages have shellacked reed bodies and are upholstered throughout with detachable cushions, made of figured velours, broadcloths, Onica cord, plush and cab cloth, fitted with fine rubber-tire wheels, patent brakes, imported gearings, and finished with dainty parasols of satin, covered with lace and mounted on strong adjustable rods; the equal of these carriages cannot be found anywhere at the price, which is but 9.75

We have just added an immense line of Go-Carts, some of them new in design. The prices are the lowest in the market. Inspection invited.

The Hayes Dental Association (Incorporated).

Magnificent Parlors on Balcony, Main Floor Rear.

Plates in One Day—Impression of your mouth at 10 A. M.—your plates finished and inserted before 6 P. M. the same day.

Our Popular Double Value Full Plate . . 8.00

The best work of skilled specialists in every department of dentistry, at *Half its cost elsewhere.* Consultation Free.

E. P. Hayes, D. D. S, Manager.

The Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear.

Fine materials, handsome and exclusive designs, superior fit and finish, the warm weather and OUR LOW PRICES have all contributed to the great success of this sale. It has made the hit of the season thus far, and its popularity seems to grow, for our sales are larger every day. We have decided to continue it a little while longer, and will add to it from time to time, as lots are sold out, new attractions of equal merit, both as to style and price. Here are some specials for to-morrow's sale, the like of which, we are quite certain, can't be had elsewhere at anywhere near the prices asked:

Women's Muslin Empire Gowns, have tucked front, wide collar, finished around neck and sleeves with hemstitch, at, each 45c
Women's Muslin Gowns, in three styles; empire, with embroidery on front, neck, revers, and sleeves; V-neck, with yoke of tucks and insertion, sleeves and neck finished with Hamburg edging; or high neck, with fine tucked yoke and sleeves, square bertha, neck and sleeves finished with wide embroidery; your choice Monday, at 59c
Women's High Neck Muslin Gowns, with Hubbard yoke, have clusters of fine tucks and insertion, tucked sleeves, neck and front trimmed with embroidery, at, each 75c
Women's High Neck Muslin Gowns, have Hubbard yoke of all-over embroidery, tucks and hemstitching, tucked sleeves, front and neck finished with embroidery, at, each 89c
Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, French band, umbrella flounce, finished with 6-inch tucked ruffle, at, each 39c
Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, French band, wide double umbrella lawn flounce, trimmed with wide embroidery insertion, at, each 75c
Women's Muslin Skirts, have wide umbrella flounce with three rows of Torchon insertion and are finished with Torchon edging, dust ruffle and French band, at, each. 98c
Women's Muslin Skirt, with wide embroidery ruffle on cambric umbrella flounce, dust ruffle, French band, at, each 1.25
Women's Muslin Drawers, finished with wide cambric ruffle, at . 19c
Women's Drawers, in two styles, one of cambric, with wide lawn ruffle, trimmed with Torchon insertion and wide lace; the other of muslin, finished with wide embroidery ruffle, with tucked heading, at 65c
Women's Muslin Drawers, have French bands; wide hem, and are finished with cluster of tucks, at . . . 12c
Women's Cambric Drawers, have wide umbrella ruffle, made of tucked lawn, with Torchon insertion and edging, at 55c
Women's Fine Muslin Corded Band Chemise, with open front, reinforced sleeves; 39c
Women's Muslin Chemise, with embroidered circular yoke, sleeves and neck; or, ... 39c
Women's Muslin Chemise, with round yoke of alternate rows of tucks and insertion, trimmed neck and sleeves; your choice of the 3 styles at 39c
Women's Muslin Skirt Chemises, have tucked and embroidered yoke and sleeves, finished with small cambric ruffle, with wide ruffle and cluster of tucks at bottom; here at 39c
Women's Short Muslin Skirts, have yoke band, wide hem, and are finished with cluster of tucks, at . . 25c
Women's Cambric Corset Covers, in 3 styles, with V neck, lace or embroidered trimmed, at 21c
Women's Cambric Corset Covers, have neck and sleeves finished with Valenciennes lace, with beading and ribbon insertion, at 35c
Women's Kimona Lawn Dressing Sacques, in plain and light fancy colors, at 95c
Women's Lawn Dressing Sacques, with wide collar and sleeves trimmed with lace edged ruffle and finished with ribbon, at 55c
Women's Black Sateen Skirts, light weight, have umbrella flounce, and are finished with two ruffles and three rows of cording, at . . . 65c
Women's Plain Colored Percale Skirts, have wide ruffle, set on umbrella flounce and finished with 5 rows of white corded braid, at 1.35

The World's Greatest Grocery.

Sells only STRICTLY PURE FOODS, many of which are put up under our own immediate supervision. And never forget that even the lowest priced goods must have absolute merit to find entry here.

Sugar: H. & E. Refined Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs. 1.00
Succotash: Hazel Succotash, prepared correctly from the finest Maine sugar corn and creamiest Lima beans, extra green, small and tender, per doz., $1.25; per can . 11c
Tomatoes: Quinton or Hazel Brand Tomatoes, surpasses the fresh article procurable at this season; are packed with unusual care and cleanliness; or Fancy Maine Sugar Corn, per doz., $1.15; can . 10c
Baking Powder: Hazel Baking Powder, composed of the purest materials, compounded on a scientific basis, 5-lb. can, $1.40; 1-lb. can 29c
Extracts: Hazel Vanilla Extract, prepared with care, that purity and strength may be retained for the consumer, 4-oz. bottle 35c
Macaroni: Hazel Imported Macaroni, Vermicelli or Spaghetti, our own importation, from France, per doz., $1.30; per can 11c
Sugar Cured Hams and lean strip Bacon, per lb. 9 1-2c
Jellies: Hazel Pure Fruit Jellies, assorted, in tumblers, guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulteration . . 23c
Olives: Hazel Extra Selected Queen Olives, first selection from Italy's best groves, 20-oz. bots. 42c
Olive Oil: Hazel Olive Oil, product of the world's best olive groves, pt. bot . 33c
Catsup: Hazel Tomato Catsup, made from strictly red-ripe Tomatoes, without fermentation, seasoned with pure, fresh-ground spices, and containing to the full extent the natural flavor of the tomato, per doz., $2.00; per bot. 17c
Capers: French Nonpareil Capers, doz. bots., $1.75; bot. 15
Pickles: Crown Pickles, assorted, Gherkins, Chow Chow or Mixed, pt. bots. . . 8c
Soups: Armour's Assorted Soups, qt. cans 14c
Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese, in tomato sauce, full 3-lb. can 10c
Canned Fruits: Hazel Extra California Fruit, Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches, Golden Apricots, Bartlett Pears, Egg or Green Gage Plums, selected from those portions of California where the soil and climate are best adapted to the development of these fruits, 3-lb. cans, per doz., $2.50; per can 22c
Coffees: Mocha and Java Coffee, makes a rich, fragrant and delicious cup, unexcelled anywhere for the same price, 4 lbs., $1.00; 1 lb. 28c
Teas: All kinds, strictly high grade Teas, sold usually at 60c. and 65c. per lb.; rich and aromatic flavor; green, black or mixed; your choice of 37 kinds; 5-lb. tin canister, $2.00; lb. 43c
Dried Fruits: Fancy Santa Clara Valley Prunes, 10 lbs. 50c
Loose California Muscatel Raisins or English Cleaned Currants, lb. 5c
Citron, Orange or Lemon Peel, lb. . . 10c
Brown Bread: Boston Brown Bread Preparation, large packages 13c
Preserves: Preserved Raspberries, Apricots, or Pears, in qt. glass jars, exceptional value 18c
Soaps: Hazel Laundry Soap, made of finest ingredients; you must use soap; then use the best; 16-oz. bars, well matured, box, $2.65; cake 4 1-2c
Starch: 40-lb. box Laundry Starch, per box, $1.30; lb. 3 1-2c
Armour's Woodchuck Soap, 100 cakes in box, per box, $1.95c.; cake . . . 2c

Monday's Sale of Women's Suits, Skirts and Waists,

all at greatly reduced prices, the like of which cannot be had elsewhere. The following quotations will give some idea of the magnificent values we are offering:

2 Specially Selected Lots of Women's Suits, all choice, up-to-date garments, tailor-made, with silk-lined jackets, made from new and desirable fabrics, many suits being silk-lined throughout, representing regular $22.50, $25 $27.50, $30 and some $35 suits—just 173 suits in the two lots—here to-morrow at the following remarkably low prices:
LOT 1—$12, $15, $16.50 and $18 Suits at 6.95
LOT 2—$22.50, $25, $27.50 and $30 Suits at 15.00
Women's Wash Skirts, made of fine white pique; have strapped seams, full width—deep hem and tailor stitched, worth $2.00 each; special for to-morrow at 1.15
White Pique Skirts, of extra quality, beautifully braided, with black and white braid, deep hem and full width, button trimmed; value $3.50; special for to-morrow 2.50

A June Sale of Women's Shirt Waists at August Prices!

We will place on sale to-morrow a magnificent collection of 1,000 dozen **High Class Shirt Waists,** divided into 3 lots, at 3 very special prices, as follows:
Lot 1, your choice at, each 33c
Lot 2, your choice at, each 85c
Lot 3, your choice at, each 1.25
Other houses would ask you 69c. for the cheapest waist in this assortment, and $2.00 or $2.50 for the finest ones.

A Leather Goods Sale.

Whether you travel a long or a short distance or stay at home, you'll need some of these goods, and you won't be able to get them anywhere at the prices at which we now offer them to you.

Dress Suit Cases, of olive or russet color sheepskin, with inside straps, leather protected corners, brass-plated locks and catches; equal to any $4.50 case on the market:
22-in. size at 2.70
24-in. size 2.95
Dress Suit Cases, made of genuine cowhide, linen lined, with shirt pocket, 4 inside straps, leather covered corners, brass-plated lock and catches; special to-morrow, as follows:
22-in. size or 24-in. size . . . 5.00
Club Bags, of grain leather, tan colored, the new, deep shade, muslin lined, with inside pocket and nickel-plated trimmings, 3 sizes, as follows:
12-in. 1.95
15-in. 2.50
18-in. 3.00
Club Bags of genuine alligator skin, of fine selected stock; are leather lined and have inside pocket, brass plated lock and catches, leather stitched handle, and are full cut; 3 sizes, as follows:
14-in. 3.50
16-in. 4.20
18-in. 4.50
Telescope Cases, muslin lined, with leather covered corners, leather stitched handles, and three heavy straps; 3 sizes, as follows:
16-in. 55c
18-in. 65c
20-in. 75c
Telescope Cases, muslin lined, all leather bound, heavily rivetted, leather covered corners, 3 heavy leather straps and stitched handle; 3 sizes:
18-in. 1.05
20-in. 1.15
22-in. 1.35
Waterproof Holdalls, in a number of styles, at the following low prices:
2.65, 3.75, 4.65, and 5.50
Leather Shawl Straps, at, each, 19c., 25c., 39c., and . . . 48c
Drinking Flasks, leather covered, with nickel plated screw tops, 2 sizes,
½-pint 45c
1 pint 65c
Collapsible Drinking Cups, nickel plated, in cases, each . 23c
Chatelaine Bags, of real seal and morocco, full size, all leather lined, with inside pockets and nickel plated spring locks, at, each 95c
Music Rolls, made of grain leather, in black or colors; have leather stitched straps and buckles, at, each 39c
Leather Belts, in black, white and colored grain leather, with patent skirt fasteners in black or in real morocco, cowhide or patent leather; a choice of many different styles for 25c
Leather Belt and Bag combined, in brown, tan and green, suitable for walking or bicycling, at, each . . 39c
Beaded Elastic Belts, a large and varied assortment, at prices ranging from 45c to $3.50, according to the quality of the beads and elastic.
Special, for Monday, a Black and Turquoise Belt, in a very pretty design, at 95c
Leather Combination Pocket Books, in real seal, morocco, or wild steer; all leather gussets, and leather lined, with any initial, at, each . . . 1.15
Woolen Steamer Rugs, all plaid or plaid and plain black, with 4-inch fringe; 25 patterns to select from, at, each 4.50

Wines and Liquors.

We told you last week of the Wine Sale. *500 cases of Rhine Wine bought from one of New York's most exclusive hotels.* Our opening sale was a great success and we sold a large number of cases.

Many of the best judges in New York bought them. *We are sure they will return* for more, on account of the extraordinary quality, and then the price is less than half what you'd have to pay ordinarily. If you appreciate fine Rhine Wines this is the time to buy. They are the genuine "Ferdinand Estel" Wines, and if they are not satisfactory in every respect you may have your money back at any time. These are the prices:

Laubenheimer, regular price, (1893) case, qts., $9.00; our price . . 4.70
Laubenheimer, regular price, (1893), case, pts., $10.00; our price . . . 5.25
Niersteiner, regular price, (1893) case, qts., $12.00; our price 5.50
Niersteiner, regular price, (1893) case, pts., $13.00; our price 6.00
Deidesheimer, regular price, (1889) case, qts., $13.50; our price . . . 6.75
Deidesheimer, regular price, (1889) case, pts., $14.50; our price . . . 7.25
Rudesheimer, regular price, (1889) case, qts, $16.00; our price 7.50
Rudesheimer, regular price, (1889) case, pts., $19.00; our price 8.00

See What 25c. Will Buy in Our China and Glass Dept.

Tea Cups and Saucers, handsomely decorated in colors and gold, large variety of decorations, each, at . . 25c
Cut Glass Water Tumblers, rich brilliant cutting, each 25c
Jardinieres, large size, fine rich, soft Rookwood colors, rococo designs, special at 25c
Water Bottle, full size, rich design, imitation of cut glass 25c
Condensed Milk Jars with Saucer, handsomely decorated 25c
Jugs, 2 qt. size, English porcelain, decorated in colors and gold, at 25c
Cuspidores, large size, thin porcelain, decorated in colors, at 25c
Plates, assorted sizes, fine china, richly decorated in colors and gold, worth from 40c. to 75., special, each, at 25c
Tumblers, thin blown glass, handsomely engraved, 12 for 25c
Large Assortment of Odds and Ends, Bric-a-Brac, worth from 40c. to 75c., special at . . . 25c
Imported Bronzes, assorted subjects, at 25c
Shaving Mugs, fine china, handsomely decorated, at . 25c
Milk Jugs, assorted sizes, fine decorated china, at . . 25c
Cup, Saucer and Plate to match, English porcelain, handsomely decorated in colors and gold, 3 pieces, at 25c
Buckingham Tea Pots. assorted sizes and shapes, at . . 25c

Commencement Gloves.

Two specially attractive offerings at extremely low prices

We will place on sale to-morrow, Monday, a very fine lot of White Kid Gloves, suitable for commencement exercises; these goods are first class in every respect, perfect in fit, style, and quality.
4 Pearl Buttons or 2 Clasps at, per pair . . . . . 1.00 and 1.50
Also a fine assortment of long Suede Gloves, in white and tints, imported from the best makers and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction:
12-button lengths at 1.45
16-button lengths at 1.85

Notions. There's nothing more important than the little trifles, and there's no store in the land that carries a larger stock or sells them cheaper than we do. Here are some prices for to-morrow's sale that make good our assertion:

Cotton Bone Casing, silk stitched, in black, white or gray, and white with colored stitching, per piece of 9 yards 9c
Lisle Belting, in black and white, per piece of 10 yards (worth 50c) 25c
Best Quality of Black and White Prussian Binding, 9 yard pieces, at 10c
Real Shell Whalebone, 36 inches long, per doz., 90c., each 9c
The Liberty Dress Shields, none better made, are rubber lined, nainsook covered, and every pair is warranted.
Sizes. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.
1.25 doz. 1.50 doz. 1.75 doz. 2.19 doz.
11c. pair. 14c pair. 16c. pair. 20c. pair.
The Fairy Feather Weight Dress Shields, finest grade.
Sizes. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.
89c. doz. 1.00 doz. 1.25 doz. 1.50 doz.
8c. pair. 10c. pair. 12c. pair. 14c. pair.
Black Velveteen Binding, 1¼ inches wide, in 5 yard pieces, each 10c
Brush Braid, all desirable colors, per yard 3c
50 Yards Black Machine Silk, per doz. spools . . 15c

Sewing Machines.

We offer the only strictly high grade Sewing Machine sold by any general store in this city. It is an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing Machine, and is made by one of the best manufacturers, whose name is stamped on each and every machine. It is practically noiseless, has self-threading shuttle, automatic tension and latest attachments, and comes in polished oak, 5-drawer, drop-head style, which has the appearance of a table when closed. We guarantee to keep this machine in good repair for a period of 5 years from date of purchase, and will cheerfully instruct all purchasers in its use. Come and see it in operation. If it isn't all that we claim for it, you can have your money back. Think of it! A strictly first-class, high grade sewing machine for only 15.50

GOLF ON BALTUSROL LINKS

James A. Tyng Captures the Governor's Cup, the Chief Trophy.

HIS GAME WITH BAYARD CLOSE

L. H. Graham Gets Consolation Cup and C. F. Watson Wins in the Open Handicap.

James A. Tyng, L. H. Graham, and Charles F. Watson were the victors yesterday in the chief events of the closing contests of the Baltusrol Club's open golf tournament at Short Hills, N. J. Tyng, who won the cup for the lowest score on the first day, and who within a week has won the amateur championships of both the Baltusrol and Morris County Clubs, continued his victorious career by taking the Governor's Cup yesterday, the chief trophy in the tournament. He met Louis P. Bayard, Jr., the former intercollegiate champion from Princeton, and after a long and close match, won by 2 holes and 1 to play. It was a thirty-six-hole round. Tyng finished the morning half one in the lead. They started off rather poorly, taking six each for the first hole, and the second was also halved in four. Then Tyng got the lead at the next hole by getting it in three from a long twenty-five-foot put. Bayard made the ninth hole cleverly in three, and honors were then even. They continued even up to the fifteen, but of the next three Tyng made two and Bayard one.

The afternoon round was a hot one, six of the first nine holes being halved. Tyng had a lead of three holes at the tenth, his largest lead of the day, and at the seventeenth or thirty-fifth played, the game ended in Tyng's favor. The scores:

James A. Tyng, Morris County—

(FIRST ROUND.)

Out	6	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	—39
In	4	5	4	6	6	7	5	6	4	—47—86

(SECOND ROUND.)

Out	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	—42
In	3	4	5	5	5	6	7	4	.	—39—81
Total										—167

Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol—

(FIRST ROUND.)

Out	6	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	—39
In	4	6	5	5	5	7	6	5	5	—48—87

(SECOND ROUND.)

Out	6	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	—43
In	4	5	5	4	4	7	6	4	.	—39—82
Total										—169

The final round for the Consolation Cup was between H. B. Ashmore and L. H. Graham, both of the Baltusrol Club. Ashmore had the lead for three-quarters of the journey, but in the end he allowed Graham to beat him by the score of 2 up and 1 to play. At the close of the morning round Ashmore was two holes ahead. He increased this to three at the end of the first nine in the afternoon. The tenth was halved, and then, of the next seven, Ashmore lost six, which meant sure defeat. The scores:

L. H. Graham, Baltusrol—

(FIRST ROUND.)

Out	7	5	5	5	6	5	4	6	4	—47
In	4	5	4	6	6	8	6	5	5	—48—95

(SECOND ROUND.)

Out	5	6	5	4	5	5	4	6	3	—43
In	4	4	5	4	6	6	6	4	.	—39—82
Total										—177

H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol—

(FIRST ROUND.)

Out	8	5	4	5	5	7	4	3	4	—45
In	5	4	6	6	5	7	7	4	4	—48—93

(SECOND ROUND.)

Out	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	6	3	—41
In	4	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	.	—46—87
Total										—180

The open handicap had over forty competitors, nearly all of whom turned in scores. C. F. Watson, one of the qualifying men for the chief cup, received the generous handicap of 11 strokes, and from his 86 gross it gave him the net figure of 75. His actual score was only one more than the best gross score of the day, 85, made by A. Z. Huntington of the Scranton Country Club, and the latter won the gold medal. The handicap contestants were, with scores of 83 or under:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Charles F. Watson, Morris County	86	11	75
A. Z. Huntington, Scranton	85	9	76
Sidney Maddock, Crescent	87	11	76
Granville Kane, Tuxedo	89	13	76
L. Daniels, Marine and Field	94	15	79
W. A. Larned, Baltusrol	87	7	80
J. A. Brower, Essex County	92	12	80
H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol	93	12	81
D. Brandreth, Mount Pleasant	89	8	81
Adolphe de Barg, Baltusrol	96	15	81
Dr. B. O'Connor, Staten Island	89	8	81
F. M. Bacon, Jr., Morris County	91	9	82
Charles O'Connor, Richmond Hill	91	8	83
Thornton Conover, Newark	95	12	83
John G. Bates, Jr., Westchester Golf	97	14	83
L. H. Graham, Baltusrol	95	12	83
A. J. McClure, Seabright	97	14	83
James A. Tyng, Morris County	86	3	83

MANY GOLFERS AT ARDSLEY.

F. L. Eldridge Wins Class A Handicap and J. C. Parrish B Event.

A large crowd of golfers kept the Ardsley links near Dobbs Ferry busy all day yesterday, nearly three times the number of players being out on the course than the ones who turned in scores for the regular competitions. The Class A handicap was won by F. L. Eldridge in the net score of 73 strokes, and his gross score of 82 was the best of the day. James C. Parrish won the Class B event in a net score of 80, and the women's putting match was won by Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane. The players and scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
F. L. Eldridge	82	9	73
D. H. Adams	85	9	76
H. H. Billings	80	3	77
F. F. Chrystie	98	15	83
H. F. Brooks	92	7	85
H. B. Gayley	95	10	85
George P. Cockey	99	12	87
E. E. Sheffield	98	11	87
J. W. Bird	102	15	87
C. Bacon	102	10	92
De Lancey Nicoll	104	10	94

CLASS B.

J. C. Parrish	105	25	80
R. D. Farley	102	20	82
T. L. Montague	117	30	87
Edwin Gould	114	25	89
W. Buckingham	122	33	89
C. F. Fairchild	117	24	93
R. R. Remington	115	20	95
E. Deming	117	16	101

The principal scores in the women's putting match were: Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, 38; Miss Lockwood, 40; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 40; Miss L. Williamson, 40; Mrs. Fargo, 41; Miss Grace Williamson, 42; Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, 44; Miss McCormick, 45, and Miss Lillian Bowles, 46.

The Powelton Club Golf Tourney.

Golfers who attend the tournament of the Powelton Club, at Newburg, this coming week will find the links much improved over last year. The turf is firm and springy, the tees are of turf, but the putting greens are a little backward. A well played ball will nearly always have a fine lie for the next shot. The traps and bunkers are well placed, so that a topped ball is penalized the regulation one shot. The playing distance is 2,651 yards, and every hole will be found the full distance claimed for it. The distances of the holes are 362, 142, 215, 197, 462, 324, 222, 400, and 327 yards, and the par score is 5, 3, 4, 4, 6, 5, 4, 5, 4—40.

A raised bunker 100 yards away guards the second green. The third green is a slanting one at the base of a steep hill. A long drive with a short approach, which may be dead, gives a possible three. The fourth hole is straightaway, with a bunker at 120 yards. The sixth hole requires a carry of 112 yards to clear the bunker. A brassie from a fair drive carries the second bunker to the putting green. It may be wise to play this hole pawkishly by not trying to carry the second bunker, as a mashie pitch from the near side is very easy. The seventh hole is an ideal one. The tee is situated on a knoll west of the hole. A good drive carries to the base of a second knoll, and a careful approach reaches the slanting green, giving a possible three. A pulled ball may reach the pond. The eighth hole is beautifully situated. A topped ball goes into the pond, but a good one is on the top of the knoll for a brassie. A drive of 120 yards will clear the brook in the valley between the tee and the home green.

The first sixteen players in the qualifying round Thursday morning will be eligible for the Powelton Cup, and a gold medal will be given for the lowest score. The second sixteen will qualify for the Consolation Cup, and if enough entries are received a third cup will be offered. The final rounds for the cups will be played on Saturday at 36 holes, and there will also be an eighteen-hole handicap tournament. Entries should be sent by Wednesday evening to James S. Taylor, Secretary of the Powelton Club, Newburg, N. Y.

Marine and Field Golfers.

The men and women of the Marine and Field Club, near Bath Beach, played a mixed foursome golf tournament yesterday on their club links. Mrs. and Dr. D. A. Fuller won the prizes in a net score of 96 strokes. The players were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. Fuller and Dr. D. A. Fuller	119	23	96
Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Aldridge	113	12	101
Miss Hodges and W. M. Jarland	135	30	105
Mrs. F. B. Anderson and E. H. Kinney	135	30	105
Mrs. Jarland and C. A. Deshon	123	18	106
Miss C. Searles and Peter Fletcher	124	15	109
Miss Garrison and L. S. Eaton	154	43	111

The men's handicap was won by F. H. Wilkinson in a score of 99—22—77.

Richmond County Golfers Active.

The Richmond County Country Club links at Staten Island were well filled with competitors yesterday in the class A and class B monthly handicaps. In the former C. W. Taintor and Marvin Davis tied for the lowest net score at 82 strokes, and R. P. G. Buchlin won the class B event with a net score of 79. Albert E. Paterson made the lowest gross score of the day, 83 strokes, which equals the amateur record for the course.

Apawamis Golf Team Wins.

A team match between the Apawamis and Bedford Golf Clubs was played yesterday on the Apawamis links, at Rye. The home club won by an overwhelming victory, defeating the Bedford men by 36 holes to 0.

Games on the Cricket Field.

Local cricketers had a busy time yesterday, for the opening games in the series of the New York Cricket Association took place, and there were also many championship matches of the Metropolitan League played. At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the Manhattan Cricket Club won an easy victory over the New York Club, by 212 runs. The Staten Island Club, at Livingston, S. I., defeated Newark by 52 runs, and 5 wickets to spare. The Brooklyns, champions of the New York Association, were defeated by Kearny by the narrow margin of 3 runs, and the Paterson Team A won from the Kings County Cricket Club, at Prospect Park, by 106 runs.

Australians Draw with All England.

LONDON, June 3.—The Australian cricketers, in the first test match with All England, which began at Nottingham on Thursday, declared their second innings closed to-day with 230 runs for eight wickets down. After All England had scored 155 runs in the second innings, for seven wickets down, the match was declared drawn.

School Boys Break Records.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 3.—Three records were broken in the fourth annual championship track and field games of the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association, held on the grounds of the South Orange Field Club this afternoon. In the hundred-yard dash A. G. Buckenham of the Stevens School finished in 10 1-5 seconds, two-fifths of a second less than the record; W. A. Wrightson of the Newark Academy lowered the record for the two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle from 29 1-5 seconds to 28 2-5 seconds, and in the eight-hundred-and-eighty yard run, R. McNaughton of the Montclair High School established a new record of 2 minutes, 5 1-5 seconds—2 2-5 seconds less than the former record. In the contest for points the Montclair High School athletes finished first, Newark Academy second, and Newark High School third.

Western Colleges' Field Games.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The annual field games of the Western Intercollegiate Association took place to-day on Ravenswood Field. The University of Chicago team won a rather easy victory, a total of 46 points being placed to its credit. Notre Dame College was second, with 33 points, and Michigan third, with 27. The Wisconsin men failed to realize the expectations of their admirers, scoring but 14 points.

Long Distance Race for Automobile.

Dr. A. A. Webber, one of the best pistol shots of the world, who lives in North Sixth Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has had a motor carriage built at Kokomo, Ind. Instead of having the carriage shipped as freight it will race here against time. Any damage that may be sustained on the long journey will fall on the makers. The start will be made in a few days.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW BRANCH LINE OPENED.

New York, New Haven and Hartford's Extension to Groton.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 3.—Amid great enthusiasm along the line, the new branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, from the Thames River drawbridge at New London to Allyns Point, on the east bank of the Thames River, was formally opened to travel this afternoon. At Allyns Point the new track connects with the old track of the Norwich and Worcester Road to Norwich, which is under lease to the New London. The old track has been relaid with heavy rails. The new branch gives a more direct route between Worcester and New York.

For thirty years—ever since the Norwich and Worcester laid its track to Allyns Point—this extension to Groton has been promised, and frequent surveys have been made. A year ago the work of construction began. Much blasting through granite ledges and filling in of deep coves were necessary. The line closely parallels the Thames River its entire length. It is so close to the four-mile boat-race course used by the university crews that an observation train run over the new road will afford a better opportunity than has ever been presented before for seeing the races.

Superintendent C. C. Elwell of the new division ran the first passenger train to-day between New London and Norwich. At his invitation, several hundred members of the Board of Trade of these two cities made the trip. To-morrow trains begin running on regular schedule.

NIAGARA GORGE RAILROAD CO.

New Corporation to Handle Niagara Falls and Lewiston Properties.

ALBANY, June 3.—The Niagara Gorge Railroad Company, organized with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation. The company is organized to operate the road of the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad Company, which has gone into voluntary dissolution. It extends from Onondaga Street, Lewiston, along the water's edge of the Niagara River to the City of Niagara Falls.

The company will also control the franchises of the Niagara Falls Tower Company, the Buttery Whirlpool Rapids Company, the Niagara Rapids View Company, Limited, and the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids Elevator Company, all of which were owned by the dissolved railroad company. The capital stock is divided into 10,000 shares. The Directors are Francis V. Greene, Avery D. Andrews, and George V. Turner of New York City, and Herbert P. Bissell, Edward W. Eams, Clarence M. Bushnell, William C. Cornwall, J. Henry Metcalf, Bert L. Jones, and Herbert H. Hewitt of Buffalo.

Directors Meetings in Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—The Directors of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, at Hudson, Wis., to-day re-elected the old officers with the addition of James T. Clark, to be Second Vice President, a newly created office, as a reward for Mr. Clark's excellent work in the past as General Traffic Manager. The usual semi-annual dividend on preferred stock was declared, payable in New York Aug. 21. Prior to the meeting of the Directors the stockholders met at Hudson and re-elected all those Directors whose terms had expired. The stockholders of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad also met to-day, re-electing the former Directors.

Canadian Pacific's Mountaineers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has just imported three of Switzerland's most experienced and intrepid Alpine climbers and has sent them out to help visitors tackle the British-Columbia Reckies in the vicinity of Banff, The Lakes in the Clouds and the Great Glacier. They are sturdy, picturesque fellows, these mountaineers, wearing gray suits and broad-brimmed hats, set off with black cock feathers. They are decorated with the gold and enamel medal of the Alpine Club and other trophies of their calling. There may be some "tall climbing" done by Canadian Pacific tourists this Summer.

ACTIVE DAYS FOR GOLFERS

Programme for the Amateur Championship Is Issued.

NEWBURG GAMES THIS WEEK

President's Cup Contest at Morris County Will Begin Saturday—Westchester Golf Club's New Links.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association issued during the past week the official programme for the coming amateur championship, to be held on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club, at Lake Forest, near Chicago, Ill. The conditions are similar to the event last year. All the rounds will be thirty-six holes, the qualifying medal-play round coming on Monday, July 3, and the leading 32 contestants will continue at match play until Saturday, July 8, when the final round will be played. No other events will be held during the week.

The winner will become the acknowledged amateur golf champion of the United States for the ensuing year, and will hold the one-thousand-dollar silver cup presented to the association by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer. He will also receive a gold medal for permanent possession. The second man will get a silver medal, and bronze medals will be awarded to the third and fourth men.

President H. C. Chatfield-Taylor of the Onwentsia Club, in a recent interview regarding the coming championships, stated that he thought the number of entries would be about eighty. This would be more than twenty less than last year, but the location, of course, causes that, and eighty competitors is enough, at any rate, for a big tournament. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor says that the club has hired for the season Ferry Hall Seminary, which is not far from the Onwentsia Clubhouse, and it will be run as a hotel during the tournament. It has accommodations for 150 persons, and an omnibus line will be run every day during the tournament week between the club and Ferry Hall.

The Onwentsia Club extends the privileges of its links and house to intending competitors for one week previous to the tournament, and most of the Eastern golfers who enter will undoubtedly reach Chicago the last week of June for the purpose of acquiring some practice on the championship course. Entries must be made to Secretary Kerr at 26 Broad Street, New York, on or before 6 P. M. Monday, June 26. The entry fee is $5, and competitors must send their names through the Secretaries of their respective clubs. This will be the first of the big championship events of the year. The open and women's championships will be held in the Fall, and the intercollegiate event will also be played then.

NEWBURG GAMES THIS WEEK.

The open tournament for the coming week will be played on the links of the Powelton Golf Club, at Newburg, N. Y. It will be the second annual contest given by this young but progressive club, and the opening round on Thursday will show a good contingent of local golfers. The chief prize will be the Powelton Cup, and there will also be a consolation cup and a handicap cup.

The coming Saturday will be an important one for the public course at Van Cortlandt Park, as the third competition for the Morosini Cup will be played at that time. It will be eighteen holes, medal play, and is only open to golfers who are not members of regularly organized clubs. There probably will be about twenty starters.

The first competition for the President's Cup will be held on Saturday on the Morris County Golf links, at Morristown, N. J. The contest has been arranged on somewhat novel lines for a golf tournament in this country, although many of like character are played in England and Scotland. The event will be conducted by hole play against a bogie score of 86 strokes for the course, each contestant receiving as his handicap 70 per cent. of his medal-play handicap. The 86 established for this event is somewhat higher than the regular bogie, and is as follows:

Out	4	3	4	5	5	5	6	4	6	—42
In	4	5	6	7	5	3	4	5	5	—44
Total										—86

The first sixteen players in next Saturday's match will qualify to continue the contest at match play, under similar conditions, and the final round will be thirty-six holes on Saturday, July 8. The cup will be won outright. The Greens Committee, under whose auspices the competition will be conducted consists of Ransom H. Thomas, W. Alston Flagg, G. G. Kip, E. T. Nichols, and R. H. Williams.

The Island Golf Clubs of Bayside, L. I., will hold a mixed foursome contest on its links next Saturday, and the club team will make a journey to Nutley on the same day to play the Nutley Golf Club. The annual open tournament of the club will begin June 15 and continue three days.

The Staten Island Golf Club will play its first team match of the season against the Harbor Hill Golf Club next Saturday.

RHODE ISLAND GOLFERS BUSY.

Golf seems to be more active at Providence, R. I., than ever before, perhaps one reason being the existence of the recently organized Wannamoisett Golf Club. The links of this club and the Agawam Hunt Club have been kept very lively during the past month. A. M. Coats, who is on the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association; J. T. Mauran, Abram Barker, and others who will be seen later in the season at Newport and Narragansett, have been frequent competitors. In the recent handicap qualifying round for the President's Cup at the Agawam Club, Mauran and Coats failed to qualify. Barker and N. S. Campbell tied for the best gross score, at 85 strokes, and the others who qualified were G. R. Parsons, B. M. Smith, H. Congdon, Edward Vernon, D. F. George, A. D. Chapin, Jr., W. Mauran, and R. B. Parker. The last three tied for the eighth place, and they will play off to decide who stays in. The final round will be played on June 17.

The championship team of the Huntington Valley Country Club, near Philadelphia, is continuing its victorious career without a setback. It only has one more game to play in the interclub series for the team championship of Philadelphia, with the Aronimink Golf Club, a much weaker organization than others that have been beaten. The Huntington Valley team has not had a defeat, having vanquished the Merion Cricket Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, and the Philadelphia Cricket Club. It won the team championship last year and is practically sure of the honor for a second season. The Huntington team has some able golfers, including W. P. Smith, the Philadelphia champion; C. S. Starr, Marion R. Wright, A. H. Smith, J. C. Patterson, S. E. Hutchinson, H. P. Smith, W. Thompson, H. B. McFarland, Percy C. Madeira, and H. W. Farnum. The Merion Cricket Club stands second in the championship series.

Several of our golfing women will be seen in the women's open tournament to be held in Philadelphia June 8, 9, and 10. From the Morris County Club Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Alice Day, and Miss Cornelia J. Willis have accepted invitations, and they are now practicing faithfully on their links in order to do credit to their club. The list of golf fixtures for June at the Morris County Club includes events for every Saturday and Wednesday. On Saturday, June 24, there will be a men's open handicap, and on Friday, June 30, a women's match for all who have done the long course in 135 strokes or less.

Tournament at Myopia.

The Myopia Hunt Club, which, with its new eighteen-hole course, can now claim one of the best links in the vicinity of Boston, will give a tournament, open to all golfers in the United States Golf Association, on June 16 and 17. Several handsome prizes will be offered, and the popularity of the Myopia Club will insure a good attendance.

The Park Golf Club of North Plainfield, N. J., has had several prizes offered for competition by the members this season. E. S. Hooley has given a cup for the men and women juniors, to be played for up to July 10. Mrs. C. W. McCutcheon has given a cup for handicap competition by men for each Saturday, ending Oct. 28, the member making the greatest number of points to receive the trophy. W. J. Buttfield has given a cup under similar conditions for women. Richard Cass, a professional, who has recently arrived from Scotland, has been engaged as greens keeper.

The Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, which has been very quiet recently in the golf world, although formerly it gave numerous tournaments, has announced an invitation event for June 29, 30, and July 1. It will be conducted on the customary lines of the open tournament.

The Laurence Harbor Country Club of Morgan, N. J., had the largest number of competitors out on its links last Memorial Day of the season. The cup given by Mortimer M. Singer for bogie competition was won by John Montgomery Ward. Among the other players were N. Pendleton Rogers, James Pitt, Jr., Joseph F. Stier, W. Anderson Polk, Edward C. McComb, Arthur R. Parsons, Hunter Wykes, John R. McComb, Gerald D. Brosseau, James L. Barley, Edward J. Gavegan, Sheridan S. Norton, Cyrus E. Staples, and Allen M. Rogers.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who is now holding for the third successive year the women's golf championship of the United States, has been incorrectly reported as being in poor health, and on that account as not likely to be seen in many competitions this season. While the latter is probably true, the fact is not due to Miss Hoyt's ill-health. She was an interested observer last week of one of the polo games at the Westchester Country Club, and has been playing casually around the links. Miss Hoyt stated last year that she would not compete again for the National championship, and it is probably in following out this determination that she has taken no active part in golf this season.

The Westchester Golf Club, whose links between West Farms and Westchester have become deservedly popular among a large number of members within the last two years, will move to new quarters, between the Morris Park race track and William's Bridge, in the Fall. Negotiations are now pending for a five years' lease of a large and fine tract of land upon which, in time, an eighteen-hole course will be laid out. Nine holes will be arranged at first, and the club hopes to have them ready for its open tournament in October or November. The present links continue to be well filled with players, and the club team is more active than ever.

The Cowesset Golf Club is a new Rhode Island organization for the enjoyment of the game. A new house has just been erected and opened and the links contain nine holes, laid out on about fifty acres of land. Col. Walter R. Stiness is President and a number of interesting events will be held this season.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

RICHARD GLEDHILL.—Schedules of Richard Gledhill, dealer in wall paper at 8 East Forty-second Street, show liabilities of $3,075, nominal assets of $692, and actual assets of $148.

ALFRED J. ENO & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment against Alfred J. Eno & Co., stock brokers of 52 Broadway, who abandoned their offices on Oct. 15 last for $1,733 in favor of Dexter Hiscock for cash deposited with the firm on stock transactions.

CLINTON H. SMITH.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received two executions for $2,156 against Clinton H. Smith, shirt manufacturer at 35 East Tenth Street, who made an assignment Friday in favor of William E. Thomas, as trustee of William F. Garner, whose business is carried on under the style of Garner & Co.

A. & R. WEIS.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $7,577 against Albert and Robert Weis of 28 Howard Street in favor of John E. Gale, doing business as the Gale Stove Manufacturing Company, for the amount now due on a judgment obtained against them in Galveston, Texas, on Oct. 22, 1894, where they did business as Weis Brothers.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Abraham, David, Isaac, and Jacob Lichtenstein, who composed the firm of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dry goods dealers at 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street and 273, 275, 281 to 287 Grand Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are nominally $326,201, of which $67,000 were secured by transfer of accounts and store fixtures, and since their failure thirty-nine claims, aggregating about $80,000, have been settled by Rebecca Lichtenstein, and the creditors' names were put in the schedules as a matter of form on account of judgments. Among the claims settled by her were the Elie Weilland Company, $25,018; James McCreery, $10,461; William Openhym & Sons, $7,180. The secured claims were the Garfield National Bank, $30,000, on which a judgment has since been entered for $16,982; Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $30,000; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $7,000, on which judgment has been entered for $2,454. The firm went out of business on Dec. 27, 1894.

Alfred D. Brink, promoter, at 62 Broadway, who resides at Tarrytown, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,827 and assets of $1,000. Mr. Brink's liabilities were principally incurred in a theatrical venture, and his assets consist of the scenery and stage property of the play "The Great Diamond Robbery." He owes $1,065 for salary to sixteen actors and actresses, among whom are Jennie Reiffarth, $238; Lizzie May Ulmer, $127; E. Guy Spangler, $205. He also owes $284 for royalty, $523 to John Henry Smallpage of London for clothing, and to John J. Kennedy of this city $150 for clothing; Edwin Knowles, $500 on a note; F. F. Oakes, $500 for borrowed money, and the balance of the liabilities are for printing and storage of property.

George E. Guerrier, advertising agent, at 41 Park Row, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,667 and nominal assets of $6,598 in worthless notes and accounts. The liabilities are to many newspapers in thirty States, from Maine to California, and also in Canada. He owes the Western Union Telegraph Company $501 for telegraphing.

Moses F. Goldstein of 603 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $49,700 and no assets. He was formerly a wholesale dealer in hosiery at 456 Broadway, and failed in November, 1895.

Samuel Kohn, salesman, residing at 109 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,573 and no assets. All the debts were contracted in Salt Lake City, Utah. The American National Bank of Salt Lake is a secured creditor for $6,000, mortgage on property in that city.

Patrick Duffy, liquor dealer of 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, who resides at 1,051 Sixth Avenue, and Anne Duffy of the latter address filed separate petitions in bankruptcy yesterday. Patrick Duffy's liabilities are $16,468 and Anne Duffy's $20,788. Both have no assets. They jointly owe Bernheimer & Schmidt, brewers, $6,362 on a note, and the West Side Bank is a creditor of Anne Duffy for $4,809.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AURELIO, Di Maio—G. Cinque	$213
PRITT, Mary—Jacob Greenberg, costs	27
BROWN, William J.—B. Krausz	174
CONE, Moses H.—Robert Herbst, costs	119
CALENDER, Frank—William Malberg	49
COBB, Albert E.—M. Jenkins	120
DORIS, James—Henry and George Wellbrock	101
ERREGER, Edward—H. L. Judd & Co.	84
GLEDHILL, Richard—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company	109
GRABAU, Hans E.—Patterson Brothers	99
GRANGER, George—W. Malberg	65
GREENALGHE, Annie—W. Malberg	39
HULETT, Frank M.—S. G. Patterson	382
HARTMAN, William C.—W. Berger	54
HASCALL, Melvin C.—James Thedford	105
HACKMAN, Andrew — Charles Welde, Commissioner, &c	110
HIRSCHBERG, David—N. P. Cohen	190
JOHN, Edmund—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
LORD, Louise M., executrix—Cora Morris	347
LANIGAN, James F.—Aspell & Co	134
LINDNER, Ernest—Frederick R. Vernon and another	550
LEWIS, Matthew C., and Charles F. Mairs —William Ulmer	1,220
LINEHAN, Daniel, and John Touhill—A. Worms and another	811
MIQUET, Jules and Eugenie—J. Parent	365
MERRILL, Horace E.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c	558
MAINE, William L., and Alfred P. Smith —James E. Nichols and others	207
NEWMAN, Mary—Herman Gilbert	35
NIKOLAUS, John—Charles Bondy	30
REYNOLDS, Francis—Charles Welde, as Commissioner, &c	110
SIRE, Henry B.—Morris Newman	135
SMITH, Clinton H.—Garner & Co	1,634
SMITH, Clinton H.—Garner & Co	522
TOUSEY, Frank—Charles Welde, Commissioner	110
VAN VLECK, Robert B.—G. W. Ballou, costs	89
WALLACE, Thomas G.—C. Mantel	178
WILLNER, Clarence—W. W. Nolen	40
WEIS, Albert and Robert—John E. Gale	7,877
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—John E. Palmer and others	2,474
CHEVRAH MAKOWER, ANSCHEI POland, Achim Anachnu Makowa, and Chevra Bnei Izcheik—Chevrah Medrash, Anschei Makaver, City of New York, costs	143
ZOLLER, John—W. Zoller, costs	99

A Sergeant Accidentally Killed.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Gen. Greely has received notification that Sergt. Hugo Behne of the Signal Corps, United States Army, died at Matanzas, Cuba, on Friday as a result of an accident. He originally entered the service with the Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Louisvilles Defeated New Yorks in a Well-Played Game.

IT WAS A PITCHERS' BATTLE

Dowling, the Visitors' Pitcher, in the Better Form—Brooklyns Win an Uninteresting Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	31	11	.738
Boston	27	13	.675
St. Louis	25	16	.610
Chicago	25	17	.595
Philadelphia	23	17	.575
Baltimore	23	18	.561
Cincinnati	21	18	.538
Pittsburg	17	22	.436
New York	16	24	.400
Louisville	13	28	.317
Washington	13	29	.310
Cleveland	8	29	.216

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 4.
Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 14; Baltimore, 5.
Washington, 11; St. Louis, 2.

Game To-day.

New York vs. Louisville in Weehawken.

Lack of hitting when base hits were needed is what caused the New York's defeat at the hands of the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Seymour was in good form, holding the visitors down to eight hits and scoring nine strike-outs, but his pitching was of no avail since the team could not do any timely batting.

Dowling, the Louisvilles' pitcher, was in better form than Seymour in that he kept the locals from hitting safely when runs seemed imminent. He was well supported as was Seymour, the team in its present crippled condition playing a brilliant fielding game.

The quick work of Outfielders Clark and Hartzell cut off chances to score by some brilliant catches. Hartzell caught a ball that Seymour hit in the first inning, for which the little light-haired fielder received a well-deserved ovation. He ran for the ball, and, finding a rope in front of him, leaned far over and caught the ball, although the hit looked good for a home run.

A number of the visitors' hits which counted against Seymour were of a "scratchy" order. The hit, however, that Leach sent into deep centre field for a home run in the fourth inning was as clean a hit as was ever made on the grounds. There was a Louisville player on first base at the time, so that the hit really gave the visitors the runs that won the game.

In the final inning the locals became aggressive, and the crowd which had started to leave returned to their seats, expecting a repetition of Friday's ninth-inning victory. Seymour, the first New York batter in this inning, tried to get in a safe hunt and came to grief. Van Haltren hit a sharp grounder to second that counted for one base. Grady then hit into the left field stand, the hit netting two bases, but the quick fielding of Clark prevented Van Haltren from scoring. Wilson then popped a foul, which Wagner caught, and Warner ended the game when he hit an easy grounder to Dexter.

The New Yorks will play a regularly scheduled game with the Louisvilles this afternoon at the grounds of the West New York Field Club, in Weehawken. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	0	2	1	0	Hoy, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, c	1	2	7	2	1	Clark, lf	1	3	1	0	0
Wilson, ss	0	0	3	2	0	Dexter, ss	1	0	0	3	2
Warner, 1b	1	1	12	2	0	Wagner, 1b	0	1	12	1	1
Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	Hartzell, rf	1	1	3	1	0
O'Brien, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
H'tman, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	Leach, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Foster, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Kittridge, c	1	1	5	1	0
Seymour, p	0	0	1	4	0	Dowling, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	2	8	27	16	1	Total	5	8	27	13	4

SALE OF SPAIN'S ISLANDS

Is to Retain Three Coaling Stations, One in Each Group.

THIS COUNTRY WAS CONSULTED

Report from Madrid Puts 25,000,000 Pesetas as the Price, but Another from Berlin Says 10,000,000.

MADRID, June 3.—Germany, it is announced, will pay 25,000,000 pesetas for the Caroline, Palaos, and Marianne Islands. Spain retains three coaling stations, one in each group, and Germany undertakes to defend these stations in case of war. Germany, in addition, grants to Spain the most favored nation rights in Germany and in the colonial islands.

BERLIN, June 3.—The announcement of the cession of the Caroline and other islands to Germany met with a most favorable reception here. The papers which commented upon it laid stress on the success of German policy, which, it is pointed out, accomplishes now what Prince Bismarck was unable to do in 1885.

The arrangement, however, requires the sanction of the Reichstag, which will fix the price.

A high official says that the "acquisition of the Carolines is a valuable rounding out of the German colonial possessions. At the same time no other power is injured, but the contrary is rather the case."

"The negotiations began as soon as it became known that the United States would obtain the Philippines. The United States and Great Britain did not raise any objections."

The officials of the United States Embassy say that the United States Government has been kept informed of every step taken by Germany since the Autumn, and that German ownership of the islands in no way interferes with American plans and policy.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany pays 10,000,000 pesetas for the islands.

Responding to a statement of The London Standard that the cession of the Carolines is Germany's reward for diplomatic services rendered by her to Spain, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says that the "insinuation is more than counterbalanced by the much more reasonable utterances of The Times and Morning Post regarding the cession." It adds that the assertion that Germany did not show equal honest neutrality to either side during the Spanish-American war, as well as the "untrue supposition that Germany had intended to acquire possession of the Philippines or part thereof, have been refuted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, in his speech in the Reichstag, which was applauded by all parties."

The same former Bismarck organ, being also the organ of the German Colonial Party, looks upon the cession of the islands as a symptom of the existence of very friendly relations between the United States and Germany.

The Post of this city, a strong Governmental paper, writing in a similar strain, thinks the cession is "an indirect proof of the restoration of the most cordial terms between the two countries," pointing out that a treaty by which Germany becomes a neighbor to the United States in the Pacific Ocean "would hardly have been concluded if Germany had not been perfectly assured that the appearance of her flag in the Caroline Archipelago would not create any kind of bad feeling in Washington."

The extension of German sovereignty in the neighborhood of the Philippines, The Post says, "is the best refutation of the allegations which have been made, as pertinaciously as unsuccessfully, with regard to the disturbance of the good relations between the United States and Germany."

LITTLE REGRET IN WASHINGTON.

But Naval Men Believe This Country Should Have the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There is no change to-day in the attitude of the Department of State and the Administration concerning the cession by Spain to Germany of the Carolines, Marianna, and Pelew Islands. No regret is expressed anywhere, except in the Navy Department, because the United States, in securing other Spanish possessions in the Pacific, did not ask for these as well as the Philippines and the Sulus.

When Commander Bradford appeared before the American Peace Commissioners at Paris, he stated his opinion that the Carolines, including the Pelews, possessed many advantages as coaling stations and harbors. In the hands of an enemy they would offer a serious menace to the line of communication between the Pacific coast and the Philippines. He named Ualan, or Kusaie, and Yap as islands with excellent harbors, and said that Guam would not be sufficient for a coaling station. If the United States took one of the Carolines, he said he would suggest the taking of Ponape, as best suited for its purposes. He described the Carolines and the Ladrones as mere dependencies of the Philippines, and stated that if the United States did not acquire all the Spanish islands the Germans would. "I think," he said, "it is probable that the balance of the Spanish possessions in the Pacific not acquired by us will go to Germany. Germany has long desired to possess the Carolines, and she hoisted her flag at Yap in 1886. Our missionaries have been in the Caroline Islands for fifty years, and all that has been done to educate and civilize the natives there has been done by American missionaries."

This has been the opinion of most navy officers, and it has been somewhat regretted that the Commissioners did not take all of Spain's Pacific Islands while taking the Philippines. At the Department of State, however, it is believed that with the coaling station at Guam, the United States, holding the southernmost of the group directly in the way between Hawaii and Manila, will have enough for all its necessities.

Some British irritation was not unexpected when the announcement was made of the acquisition by Germany of the islands. It is said that Great Britain might protest with as much propriety as the United States, and it is assumed that she would object with much deeper feeling. It seems to be quite true that the United States has not had anything to say in this matter, but that does not mean that the Department of State did not know that Germany contemplated being the owner of the islands.

It is explained that Americans can understand why objection was not urged by the United States by trying to think what would have been said by this Government if Germany had protested against the cession of the Philippines to this country.

It is the general opinion that Spain has made a very good bargain in the price she is said from Madrid to have obtained for the Pacific Islands. The cash compensation is about equal to the sum of $5,000,000 in United States money, which, it is believed, would alone be full compensation. But, in addition, the guarantees afforded by Germany are regarded as extraordinary. The permission to Spain to retain three coaling stations, and, above all, the undertaking to protect these in time of war, are certainly of great value. In fact, it is said that the undertaking to protect the coaling stations for Spain may be regarded in a sense as committing Germany to an alliance, for it is conceivable that to execute the guarantee Germany may be placed in a position where she must go to war for Spain's sake. The concession that Spain may enjoy favored treatment in trade with Germany and her colonies is said to be of value so far as the mother country is concerned, but of little importance in respect to the colonies of Germany. Spain has never been able to make any headway in trade with colonies on even terms with Germany, and even where she held sovereignty, as in the case of the Carolines, German trade interests took the lead.

It is said at the State Department that our Government is not likely to be advised officially of this transaction until perhaps Ambassador White, at Berlin, reports it to the department as an item of information. The reason for this is that the transfer nominally concerns nobody save the two parties to it, there being no dispute as to the title of Spain and her right to make a transfer, and no questions as to spheres of influence, or any of the latter-day niceties of diplomatic meddling to warrant the interference of third parties.

Ambassador White Obliged to Move.

BERLIN, June 3.—The United States Ambassador will be compelled to give up his residence on Lenne-Strasse, one of the finest and most fashionable quarters in Berlin. The house has been purchased by the Government of Baden as a residence for its legation. Mr. White will leave next April. He is greatly annoyed at having to move.

BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE.

Recent Neglect to Protect It Provoking Much Hostile Criticism.

LONDON, June 3.—The recent neglect of the Bank of England to protect its gold reserve has made a deep and unfavorable impression in the city, and is evoking an unusual amount of hostile banking criticism. Many of the Directors themselves are said to be greatly dissatisfied with the recent management, during which the bank concentrated its whole attention on increasing its purely banking business, neglecting its duties as the holder of the country's ultimate banking reserve. The Statist, in a strong article on the subject this week, says:

"England is absolutely dependent on the amount of gold held by the bank, which is over eleven millions less than the amount held by the Associated Banks of New York. The total stock of gold in the bank is now a little over thirty millions, while the Bank of Russia holds a hundred millions."

The Statist also declares the country ought not again to be exposed to the danger and humiliation it "had to face during the Baring crisis through the bank's neglect of its duty."

BRITISH SAILORS' DESERTIONS.

Reports from Consuls in This Country Suggest Remedies.

LONDON, June 3.—Admiral Edward Field (retired) brought up in the House of Commons last month the question of "crimping" and of the desertion of British sailors, chiefly in American ports. The upshot was that the British Consuls were requested to report on the subject, and an interesting Blue Book was issued to-day, comprising the reports of the Consuls at New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Portland, Ore., describing the operations of the boarding house keepers and shipping masters in alluring men to leave their ships.

Consul Fraser, at Baltimore, urges that steps be taken to eliminate the shipping master, and suggests the establishment of a department attached to the Consulates, similar to the Marine and Mercantile Offices of Great Britain, to deal with the payment and engagement of seamen.

Consul Moore, at San Francisco, suggests that the boarding house keepers there could be checkmated by the concerted efforts of the masters of ships, and could be kept out of the vessels, as they are no longer in such a strong position as to make an organized fight. The treaty providing for the arrest of deserters has not proved of much service, owing to the expense of the proceedings.

Consul Laidlaw, at Portland, Ore., urges Great Britain to conclude a comprehensive Consular Convention with the United States, giving the latter the same exclusive jurisdiction as enjoyed by the French and German Consuls.

Consul Clipperton, at Philadelphia, thinks the prospects of checking desertions in the United States are not encouraging.

The general gist of the reports appears to be that the sailors desert in order to secure the higher rates of wages obtainable in American ports, but that the number of desertions is decreasing.

WORKING FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

Ambassador Choate Is Hopeful of Securing Her Liberty.

LONDON, June 3.—Those who have been working in favor of Mrs. Florence Maybrick will not be surprised at her release at any moment, now that United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate has had two interviews on the subject with the Marquis of Salisbury, at which his strong representation of the American view of the matter met with a most promising reception. Mr. Choate, since his arrival in England, has taken the liveliest interest in the case. He has received every shred of information in the matter, has asked for high judicial opinions, and his own legal knowledge has given him exceptional facility in dealing with the intricacies of the case.

One of Mrs. Maybrick's advocates, a well-known worker of the Liberal Party, J. H. Levy, provided Mr. Choate with a specially compiled dossier of the whole case, in the collation of which he received the advice of the highest legal authorities in the kingdom, including the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, and Lord James of Hereford, Attorney General to the Prince of Wales, one of the calmest judicial minds, who definitely states that the position as left by Sir Charles Mathews, the former Director Secretary, now Viscount Llandaff, is absurd, and shows, in the strongest light, the present confused state of the English criminal law.

Mr. Choate received the most definite instructions from Washington, the gist being that he was to press for an immediate revision of the case, as the United States Government considered the time had arrived for an immediate consideration of it. To these instructions and the spirit in which they are being carried out by Mr. Choate, who said, "I will see this thing through," Mrs. Maybrick's impending freedom will be largely due.

Emperor's Advice to Jaguar's Crew.

BERLIN, June 3.—A guest at the Kiel festival reports that one of the incidents was the visit of the Emperor to the new gunboat Jaguar, which is leaving to-morrow for the purpose of joining the German fleet in Chinese waters. Assembling the crew, his Majesty addressed them, saying he hoped they would try to rival the glorious crew of the Iltis in fidelity to country and Emperor, adding: "And don't let the Chinese cut there spit in your faces." The crew responded with tremendous cheering.

Engagement of Archduke Francis ?

BERLIN, June 3.—It is said that a marriage has been arranged between Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria. The Archduke, as heir to the Hapsburg throne, was warmly received by the German Emperor during his stay in Berlin this week.

FIRST ROOF GARDEN OPENED.

Crowds Turned Away from Koster & Bial's Resort.

A more perfect night could not have been desired by the management of Koster & Bial's for the opening of their roof garden—the first one this season—last evening. Every available inch of space on the roof was occupied, and many hundreds were turned away. Many improvements have been made on the roof since last Summer. More light has been obtained by installing 600 gas jets and 760 electric lights. New cane-bottom chairs and marble top tables have been added and potted palms and plants scattered here and there.

The entire programme which had been presented during the earlier part of the week in the music hall, consisting of twenty specialties, was transferred to the upper part of the building.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Alfred Klein, the comedian, his wife, and brother, Charles Klein, the author, sailed yesterday for Europe. They will remain abroad two months.

Miss Alice Nielsen, who closed her season a week ago last night in Chicago, is on her way to Honolulu, where she will rest for a couple of months.

Arrangements were recently completed by Mrs. Fiske's manager with Percy Anderson, the London artist, who will design the models for the costumes to be required in the production of "Becky Sharp."

Thomas H. Davis and William T. Keogh, comprising the theatrical firm of Davis & Keogh, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Keogh will in future be connected with the vaudeville firm of Lykens, McGarvie & E. J. Nugent, while Mr. Davis will continue the conduct his productions.

The schedule of attractions at the Garrick Theatre for next season has again been changed by Charles Frohman. Instead of Miss Annie Russell following Mrs. Leslie Carter's supplementary season of "Zaza," Otis Harlan in his new play, "My Innocent Boy," will be seen.

Charles Dickson, who soon after his starring tour through the West under Jacob Litt's direction in "Mistakes Will Happen," took up the rôle of Col. Hector Von Donnerblitz in "In Gay Paree," will resume his starring tour in the former piece at Milwaukee Sept. 3.

H. H. Canby, recently manager for Miss Julia Arthur, denies he will direct the tour of Thomas Q. Seabrooke next season. He has sold to the comedian the rights of a comedy adapted from the French by Louis Harrison and J. Cheever Goodwin which is called "Who Killed Cock Robin?" and which will be presented in this city next season.

Charles Plunkett succeeded Max Freeman in the part of Chevalier De Brabazor at the matinée performance of "Erminie" yesterday, and he will continue in the rôle for the remainder of the tour, which continues for two weeks more.

Three more theatres closed their doors for the season last night—the Academy of Music, which will reopen on Aug. 31, with Andrew Mack in his new play by Ramsey Morris, "The Last of the Rohans"; the Columbus Theatre, and the Grand Opera House.

THE KINGSHIP OF SAMOA

Mataafa's People Say He Will Never Acknowledge Tanu.

REBELS KEPT AWAY FROM APIA

They Are Forbidden to Come Within an Area of 72 Square Miles—Necessity of Disarmament.

APIA, Samoa, May 19.—Since Admiral Kautz's proclamation of April 23, directing Mataafa and his following to keep beyond certain defined limits around Apia, the prescribed district covering an area of twelve miles long and six miles broad, and which was followed by a notification to Mataafa that unless the rebels were outside the prescribed limits in twenty-four hours fire would be opened upon them wherever they could be reached, there has been no conflict with the rebels.

Capt. Sturdee of H. M. S. Porpoise, accompanied by the Rev. William Huckett of the London Mission Society, as interpreter, paid the rebel camp at Falenia a visit the day following, and in order to avoid mistakes in the future, went over the boundary line with several Mataafan chiefs, who promised to keep the peace until the commission had time to act. The district which the rebels have evacuated is quite large enough to supply food to the Malietoans in Apia, and thus one of the great difficulties of the naval authorities has been obviated.

Since the rebels went to Falenta a strong patrol of 700 or 800 men daily make the round, seeing that all is quiet and that no looting or damage is being done by Malietoa's followers. Several cases of looting have been reported, and where it has been possible to find out the offenders, they have been severely punished. The damage caused by the friendlies has hitherto been very small, as compared with the Mataafans. The large fort at Lotopia has been destroyed by the Malietoans, and it is reported that Mataafa is highly enraged as this, claiming that in the event of his wishing to return to it after the commission had made known its decision he ought to have been allowed to do so. In the meantime, he is building forts inland of the town of Falenta, and his followers stoutly declare that even if the commission is unanimous against him, he will never acknowledge Tanu as King, and will fight it out to the bitter end.

These assertions may be only talk, but the question of the Kingship does not seem to lie within the scope of the commission. Tanu was publicly crowned by the American and British authorities, and was saluted with royal honors by the Philadelphia and the Tauranga on the occasion of his coronation, and of his formal visit at Apia warships since the armistice has been in force. His chiefs and Tamassese, the Vice King, are carrying on the Government in a way that performs all the functions of a good and stable Government, and they are in possession. Tanu is King de facto as well as de jure. In addition, there are now in Apia, 3,500 male adults, over 2,700 rifles, supporting him. This means that absolutely half of Apia is at present supporting Tanu as King of Apia.

In the meantime the rebels are strengthening their positions, sending out messengers for their sympathizers to come and join them, and are busily engaged manufacturing cartridges. Deserters from the Mataafa camp say that on the occasion of the Falke last visiting Saluafata some of the rebel chiefs went off to the ship and asked for a supply of ammunition. The request was refused, to their great disgust. The loyalists, on the other hand, are fortifying around Apia, and are daily drilled and instructed by officers from the different warships. A four-inch gun has been taken from her Majesty's ship Tauranga and is now mounted at Mulum in such a position as to command the whole of the western portion of the municipality. The great question is, Will the Commissioner order the disarmament of the natives? If they do not, it is the opinion of almost every white resident that these islands will no longer be safe to live in.

Thanks to magnificent weather, a splendid supply of fresh water and meat daily the troops are in the best of health, and officers and men alike, now that they are accustomed to the islands and to their work, are all looking well.

It is the intention of Admiral Kautz to leave here three days after this writing. He sees that the commission will be a long time over its labors, and that during that time nothing will be done by the war vessels.

German Rights in Samoa.

BERLIN, June 3.—At the annual meeting of the Colonial Society this week, the Samoa question was discussed animatedly, and it was resolved that the "deep national indignation aroused by the occurrences at Apia can only be obliterated by the full maintenance of our treaty rights here." This is significant from the fact that Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg, an intimate, confidential friend of the Emperor, presided.

German Commander at Apia Decorated

BERLIN, June 3.—Commander Schoenfelder of the German warship Falke, which was at Samoa during the recent troubles there, has been decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle of the third class, with the Ribbon and Crown.

MEXICAN DEBT CONVERTED.

Five Per Cent. Loan for Nominal Sum of £23,000,000 to be Taken Up—Subscriptions to be Offered Here.

BERLIN, June 3.—A dispatch received here from Paris says the negotiations with the Mexican Minister of Finance, J. J. Limantour, for the conversion of the entire external debt, have been concluded, and that a 6 per cent. loan, for the nominal amount of £23,000,000, guaranteed by the customs, redeemable in forty-five years, and convertible for ten years, has been taken over by the Bleichsroeders, the Deutsche Bank, the Dresden Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, and the National Bank of Mexico.

The new loan will be offered for subscription in New York, the amount placed there being employed in the partial payment in cash of the 6 per cent. external debt.

NIAGARA SAILS FOR NORWAY.

Howard Gould May Buy the Lakes of Killarney for $250,000.

CORK, June 3.—Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara sailed this morning on a cruise to Norway. She will call at Kingstown, Belfast, and Oban. George N. Kirkpatrick, whose wife is on board the Niagara, arrived on the Umbria, and will embark on the yacht at Belfast, where other guests will join her.

The Goulds gave a brilliant party on board the Niagara yesterday evening. The guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lake, Col. and Mrs. Bates, several naval and military officers and their families, and members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club. The Niagara was splendidly decorated for the occasion.

It has been suggested that Mr. Gould purchase the Lakes of Killarney, which could be had for $250,000. This would make him very popular in Ireland. He spoke seriously regarding the purchase, saying that he would decide before his final departure for Norway. It is said that Mrs. Gould warmly favors the idea:

Bismarck's Place in History.

BERLIN, June 3.—The press is agitated about the recent utterances of the Emperor and the Grand Duke of Baden, denying that Prince Bismarck had any share in unifying Germany. Most of the papers take vigorous exception to these statements. Even the moderate National Zeitung says to-day: "Ideas are what determine men and things, and the ideas which shaped the Prussian policy from 1863 to 1870 were Bismarck's. The German people's veneration of William I. is deep and unchangeable, but he is only called William the Great in official speeches. National sentiment and also history will not apply the title."

Passengers on the Campania.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, which sailed for New York to-day, had among her passengers Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, and Moreton Frewen.

JOHANN STRAUSS IS DEAD.

The Famous Composer of Dance Music and Orchestra Leader Expires in His Seventy-fifth Year.

VIENNA, June 3.—Johann Strauss, the famous composer, is dead.

Johann Strauss was the eldest son of Johann Strauss, "the waltz king," and was born at Vienna Feb. 12, 1825, while his father was conducting his famous orchestra at the Coliseum. When the father's good fortune was whispered to him, his "Pesther Waltz" was being played, and the orchestra congratulated the composer by striking up his "Wiener Freuden." The child, who was handsome and hazel-eyed, but frail, was destined to surpass in fame and ability as a composer and leader not only his brothers, Josef and Eduard, but his renowned father, so that he is recognized as the head of this famous family of composers of operas, orchestra leaders, and creators of dance rhythm. Finck wrote aptly of Johann second: "It is not often that a man of genius has a son who attains greater eminence than himself, but in this case the palm must be awarded to Johann Strauss, Jr., whose creative power was not only greater than that of his brothers, but soared into regions of which even his father never dreamed."

After all, the son's rise to eminence may be considered as a natural result of race and associations. It will be remembered that the ruling spirit in the father prompted his composition of "Das Leben ein Tanz"—"Life is a Dance"—waltz, that the Strauss family changed waltz dancing to the form in which we now know it, and that Vienna to-day, as at the birth of the younger Johann, preserves the tradition of playing "those irresistible waltzes that first catch the ear and then curl round the heart, till on a sudden they invade and will have the legs."

Young Johann, following his mother's wish, studied church music when almost a child, and acquired a thorough musical education. An uncle had destined him for the army, but when eight years old he composed and played a waltz on his father's birthday, and so delighted his parents that his career was decided on. At fifteen he was an excellent violinist, and had mastered the technique of composition and counterpoint, and in 1841 he was a violinist in his father's orchestra. In 1844, at the age of nineteen, he had his own orchestra, which was a rival to his father's. The Viennese, after a little wrangling over the merits of father and son, declared each equally worthy of patronage.

Fame and honor came apace to the son. When he was twenty-three years old he had published more than 200 musical numbers, among them the famous Kathinka polka. At the age of twenty-six, by the death of his father, he inherited the latter's orchestra and united it with his own. His fame then was European, and in 1855 he was commanded to St. Petersburg by the Emperor of Russia and entranced and captivated the subjects of the Czar at Tsarokoe Selo. Visits to London and Paris followed. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 Strauss's Orchestra was one of the chief attractions. Johann had then given up his baton, except for extraordinary occasions, to the production of some new composition of his own. He had on his marriage, in 1862, to the Hungarian cantatrice Henrietta Treffz, been appointed Hoffkapellmeister to the Emperor of Austria, and he yielded his baton to his brothers Josef and Eduard. He had inherited a comfortable fortune from his father, and as years wore on this was vastly increased by his copyright receipts and the profits of his orchestra. His golden jubilee was celebrated at Vienna Oct. 15, 1894, fifty years after he first took up a baton at Domayer's Casino, at Hietzing.

In his compositions, Johann Strauss's memory will live for ages. He will be forgotten when the choral "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz has been heard for the last time. Of the dance music numbers which have delighted countless audiences and homes may be cited "New Vienna," "Morgenblatter," "Sounds from the Vienna Woods," "Kunstlerleben," "Weiner-Bonbons," "Wein, Weib, und Gesang," and "Carneval's Botschafter." For the last quarter of a century Strauss's productions have been in the field of light opera. They include the operettas, "Die Fledermaus," "The Merry War," "Prince Methusalem," "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "Gypsy Baron," "Indigo," and "Ritter Pasman," all very charming and melodious compositions.

Strauss made a tour of America after leading an orchestra at the Boston Peace Jubilee.

EARTHQUAKES IN MONTSERRAT.

Forty-five Shocks in Five Hours Cause Loss of Life and Much Damage.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 3.—Advices from the Island of Montserrat, one of the British West Indies, report that forty-five earthquakes occurred in a period of five hours on May 17, and that these were followed by frequent isolated shocks.

Much damage was done to buildings and growing crops, and a few fatalities occurred. The population, the advices say, is demoralized.

The Island of Montserrat, which is one of the Leeward Group, is twelve miles in length and eight miles in maximum breadth, having an area of forty-seven square miles. It is mountainous and much broken, with a volcanic soil, and is well adapted to sugar and coffee culture. It is called the most healthful and pleasant of the West India islands.

Girl Immigrants Seek Friends.

Two young Irish girls who arrived here last week are unable to find their friends, and the immigration authorities are anxious for them to appear and take the girls. One of them is Maggie Friend, from the Parish of Kilmoll, in the County of Mayo, who came on to visit her sister Mary. Mary, the girl said, lived at 258 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, but it was found that she had left that house. The other is Mary Kearse, who came from the Parish of Carn, in Clare County, and had the address of Della Lacey, at 54 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan. That house is closed. The girls were placed in the custody of Father Henry of the Irish Immigrant Home, at 7 State Street, and they may be sent back unless friends appear to claim them.

Western Lumber Men Increase Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The Pacific Coast export lumber manufacturers have consummated arrangements which will make the price of shipbuilding material much higher from now on than it has been for a long time past. The combination is composed of all of the Pacific lumber mill companies in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, controlling the entire output of pine on the coast. Under the new schedule lumber has been advanced about $1 per 1,000 feet, and the advance takes place at once.

Decision Against Nassau County.

Justice Jenks, in Long Island City, yesterday rendered a decision against Nassau County, in an application to compel County Treasurer Phipps of Queens County to hand over to Treasurer Eastman of the new county all unexpended balances in county road funds appropriated for Nassau County towns while a part of Queens County. The application was made in the name of Treasurer Eastman, and the amount involved is said to be $100,000.

Gold on the Lucania for Europe.

The steamer Lucania, that sailed yesterday, carried gold bullion valued at $1,000,000 sent to the other side by the National City Bank to meet its checks presented for payment. Among the passengers were Miss Bliss of Washington, Samuel H. Austin and wife of Philadelphia, Mrs. Joshua Lippincott of Philadelphia, Raimond De Madrazo, the portrait painter, of New York, and R. R. Stewart of Philadelphia.

French Shore Claims in Canada.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., June 3.—The Colonial Government declines to re-enact the legislation extending the French Shore modus vivendi beyond the close of the present year, thus throwing the onus of passing the objectionable enactment to coerce the colonial fishermen upon the British Parliament. It is expected that this will have the effect of bringing about a speedy settlement of the question.

New President of the Spanish Chamber

MADRID, June 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day elected Marquis Pidal President of that body.

DUKE OF ARCOS RECEIVED

President McKinley Greets the New Spanish Minister.

SCENE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Cordial Expressions Attend the Formal Resumption of Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Nations.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Diplomatic relations with Spain, broken off April 21, 1898, were formally resumed at 11 o'clock to-day, when President McKinley greeted the Duke d'Arcos, the newly-accredited Minister to the United States, in the Blue Parlor of the White House. Simultaneous in Madrid, if the programme arranged was carried out, Bellamy Storer, the new United States Minister to Spain, was being presented to Queen Christina, the Regent during the legal minority of his Catholic Majesty Alfonso XIII.

The speeches of to-day were especially notable. They were plain spoken and devoid of the usual hazy diplomatic phraseology. The ceremony was exceedingly simple. Promptly at 11 o'clock, the hour set, the two carriages containing the Duke d'Arcos, Secretary Hay, and the Secretaries of the new Spanish Minister, Señors Riano and Pastor, reached the White House. Quite a crowd collected to catch a glimpse of the new Minister. The party was immediately ushered into the Blue Parlor. The Duke was attired in his diplomatic uniform. Across his coat he wore a scarlet sash and on his breast sparkled the insignia of half a dozen orders. He carried his plumed chapeau in his left hand and the copy of his address in his right. The Secretaries were likewise attired in diplomatic uniforms. On reaching the Blue Parlor they were presented by Secretary Hay to Col. Bingham, who remained with them while the Secretary of State retired for a moment. He immediately reappeared with President McKinley, to whom he presented the Duke d'Arcos and Señors Riano and Pastor.

The President was cordial but dignified in his greeting. The Spanish Minister then read his address in Spanish. He stood a little in advance of his aides, facing the President, while a little to the rear and right of the President stood Secretary Hay. Col. Bingham and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou stood upon the left. The Minister said:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the royal letter by which her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Don Alfonso XIII., accredits me near your Government, in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. I have come to renew the relations of friendship which have existed from of old between Spain and the United States, and which were interrupted by the war of last year. The treaty of peace, which Spain has signed, put an end to that war, and now, looking only to the future, Spain desires that her relations with this Republic may be as friendly as they were in times past, and from the days in which this country was struggling to gain its independence. It is my task to contribute to the renewal of these relations, to strengthen them, and to draw them closer; and, in the discharge of it, I hope to be aided by the kindness and co-operation of your Excellency and of your Government."

The President responded as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I receive with the greatest gratification the letter by which her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Alfonso XIII., has accredited you near this Government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. You will find, Mr. Minister, a cordial welcome in this country, not only from those whose friendship you acquired during your residence, but from all your people, who join us as I do, at the renewal of the ancient bonds of amity which, with a brief interruption, have united our nations for more than 100 years. That these friendly relations may be confirmed and strengthened, to the advantage of both peoples, is my earnest wish and I can assure you that every member of this Government will heartily co-operate with you to that desirable end."

It was noticeable that the Duke of Arcos, in referring to the gratification with which Spain resumed the friendly relations with the United States that had existed for over 100 years, plainly said that these relations had been broken by war while the President delicately spoke only of the relations interrupted for a short time. At the conclusion of the addresses, the President stepped forward and shook hands cordially with the new Minister, and they engaged in conversation in a low tone for a minute or two. The President gracefully inquired after the health of the Queen Regent and the King. He courteously regretted to the Duke of Arcos the residence in this country and his many friends here, and repeated the assurances of the concluding words of his formal greeting that every one here would united in making the Minister's stay in this country pleasant and satisfactory. The party then retired and drove to the Arlington Hotel.

The ceremony to-day was in striking contrast with the meeting that occurred in the same room on April 7, 1898, two weeks before diplomatic negotiations were broken off, when the representatives of the six great powers of Europe, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy, made a final effort to avert the impending war by presenting a joint note of the powers in the interest of a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem. The President, upon that occasion, still clung to the hope that peace would be the result, but tinctly impressed the representatives of the powers that Spain must afford the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order on the island. The President's words, showing his genuine desire to avoid a conflict at arms, but his firm resolve that order must come out of the chaos then reigning in Cuba, are recalled here now.

"The Government of the United States," he said, "recognizes the good will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, as set forth in the address of your Excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in the island, determinating the chronic conditions of disturbances there, which so deeply injure the interests and menace the tranquillity of the American Nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors. * * * The Government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

Secretary Hay will give a dinner next Tuesday evening in honor of the Duke of Arcos. This will be the first social and semi-official courtesy extended to the representative of Spain. The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, will give a dinner in honor of the Duke and Duchess on Wednesday evening next. There will be a notable assemblage of Cabinet officers, Ambassadors, and distinguished officials.

Cambon Resigns His Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, called on Secretary Hay to-day and formally surrendered the representation of Spanish interests, which he has conducted for some time. This step followed the presentation of the Duke of Arcos as Spanish Minister, and the assumption by him of the duties thus far performed by the Ambassador.

H. C. Miner Sues Weber & Fields.

Henry Clay Miner has brought an action in the City Court to recover $1,250 from Weber & Fields. Mr. Miner claims that George Kraus, the former proprietor of the music hall, had the property heavily mortgaged to him, and that he had control of the lease. Weber & Fields agreed to hire the hall from him for the unexpired term of the lease, and to pay $5,000 a year in excess of any amount that they might be compelled to pay for the lease on its renewal. Weber & Fields recently obtained the renewal of the lease for twenty-one years, and Mr. Miner claims that they should have paid him the $5,000 stated in the agreement for that time. He applied to them for payment, but they refused to acknowledge the agreement valid.

Passengers on the City of Rome.

The steamer City of Rome, which sailed yesterday for Glasgow, carried, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. John Addison Porter, Prof. Iverach, the Rev. F. J. Nugent, and William S. Baxter, United States Navy.

MANY INDIANS ARE DROWNED.

Two Boats Collide on the Lake of Clouds—The Occupants All Lost.

LAGGAN, Alberta, June 3.—Between twenty-five and thirty Indians, including men, women, and children, were drowned in the Lake of Clouds, near the Canadian Pacific Railway, while crossing to the reservation to attend a potlatch.

They were traveling in boats rudely manufactured of cariboo skins, when the long boats collided. Both vessels were rendered useless and the entire party was lost. A third vessel bearing the skins of deer, bear, cariboo, mountain sheep, and goats, and manned by four Indians, reached the spot as the last survivor slipped from the capsized boat and disappeared in the Glacier-Fen waters of the lake. Dense clouds were resting over the surface of the lake and were responsible for the accident.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John W. A. Cluett.

John W. A. Cluett of Troy died suddenly in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening. His death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Cluett and his wife came to this city about two weeks ago and were preparing to sail on a pleasure trip around the world. They had planned to spend about three years in traveling, and had booked passages for Europe. Mr. Cluett became ill while in the hotel on Friday evening, and died soon afterward.

Mr. Cluett was sixty-six years old. He was one of the leading citizens of Troy, being best known as a member of the large collar and shirt manufacturing company. He was born in Wolverhampton, England, but came to this country at an early age. His father founded the music business in Troy, now conducted by other of the sons. John W. A. Cluett began his career in the collar business in 1853, and in 1863 became a manufacturer. He was deeply interested in religious matters, giving liberally for the support of churches and religious societies. He also took an active interest in scientific subjects, and was an extensive traveler.

Mr. Cluett leaves a wife and two daughters. The former was Miss Elizabeth B. Bonteca. The daughters are Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton of Colorado Springs and Miss Louisa B. Cluett of Troy.

Henry I. Hoyt.

Henry I. Hoyt died at his home, Highwood, South Norwalk, Conn., shortly before noon yesterday from a general breaking down of the system caused by old age. He was one of Norwalk's oldest and most respected residents. Mr. Hoyt was in his eighty-fifth year. In his younger days he was identified with Norwalk manufacturing interests, being the founder of the Norwalk Spirit Factory, now of New York, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. He was assisted in this enterprise by Thomas Morrison, the firm name being Hoyt & Morrison. Later he was interested in the Norwalk Iron Works, and for a number of years was President of the company. Upon retiring Mr. Hoyt reaped an enormous profit, it is said, for his interest in both concerns. He had also been connected with the Lincrusta Walton Company of New York. He had also many New York investments, and was a financier of note. Being of a quiet and retiring disposition, Mr. Hoyt shunned public office and never entered politics. He is survived by three daughters and three sons—Mrs. Brent Good, Mrs. H. M. Roof of New York, Mrs. William Coley of Bridgeport, Frederick T. Hoyt of San Francisco, Frank Hoyt of Brooklyn, and Augustus Hoyt of St. Louis.

John C. Mott.

John C. Mott died at Warminster, Bucks County, Penn., on Friday night, after a short illness. He was born in Half Moon, Saratoga County, Sept. 3, 1849, and was the son of Samuel R. Mott, who was at one time a member of the Assembly from Madison County. Mr. Mott had lived in this city for many years, and at the time of his death was Secretary, Treasurer, Director, and New York manager of the Genesee Fruit Company, Secretary and Director of the Weston-Mott Company of Utica, and a member of the firm of C. S. Mott & Co. of this city. He was a member of the Seven New York Athletic Club. Twenty-seven years ago he married Miss Isabella T. Stewart of Newark, who survives him. Mr. Mott also is survived by a son, Charles S. Mott, and a daughter, Miss Edith S. Mott, both of this city. The funeral will be held from his residence, 230 Centra. Park South, and burial will be at Hamilton, Madison County.

Col. George N. Terry.

Col. George N. Terry, the first proprietor of the Hoffman House, died in Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday night. Col. Terry was a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born sixty-one years ago. He went West when young, and with his brother engaged in several hotel enterprises. He lived in Lima, Ohio, for several years. From that city he went to Cleveland, where he was also engaged in the hotel business, and shortly after the Hoffman House was opened in this city in 1864, he became its proprietor. Col. Terry was an importer of high-class cattle from Europe, and his race horses were noted on Western tracks. Thirty years ago he retired from the management of the Hoffman House. He was unmarried. His body will probably be taken to Providence for burial.

Thomas Woodson Lowell.

Thomas Woodson Lowell died yesterday at his home, 28 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Claremont, N. H., in 1841, coming of an old New England family, and received his schooling in Bellows Falls, Vt., Milwaukee, and Buffalo. In 1

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Our Mail Order Department enables our out-of-town friends to buy as easily and cheaply as our in-town patrons. No order is too small to receive our most careful attention. All orders are filled the same day they are received, and every inquiry is answered with the utmost dispatch.

As heretofore, our free delivery service includes the sending of all purchases and mail orders to any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase or mail order amounts to $5.00 or more, the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States.

Goods ordered from any point on Long Island where we have an agency will be delivered at purchaser's house free of charge.

Our June Sale of Muslin Underwear.

It is just four weeks ago that we inaugurated what proved to be the most important and successful of a long line of remarkable Muslin Underwear triumphs. You'd scarcely look for a repetition of the opportunity within so short a time, yet such is the progressive spirit of this store that we're able to announce another offering of these goods that will not only equal, but will even *surpass* its notable predecessor of last month. The sale begins to-morrow with the largest assortment of the highest quality garments that Brooklyn has ever seen. These goods were made for us under the most favorable conditions. The materials are the best that have ever been used and each garment is cut and finished with a carefulness that will commend it to the most exacting critic.

Gowns.

Masonville muslin Gowns, high neck, Mother Hubbard yoke, finished with feather stitching, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 29c

Masonville muslin Gowns, V neck, with four insertions of embroidery and cluster tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, others Empire, with insertion of embroidery across front and yoke of cluster tucking..... 39c

Masonville muslin Gowns, V neck, with four insertions of cotton torchon lace and cluster tucks in yoke, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves..... 49c

Berkeley cambric Gowns, Empire and V neck, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffles of cotton torchon lace and ribbon —others Masonville muslin, V neck, with two wide insertions of choice embroidery in yoke, embroidered ruffles at side and on neck and sleeves 69c

Berkeley Cambric Gowns, high neck, with six insertions of embroidery and clusters of fine tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves, others V neck, with six fine insertions of embroidery and tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves 97c

Masonville Muslin and Berkeley Cambric Gowns, Empire, with wide insertion of fine embroidery across front, and two insertions at side, embroidered ruffle at sides, and on neck and sleeves, others V neck, with insertion of fine embroidery around yoke and yoke of cluster tucking, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..... 97c

Berkeley Cambric Gowns, Empire, with three insertions of fine embroidery and ribbon across front, two insertions at side, embroidered ruffle at sides and on neck and sleeves; others high neck, square yoke, with two insertions of fine embroidery and fine tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle around yoke and on neck and sleeves..... $1.23

Nainsook and Cambric Gowns, square neck, with insertion of torchon lace and embroidery, insertion back and front, lawn ruffles over shoulder edged with torchon lace, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves, others in cambric, square neck, with three insertions of Maltese lace and two insertions of embroidery in front and revers of Maltese lace and embroidery insertion, edged with lace, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves..$1.98

Drawers.

Masonville Muslin Drawers, with hem and cluster tucks above 15c

Masonville Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of embroidery and tucks above, open and closed..... 29c

Masonville Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of choice embroidery and tucks above, open and closed..... 39c

Berkeley Cambric Drawers, full umbrella ruffle with insertion and ruffle of cotton torchon lace, open and closed; others muslin with deep ruffle of embroidery and tucks, open and closed..... 49c

Cambric Drawers, lawn umbrella ruffle, tucked, with insertion and edge of lace, open and closed..... 69c

Cambric Drawers, with full ruffle of choice embroidery and fine tucks above..... 79c

Berkeley Cambric Drawers, lawn umbrella ruffle with insertion and ruffle of Maltese lace, open and closed; others, with full umbrella ruffle of choice embroidery and tucks, 97c

Corset Covers.

Masonville muslin Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams, pearl buttons, perfect fitting..... 8c

Berkeley cambric Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with cotton torchon lace, others cambric, trimmed with embroidery..... 12c

Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with embroidery back and front..... 19c

Corset Covers, with draw string at waist, round neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon back and front, others V neck, trimmed with choice embroidery..... 25c

Nainsook Corset Covers, round neck, with insertion and edge of point de Paris lace, and ribbon run beading, pleated back, draw string at waist, others cambric, square neck, with insertion and edge of fine embroidery, also ribbon trimmed 48c

Nainsook Corset Covers, round neck edged with embroidery, tucked front and back, draw string at waist..... 79c

Corset Cover, round neck, trimmed with Maltese lace and embroidery insertion back and front, tucked front and back, also Lawn Corset Covers to the waist, with three insertions and edge of Point de Paris lace, lace edge on sleeves..... 97c

Chemise.

Good quality muslin Chemise, with corded band..... 25c

Muslin Chemise, round neck, with two insertions and edge of embroidery..... 49c

Nainsook Chemise, square neck, with two insertions and edge of torchon lace, also ribbon run beading—others with Point de Paris lace, and others trimmed with embroidery....97c

Walking Skirts.

Muslin Walking Skirts, with umbrella ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle..... 79c

Muslin Skirts, cambric flounce with three insertions and ruffle of cotton Torchon lace, also dust ruffle; others with full ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle..... 97c

Cambric Skirts, tucked lawn flounce, with deep ruffle of fine embroidery, also dust ruffle..... $1.69

Cambric Skirts, tucked lawn flounce, with two insertions and ruffle of Maltese lace, also dust ruffle; others with tucked flounce, wide insertion and full ruffle of fine embroidery, also dust ruffle..... $2.98

Cambric Skirts, tucked lawn flounce, with two wide insertions of Maltese lace, double ruffle of Maltese lace and dust ruffle..... $4.69

Under Skirts.

Muslin Under Skirts, with cambric ruffle and tucks above..... 29c

Berkeley Cambric and Masonville Muslin Underskirts, with ruffle of embroidery and fine tucks above..... 48c

Cambric Underskirts, tucked flounce, with edge of fine embroidery..... 69c

Cambric Underskirts, lawn flounce, with three insertions and edge of lace..... $1.23

SECOND FLOOR.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale Millinery and Flowers.

MATTHEWS

Sale Skirts and Underwear

Assortments kept up, full as possible during the seasons. Mail orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

A Special Event in Women's Shoes: $2.25 and $2.50 Shoes, all at $1.15 a Pair.

1,200 pairs of Women's Shoes have come to us for quick selling at less than ½ their original prices, made of Dongola Kidskin in button and lace, with McKay Sewed Flexible Soles, kid and patent leather tips, there are six styles of lasts and toe shapes, including the Philadelphia, square, opera, and full round toes, but not all sizes in every style. They have silk top facings, solid oak soles, and are splendid fitting, well made and stylish, notwithstanding the very low price at which we are selling them. Every pair is guaranteed and can be depended on to give the best service. Widths C, D, E, EE, sizes 2½ to 7; on sale Monday at $1.15 a pair.

None sent on approval. It will pay to buy for one year's supply in advance.

SILVER WARE---June Weddings.

Means many gifts to be purchased. We display in our Silver Ware Department many requisites which few homes do not demand.

Rich Cut Glass Sugar Bowls and Creamers, handsomely mounted with sterling silver, special at $3.00 each.
Sterling Silver-Mounted Wine Corks, special at $1.39 each.
Sterling Silver Individual Butter Plates, new designs, special at 69c. each.
Sterling Silver Individual Celery Dips, gold lines; special 48c.
Rich Cut Glass Salts and Peppers, heavy sterling silver tops, new designs; special at 48c. each.
Cork Screws, Stag handles, handsomely mounted with sterling; special at 98c.
Sterling Silver Tea Spoons, Colonial and fancy designs, special at 49c. each.
Sterling Silver Souvenir Coffee Spoons, gold bowl, Admiral Dewey's Flagship "The Olympia," special at 22c.
Quadruple-plated Fruit Bowls, new designs, plain burnished finish, gold lined, special at $2.25.
Quadruple-plated Candelabra, Colonial design, three lights, special at $3.00 each.
Quadruple-plated Soup Tureens, fluted design, plain burnish finish, beaded edge, 2-quart size; special at $3.98.
Soup Ladles, to match Tureen, A1 plate; special at 89c.

TEA SET SPECIAL.

Quadruple-plated Tea Sets, consisting of Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Gold-lined Spoon Holder and Creamer, satin finished, beautifully engraved, special for Monday $4.48; regular price $7.50.
Quadruple-plated 14-inch Waiters, to match set, special at $1.98.
Fruit Knives, triple-plated, beaded handles, special at $1.75 dozen.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Cambric Shirt Waists, several patterns and colors, some with tucks; bias fronts ..... 48c.
Fine Quality Cambric Waists, all styles and colors, laundered collars and cuffs ..... 68c., 78c., 98c.
White Satin Striped Shirt Waists, bias effects, yoke back with tucks; our $1.48 kind; special ..... 98c.
Fine Quality White Lawn and Pique Shirt Waists, in a variety of styles, embroidered inserting, tucks and lace 98c., $1.48, $1.84, $1.98
Aprons, White Lawn Aprons, waitress size, satin stripe ..... 19c.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston & Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues.

SPECIALS.

SPECIAL JUNE CLEARING SALE OF

LADIES' SUITS

at a General Reduction of One-Third from former prices. This will make a very interesting week for the Ladies of Brooklyn.

No. 1—Ladies' Black Cheviot Serge Suits, jackets all silk lined, skirts percaline lined, and made up in the newest styles; regular price, $10.98; sale price, $7.49.

No. 2—Ladies' black and colored Suits, Cheviots, and Fancy Mixtures, Jackets all silk lined, the Skirts lined with French percaline, velvet bound. Regular price, $16.98; sale price, $9.98.

No. 3—The entire balance of our stock of Imported Suits, variety of styles and cloths, elegantly made and finished, regular price from $20 to $30, sale price, $14.49.

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

French Taffeta Silk Waists, plain and fancy patterns, all new and fresh, best value in the country, at $3.49; worth $5.00.

LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON SHIRT WAISTS.

Largest assortment in either city; every new waist is here for 49c. up.

Misses' and Children's Dresses

for Anniversary Wear at Reduced Prices.

White Lawn French Organdies and Swisses, elegantly made, from $2.89 up to $12.00.

WRAPPERS.

1,000 Ladies' French Percale Wrappers, neatly trimmed with fancy braid, at 88c., worth $1.19.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Warm Weather Clothing at our usual low prices! Recent large cash purchases enable us to offer fine, high grade Boys' Clothing at less than cost to manufacture them.

Strictly All Wool Double Breasted Suits, 7 to 16 years, worth $3.00; selling at $1.98.

Very Fine Double Breasted Dress Suits, 7 to 16 years, worth $4.50; selling at $2.98.

Special lot Fine Sailor Suits, blue with red collar, shield; worth $3.50; selling at $1.98.

Vestee Suits, 3 pieces, 3 to 8 years; a most beautiful selection reduced to $1.98.

Suits with vests for boys 11 to 16 years, a special lot marked down to $3.98.

Tan Covert Top Coats for country use, 3 to 14 years; $3.50 quality; Monday, $1.98.

Washable Suits, over 3,000 suits divided into four lotes; Lot 1, 49c; lot 2, 69c; lot 3, 89c.; lot 4, 98c.

Washable Knee Pants, 3 to 10 years, double print, fast color, at 19c.

Knee Pants, all wool, extra strong, good patterns, worth 75c.; Monday, 49c.

Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses, all styles. See our large assortments.

Men's and Boys' Serge, Alpaca, and Office Coats, large variety, all sizes.

Boys' Hats and Caps, beautiful Straw Hats, also Crash, Duck, and Pique Hats.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, 50 styles; $9.00 suits, Monday, at $5.95.

CLOTHING, Second Floor.

Ladies' Shoes and Oxford Ties

For Monday at Special Cut Prices.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Shoes and Oxford Ties, two assortments of toes, shoes button and lace, with patent tips and Dongola uppers; Ties in russet and black kid; $2.00 quality, $1.39.

$3.00 Ladies' Shoes, $1.69; width B to E E; sizes 2½ to 7; in fine kid and cloth tops and black vesting tops; button and lace; with kid and patent leather tips, four assortments of toes. Yours Monday, $1.69.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Diana in Kid and Russet, seamless, with patent leather tips, width B to E, $3.00; value at $1.98.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed High Heels Oxford in kid and patent leather, $3.50 to $4.00 values; Monday, $2.49.

Misses', Children's, and Boys' Shoes and Slippers for anniversary wear in large assortment of styles.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Men's extra quality Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in all sizes, drawers made with double seats and pearl buttons, 35c. and 39c.

Men's Fine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, nicely trimmed, drawers with strap, double gusset and pearl buttons, 49c.

Men's Summer Weight All Wool Shirts and Drawers, all sizes and worth $1.00 and $1.25, 59c.

Ladies' extra fine quality Ribbed Vests, trimmed with silk lacing and silk ribbon in neck; long, short, or no sleeves; all sizes, regular and extra large, 25c.

Complete lines of Children's, Ladies', and Men's Lisle Thread, Wool, and Cotton Underwear at popular prices.

MONDAYS.

Tremendous Bargains in Muslin Underwear Department.

These goods are well made, full width and length, made of good muslin, cambric and nainsook, and trimmed with embroidery, lace, insertion, and ribbon.

CORSET COVERS.

At 19c. V shape, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, value 29c.

At 21c. V shape back and front, trimmed with fine embroidery, value 35c.

At 39c., 49c., and 59c. V, square, circular shape neck, fine cambric and nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or lace.

DRAWERS.

At 39c. Good muslin, cluster tucks, and trimmed with embroidery.

At 49c. Good muslin and cambric, trimmed with lace, insertion, and embroidery.

CHEMISE.

At 29c. Extra quality muslin, tucked fronts, others with embroidery edge.

At 39c. and 49c. Good muslin, pompadour and open front, cluster tucks and insertion and edge.

SKIRTS.

At 49c. Good Muslin, deep ruffle and cluster of fine tucks.

At 69c. Good Muslin, deep ruffle, trimmed with lace insertion.

At 98c. Good Muslin, deep umbrella ruffle, cluster tucks and embroidery and lace.

GOWNS. GOWNS.

At 39c. 4 insertions of embroidery and cambric ruffle.

At 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c. Empire, V, and square shape neck, trimmed with lace, embroidery and insertion and ribbon, extra good value.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

Mint Sauce, made from pure meadow mint, half pint bottle, 22c.

Beech Nut Bacon, sliced, in pound glass jars, 23c.

Guava Jelly, Florida's purest, in small glass jars, 20c.

Flour Special, Pure Food Brand, every pound guaranteed, per barrel, $4.40.

Nutcoa—The newest and best shortening—3 lb. can, 40c.

Concentrated Soups—Easily made—Add pint boiling water—Beef, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Consomme, and Tomato. Can, 10c.; per dozen, $1.10.

Horse Radish Mayonnaise—A new condiment—half pint bottle, 13c.

Teas—All our teas being of high grade and delicate flavor, make exceptionally fine iced tea. Pure Food Brand, all varieties and blends, Pound 60c.; Extra Selected Teas, Pound, 45c.; Choice Teas, 30c.

PRAISE FOR ENSIGN DAVIS.

Admiral Dewey Recounts His Valiant Service with a Colt Automatic Gun Ashore Near Malolos.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Navy Department has made public a report from Admiral Dewey recommending the advancement of Ensign Cleland Davis ten numbers above his present rank for strikingly gallant services rendered in connection with Gen. MacArthur's division in the engagements ashore near Malolos and Caloocan. The report presents the peculiar situation of a naval officer being recommended for promotion by the commander of an army corps, and this recommendation being approved by the Admiral of the fleet.

Ensign Davis's exploit consisted in volunteering to take ashore a Colt automatic gun from the Helena and co-operate with Major Young of the Utah Battery in MacArthur's advance on Caloocan. He reported on Feb. 27 with three marines, the regular gun crew, and remained ashore until April 4. During this time his gun and detachment accompanied the artillery in the forward movement, and at the attack on Cabalahan he practically saved a detachment of the Fourth Cavalry from being wiped out in attacking an insurgent intrenchment.

The cavalry had suffered severely in attacking a very elaborate redoubt, losing 35 per cent. of their number in killed and wounded. At this time a gun of the Utah Battery and Ensign Davis, with his Colt gun, were brought forward under cover to within 125 yards of the insurgent trench. The combined fire of these two pieces absolutely silenced the redoubt.

On March 27, Ensign Davis, at his own request, advanced to the bank of the Marilas River within seventy-five yards of an insurgent trench on the opposite side. Here, as in the previous case, he was under a vicious fire, but again he succeeded in absolutely clearing the trench and forcing the surrender of about twenty men who remained in it alive. On March 29 he again went into action on the railroad bridge at Garquinto under a dangerous crossfire, and on March 31 again co-operated in the artillery attack on Ponta Malolos. On April 4 he went forward to the Quingua River and pushed the automatic gun forward to a position on the opposite bank within 250 yards of the enemy's trenches. Here he was temporarily in command of one of Lieut. Fleming's guns during the latter's absence, and here, as in the other places, was under a vicious fire. On finishing his shore service he was recommended for promotion by Major Young, with warm indorsements from Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Otis.

Ensign Davis, in his own report, makes some pertinent comments on the probable value of light automatic guns co-operating with field artillery. He suggests the feasibility of each battery carrying at least one of these guns on the limber of the larger pieces, saying that it gives to the battery all the support of a company of infantry and with the advantage of being able to fire over the heads of advancing troops with perfect safety, as was done at Guiguinto. He remarks on the fact that in looking over one trench, Col. Funston and Sergt. Smith found one insurgent dead with five holes through his body in the space that could be covered by a man's hand, all of them the work of the automatic gun.

Admiral Dewey, in transmitting his report on Ensign Davis's expedition, says: "Ensign Davis was a volunteer for this duty ashore with the army. He was engaged in all actions against the insurgents that took place on the northern front of the army between Feb. 27 and April 4, and performed valiant service and rendered valuable aid to our troops. I therefore commend him to the department, and recommend that he be advanced ten numbers in his grade.

"The crew for the Colt's gun consisted of Corp. Thomas F. Prendergast and Privates Howard Buckley and Joseph Melvin, United States Marine Corps. These men performed their duty under most trying conditions in the most satisfactory manner and deserve high praise. I hope the department will reward in a suitable manner their services."

ARMY RATIONS AT MANILA.

The Board to Inspect Components Recommends But Little Change.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

Manila, June 2.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Under War Department directions, May 6, approved report board on proper components of ration. Recommends no change in field and travel ration, but modified garrison ration as follows: Issue fresh beef eight and bacon two days; one day's salmon in lieu of beef if desired; reduction ration fresh beef and flour to sixteen ounces, two ounces rice, two dried fruit in lieu of beef, two ounces oatmeal in lieu of flour, no savings; issue beans, rice, fresh vegetables, coffee, tea continued in quantities as at present. Sugar ration increased to twenty pounds with syrup in lieu as now authorized, increased for use with oatmeal or dried fruit, no savings; vinegar reduced one half, pickles substituted; no other modifications; full report mailed. OTIS.

It is a matter of congratulation to the department that there is no radical change recommended, the opinion having been all along that the present ration, which is the result of 100 years of experience and experiment, is the most scientific and satisfactory that could be obtained. Other reports on the same subject have been called for from the several departments, but that from Manila is the first to be received.

THE MANILA WEATHER BUREAU.

British Authorities Request that Storm Warnings Be Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—At the request of the British authorities the War Department has directed Gen. Otis to suspend the issue of storm warnings for Hongkong and the China coast heretofore issued from the Manila Observatory.

The suspension of the storm reports has received attention from many official and diplomatic quarters, including the British and French Embassies, the State and War Departments, and the Weather Bureau. The warnings related mainly to typhoons, which are dangerous in those latitudes. The system was established by the University of Manila, conducted by Spanish Jesuits, and the weather service was in charge of a meteorologist, who was educated at Georgetown College here.

The British authorities protested that as they had their own weather service for Hongkong and the China coast, it was confusing to have an outside service, and the suspension was accordingly ordered from Washington. Strong efforts are being made to have the matter reopened, on the ground that an injustice has been done to the observatory authorities at Manila.

THE LATE COL. STOTSENBERG.

Charges of Ill-Treatment of His Regiment Are Found Groundless.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The War Department made public a statement containing reports received from Gen. Otis, at Manila, concerning the charges preferred by relatives and friends of the enlisted men of the First Nebraska Volunteers against the late Col. John M. Stotsenberg, who commanded that regiment when he was killed. The charges embraced allegations of ill-treatment of the men of his command, and were accompanied by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the Nebraska Legislature requesting a complete and thorough investigation of the matter.

Gen. Otis, under orders from the War Department, had the charges investigated, and, according to the statement issued today, found them groundless. The men and officers of the First Nebraska were enthusiastic in their praise of the late Colonel. Gens. Otis and MacArthur also speak in eulogistic terms of Col. Stotsenberg.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S PLANS.

He Will Not Visit England, but Will Come Leisurely Home.

HONGKONG, June 3.—Admiral Dewey's health is still improving, but he is keeping very quiet at the Peak Hotel, only once having come down to the city, and accepting no invitations.

He will sail on Tuesday. According to his present plans he will not visit England on his homeward journey, but will proceed straight to Gibraltar and thence to New York, where he expects to arrive at the beginning of October after a leisurely voyage.

TO ENTERTAIN ADMIRAL DEWEY.

He Will Be Received by Lieut. Commander Miller at Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 3.—Admiral Dewey soon after his return from Manila will visit Morristown as the guest of Lieut. Commander Henry W. Miller, retired, President of the Morris County Savings Bank. Lieut. Commander Miller has received a letter from Admiral Dewey, dated on board the flagship Olympia April 25, announcing his intention of visiting Morristown.

The Admiral and Lieut. Commander Miller were cadets together at the Annapolis Naval Academy. The friendship formed then has continued ever since. On two former occasions Dewey visited his old schoolmate at Morristown.

Admiral Dewey referred in his letter in a touching manner to his previous visits to the hospitable home of Mr. Miller. The long homeward journey, with its attendant receptions, is evidently dreaded by the Admiral. He says in his letter that if he survives the trip he will with pleasure visit Morristown and "pull the latchstring at McCullough Hall, and pull it hard, too."

FROM MANILA NEWSPAPERS.

Comments of American Papers Published There on the Situation.

The latest mails from Manila have brought a batch of American newspapers published in the capital of the Philippines. There are now three American newspapers in the Far East, following up and recording the victories of the National arms. They are The Manila Times, Freedom, and The American.

The Manila Times of April 28 gives an extract from the Filipino account of the battle of Caloocan as published in The Republica. It is as follows:

"Hear the story of Caloocan. And hear it from one who, seated on the outermost battlements of the ancient city wall, with the distant din of deadly conflict ringing in his ears, writes hastily by the fading light of the setting sun as the triumphant army of Filipinos scours the country in pursuit of the panic-stricken and fugitive foe!

"On Saturday, 11th of February, the Yanquis opened a fierce attack upon Caloocan, determined to regain their lost prestige, but our valiant Filipino troops, who do not even know what fear is, drove them back easily, and chased them beyond their own lines. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, but they managed to scramble off with their dead, leaving not a single corpse on the field, in order to deceive us. They think that if we cannot find any dead we shall feel discouraged and be discredited among our own people. But it is a fool's game!

"Minister of War Luna was on top of Caloocan Church directing operations. From time to time he proceeded to the foremost lines, inspecting the positions, noting the progress of events, and giving here and there a word of commendation or admonition. Again and again the Americans attempted to break through our lines, but each attempt was weaker than the preceding one, until at last, enfeebled and utterly dispirited, they broke into complete and ignominious rout. 'The day was ours!'"

The refrain of "The White Man's Burden" has reached Manila; and the editor of Freedom has this to say about it:

"What are the white man's burdens? Possibly the embalmed beef controversy heads the list. Then there is the fairy tale press not unheard of in Manila; the weary, insipid, vapid, twaddle of the anti-expansionist; then comes the owl-like editor, who criticises the United States for teaching the Filipinos how to become a great nation; and many other burdens which spring from stupidity, ignorance, and bigotry."

The Manila papers have more to say about Col. Funston than even the papers of Kansas. Columns are devoted to describing and praising his exploits.

"Freedom" seems to share some of the prejudice against Hobson that is reported as being felt by naval officers in the East. It makes the following comparison between Dewey and Hobson and Grant:

"Hobson is an exuberant boy, to whom flattery, adulation, and women's kisses are the music of the spheres and the nectar of the gods. Dewey's whole nature revolts against that which Hobson loved and Grant did not fear. The splendid fighter, going unflinchingly in when an enemy's fleet is to be blown out of the water, stands dismayed and trembling at the prospect of facing howling mobs of American patriots and avalanches of American femininity."

The American quotes the following from a letter of Bishop Thoburn from Manila, published in The Malaysia Message:

"The military situation is Manila is somewhat complicated, and the opinions of parties are different concerning it. Americans without exception are confident that the American Government will permanently hold the islands, but nearly all Europeans take a different view. The opinion of these authorities is owing no doubt in a large measure to their respective wishes. Be the cause what it may, I do not find Europeans very partial to the American cause in Manila. The Americans, on the other hand, have not only a personal interest in the cause, but the war fever is on them, and they are naturally somewhat sanguine in their hopes."

Spanish Troops All Leave Manila.

MADRID, June 3.—A dispatch from Manila received to-day announces that Gen. Rios, with the remainder of the Spanish troops, has sailed for Spain.

GEN. WOOD ON BRIGANDAGE.

Governor of Santiago Says the Reports Come from Irresponsible Persons and Mean Nothing.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The War Department has received a lengthy report from Gen. Wood at Santiago, in which he says that he has just returned from a long trip through the interior and along the north coast of Santiago Province. This, with the preceding trip, completed about ten days ago, has included every town of importance in the province, as well as most of the smaller ones. The people are all at work, peaceful, contented, and, as far as one can see, fairly happy. Gen. Wood, speaking of the alleged brigandage in his province, says:

"The reports which had alarmed the citizens in the vicinity of Sama and Banes were, as far as I could learn, circulated by an old scoundrel called Feria. He has spent his time apparently in circulating reports of brigandage, and actually inciting some men to commit lawless acts in order to give color to his reports, and followed up this work with telegrams to Havana requesting that he be authorized to pursue the bandits, and incidentally be given a command and big pay. I took him off quietly, and told him that my orders to my officers and to the Guardia Rural were to give all men of his description a short shrift if they were caught engaged in any work of this sort; that he was a marked individual, was closely watched, and would be summarily dealt with.

"Most of these reports that have reached you have been got up in this way, and they mean nothing. Now and then there is a case of stealing or robbery, just as there is in all our Western States, but nothing more. The whole problem to-day in Cuba is work. Put the idle people who are reading the incendiary press to work; relegate to a back seat the politicians whose present importance rests solely on the attentions they are receiving from our people, and they will not have followers enough left to give them the slightest importance or weight in the community."

Gen. Wood says that the people who are creating the disturbances in Cuba do not represent 2 per cent. of the population. He believes there is enough money, with the revenues, to find work for the idle, not to the detriment of the Administration, but to its everlasting benefit.

PAYMENT OF THE CUBANS.

Money Paid to Men Surrendering Arms at Melena and Guines.

HAVANA, June 3.—The payment of insurgent soldiers was continued yesterday at Melena. One hundred and seventy-six men each received the $75 allotted to each soldier turning in his arms, and forty-four applicants were rejected for various causes. Some three hundred Cubans, who sometime ago turned in their arms to Col. Acos, complained that he will not return them, and that consequently they are unable to get their money. The matter will be investigated.

The Cubans at Guines are receiving their allotment to-day.

The Floating Dock at Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen said to-day that the Government had not changed its plans in regard to securing the large floating dock at Havana, which under the treaty of peace was retained by Spain. The dock is to be sold at auction next Tuesday. Some time ago the Government made an offer of $287,000, and this has not been withdrawn, nor has Spain rejected it. It will continue to stand, and there is a reasonable prospect that it will secure the dock.

Troops Guard a Kentucky Court.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 3.—One hundred picked riflemen of the First Kentucky Regiment and a Gatling gun battery left to-day by a special train for Clay County, in the mountains, to serve as guard during the trial of Thomas Howard for murder. Howard is connected with parties to a bitter feud, and it was regarded as necessary to have troops present to prevent violence.

Convict's Wife Commits Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Mrs. Clarence Murphy, known here as Mrs. Herbert Clark, committed suicide here yesterday by swallowing carbolic acid. The woman came here three years ago to join her husband, the absconding cashier of the Bank of Lynn, Mass., who embezzled $47,000 of the bank's funds. He was extradited, and is serving a twelve-year sentence for his crime. Mrs. Murphy before her marriage was Miss Margaret Sullivan, a wealthy resident of South Boston. It is said that she gave the police the information which led to the arrest of the fugitive.

YUKON TRANSPORTATION RATES.

Seattle Reports a "War" and Victoria an Increase of Prices.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 3.—The steamer Humboldt, from Alaska, reports that navigation has been resumed in the lakes and upper Yukon River. The transportation companies are engaged in a rate war, and the fare from Lake Bennett to Dawson has been cut from $100 to $25.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 3.—Freight and passenger rates to Dawson, via St. Michaels, have been raised. The new rates from Victoria are: To Dawson, first class, $200; second class, $150; Galvin and Cape Nome, $90 and $75; St. Michaels, $75 and $60. Freight to Dawson, under five tons, $125 a ton; over five tons, $100 a ton; to Galvin and Cape Nome, $40 and $35; St. Michaels, $30 and $25.

Mrs. Helena T. Brown Incompetent.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 3.—A Sheriff's jury to-day decided that Mrs. Helena T. Brown of New York, eighty-six years of age, and an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, is incompetent to control her property, which is said to be considerable, and James T. Lockwood of White Plains was appointed a Commissioner to take charge of it.

Degree for John T. McDonough.

ALBANY, June 3.—St. John's College of Fordham, N. Y., will confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Secretary of State John T. McDonough. The Secretary of State has notified the college authorities that he will be pleased to accept the honor.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

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Black Silk Monday.

THEY WON'T CUT NOR TURN RUSTY.

$1.25 Foulards at 58c.

Some folks may call this "ruining business," but hear the story.

Briefly put, these Silks are the entire Black Foulard product of America's foremost silk manufactory. The quality is a very fine twill, with a slightly satin finish; drapes prettily for house or dressy wear, is soft and cool. Crowning these features is its sturdy quality---"wears like iron," if that term is ever applicable. Pull as you will, you can't tear them. For Summertime the Foulard has no superior.

Last week you bought these Silks in the regular way for $1.25 a yard.

To-morrow you buy them in an unusual way at less than half price---58c.

NOTE:---We bought these Black Silk Foulards subject to manufacturer's slight imperfections. We cannot detect any defects, so think it impossible for any one to find them. Our guarantee for merit stands back of every inch.

High-Grade Tailor-Made Suits

Prices from $45.00 to $75.00

To-morrow $29.00

This closing out of fine Tailor Made Suits is a matter of importance to-morrow. It means that you can buy them for less than you would have to pay for their tailoring, alone. Therefore, if planning a suit to be made before going abroad, to the mountains, or any other place, this price-saving is worth looking into. The Suits are this Spring's European and American models; no two of them alike. There are tight fitting, single and double breasted styles, in English checks, cheviots, French broadcloths and serges. Eton styles in broadcloth and mixed effects, trimmed and in strictly tailor finish; no blacks. Were from $45 to $75; any choice $29.00.

Another lot of Suits of the same class as those mentioned above, but made for young girls between the ages of 16 and 20, or for small women. Some are handsomely trimmed and others are finished in elegant simplicity; all are beautifully tailored. Prices ranged from $25.00 to $35.00—to go at $19.00.

Your Traveling Bag.

There is a certain secure comfort in knowing that one carries away with her a good looking bag. And there's a good deal of convenience, too, when you have need of such an article. Prices quoted below ought to insure quick sales.

Genuine Alligator Bags, leather lined and covered frames with inlays; trimmings of solid brass; handsome and stylish looking affairs,—

12-inch, $2.45 15-inch, $3.45
13-inch, $2.75 16-inch, $3.75
14-inch, $3.25 17-inch, $3.95

Women's Oxford Ties

A lot of women's Black and Tan Oxfords, made of Vici kid, with the new shaped toes, are offered to-morrow at $2.00.

Have you seen the J. & B. Special? It is a high-grade Shoe at a medium price.

24 to 42 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROGRESS ON THE COLUMBIA.

The Adjustment of the Stern Piece Has Delayed the Other Work, and There Is Still Much to be Done.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 3.—The delay occasioned in adjusting the stern piece on the Columbia has caused the other work to lag somewhat. At best it is a slow job, fitting the stern piece and putting it in place. Its elliptical shape and slightly curving outline consumed a deal of time in getting the exact fit. The bolting on is another slow job, but when entirely completed it will give to the yacht a fine appearance. It resembles the stern piece of the Defender very much, although not as deep, the end of the boat being extended out further.

The planking of the deck would have been finished Friday if it had not been for the delay occasioned by the bolting on of the stern piece. The job is near its end, however, and present indications show that next Tuesday will see everything completed. There were no planks laid Memorial Day, and none of the regular hands at the boat shop was working but the sparmakers and sailmakers. The calkers from Providence started in that morning, and, beginning at the forward end, came near catching up with the carpenters the latter part of the week.

So close is the deck of the Columbia to the floor above in the south construction shop that the calkers have barely enough room to swing their calking mallets. The planking of the deck was carried on from forward toward the after end. The planks are of selected white pine. In some instances where slight blemishes were discovered some of the planks have been discarded. Following close after the men laying the deck planks are a number of other carpenters fitting and fastening the batch coamings in their places. These are formed of light wood, after the style used on the deck of the yacht Defender.

The water line has not been marked out as yet, but next week this will be done. The lower part of the lead keel, which was bare until a week ago, now shows a nicely finishing of Tobin bronze plates fastened to the lead with good-sized bronze screws. The finishing up of the interior is fast being carried along, yet there will be some riveting of the straps to be accomplished when the craft goes into the water. There will be quite a quantity of rivets to be driven next week on the shell.

Hathaway and his sailmakers are having busy times in the sail loft, not only getting the new sails ready for the Columbia and Defender, but also for twenty-five or thirty other racing craft of small size that are soon to leave the harbor. The cloths in the three mainsails of the Columbia are 20 inches wide.

The crew of the Columbia have settled down to hard work in polishing up the underbody of the yacht. They were fitted out with white canvas service suits on their arrival on board the St. Michaels, but the first day's polishing on the hull of the boat made the suits appear as though they had been worn by the men for many weeks. The emery cloth in the hands of these men puts the plating in a very fine condition. Those of the crew who sailed on the Defender seem to give the other men a sort of inspiration in accomplishing their work. They talk cheerfully of the coming contest with the Shamrock, and speak as though they entertain no forebodings of defeat. Already they feel as though Capt. Barr is the right man as skipper of the Columbia.

On Thursday morning the sparmakers uncovered the head of the big Oregon pine mainmast of the Columbia, recently brought to Bristol from East Boston. It is lying on supports on the wharf at the south end of the works. Although well roughed out when it was landed on the Herreshoff wharf, an inch has been hewed off both sides of the masthead. The rigging is all fitted, and in another week the riggers from Hillman's loft will be here to loop it over the masthead. Practically speaking, the forward end of the Columbia is finished, but it will take all of next week to get the after end in shape for launching.

Much hustling is being done in fitting the rudder for hanging. Its frames are very stout; in fact, more so than were the rudder frames of the Defender.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Reuben Ireland of the steam tender St. Michaels a reporter had an opportunity to view the craft last Thursday from pilot house to hold and from stem to stern. It is doubtful if another steamer could be found better adapted to the use she is to be put during the yachting season than the St. Michaels. Her interior is a model of neatness, although as yet everything on board is not quite rigged up.

The crew of the steamer is comprised of nine persons—Capt. Ireland, Chief Engineer Stethin, an assistant engineer, three firemen, and three deckhands. For the Columbia's crew and the steamer's crew there is one steward, four cooks, and eight waiters. The second deck contains the cabins of Mr. and Mrs. Iselin. They are of good size and located directly under the pilot house. Capt. Barr and his officers have staterooms on the second deck. The officers of the boat have staterooms on the hurricane deck.

There is a good-sized hold, where all the spare fittings of the Columbia will be carried. At present several members of the crew are busied doing fancy rigging work. Ropes of manila and hemp and various grades of cotton duck are being worked by hand into numerous ship fittings for the Columbia by her trained seamen.

Preparations for the sailing of the Defender to New York have been going on in Bristol Harbor all the week. The mainsail and forestaysail have been bent and the flying jib done up in stops ready to be sent out on the stay. The sail covers have been refitted, and the past two days have been placed over the sails.

Another old suit of sails was placed on board the schooner Caroline, Defender's tender, last Friday morning, besides quantities of rigging and a few smaller spars. A large ice chest is placed on the deck of the tender, while the hold is well filled up with stuff to be used as the Defender needs it in racing. The Defender, it is understood, will be given a trial spin to-morrow by the designer, to see how the new steel spars will set.

William Butler Duncan, who has been given the management of the old cup champion, is to be on board also, to take observations of the craft while she is under sail. The hollow steel spars, taken as a whole, reduce the weight above the deck about two tons. Although having a new mainmast, its head is rigged nearly in the same style that the old wooden one was rigged.

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15 Second-Hand Uprights

in strictly first-class condition. All were taken in exchange for Sterlings.

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Original prices, $200 to $450.

25 Square Pianos

in perfect repair,

$25, $40, $60, $75.

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48, 69 and 95c.

up to any desired price.

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS and TRIMMING MATERIALS at

Clearing Out Prices!

In Untrimmed Hats, suitable for mid-Summer wear, we offer qualities and styles that were made to sell at 95c., $1.48, $1.94 and up to $3.48, which are now reduced to

25, 48, 69 & 95c.

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Exposition of Southern Products.

An exposition of natural and manufactured products of the South will be held at the Grand Central Palace, commencing Oct. 25 and ending Dec. 1. The enterprise is indorsed by the Merchants' Association and other mercantile bodies, and is under the management of the Southern Exposition Company, of which the following are the officers: Col. John J. Garnett, Director; Montgomery Maze, Treasurer, and B. E. Greene, Secretary. Opportunity will be offered by the Exposition to the educational institutions and educators of the South to show the progress of their labors and the success which their efforts have met. To this end a special department has been constituted. The Merchants' Association of New York is fully in co-operation with the Southern Exposition Company, having indorsed the undertaking in a series of resolutions and appointed a committee to act with the management. All the leading Southern railroads have expressed their intention of making excursion rates to the Exposition.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Dealings Indicate Beginning of Summer Season.

FEW IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS

Sales by Brokers—Dull Week at Auction—University Heights Lots This Week's Feature—Other Offerings.

There has been every indication of Summer in the real estate market of the last week. Some of the more optimistic point to the interruption caused by Tuesday's holiday and express the hope that active dealing has not been suspended until the Fall. There are doubtless many who would gladly share this hope if there had been anything in the reports of the last few days to justify it.

As it is, however, dealing seems to be confined to parcels of low value, with an occasional trade involving fair-sized properties. The east side speculators have been unusually active, and their operations, together with the purchases of dwellings and of plots by builders, have made up the week's business. Rumors have not been lacking of large transactions, some of which do not exist and others of which are in that uncertain stage of "about to be closed." In fact, the sale of John F. Carroll's plot of three lots at Ninety-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, reports of which were current early in the week, still awaits the signing of the contracts.

There is, nevertheless, such a thing as a good Summer business, and if there is little that is sensational in the next three months there is opportunity for activity which may result in a readjustment of interests to the benefit of the Fall market.

The 1st of June was the occasion of the passing of title on three important properties—the Real Estate Exchange Building, 189 Broadway, adjoining the Mercantile National Bank, and the Academy of Design, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

According to report, Henry Corn has effected a trade by which he disposes of the recently completed ten-story building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 27.8 by 100, with an "L" adjoining on Nineteenth Street 70 by 92. Mr. Corn was not in the city yesterday and further details of the deal were not obtainable.

Oppenheimer & Hamerschlag have sold to J. C. Umberfield for improvement a plot of six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Thomas J. McGuire has bought the northwest corner of Mount Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 100 by 100, and will erect a seven-story apartment house on the plot.

The Knox Memorial Church has sold to Joseph L. Buttenwieser for about $42,000 the old church edifice on the east side of Ninth Avenue, 75 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

John S. Ascough has sold for August Oppenheimer two lots on Central Park West, 50.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street.

Arthur Gorsch has sold to Louis Lese the five-story flat, with stores, 2,006 First Avenue, 25.4 by 82, taking in part payment the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 54 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16 by 55 by 100.

Salomon Marx has sold to Otto F. Degener the plot on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought the old buildings 137 and 139 Allen Street, 40 by 70.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold the lot 1,078 Madison Avenue, near Eighty-first Street, 25 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr has sold for John Effinger the five-story double flat 1,949 Fifth Avenue, 25x100.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Albert Blechner to Israel Lebowitz the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Washington Avenue, a plot 100 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The week's business at auction was of small volume and of very ordinary character. With two or three exceptions, voluntary offerings fell flat. There was considerable interest shown, however, in several of the legal sales, notably in the partition of 13 West Eighteenth Street, which was sold to Howard L. Hayden after lively competition for $49,000. The southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, sold under foreclosure, also brought out a number of bidders and realized for the defendants nearly $9,000 over the amount due on judgment. Another of John Pettit's properties, 81 Pine Street, running through to 128 Water Street, went under the hammer on Friday, and, as has been the case at previous offerings of his holdings under foreclosure, went to the plaintiff for less than the incumbrances. In this instance, the Dime Savings Bank took the property for $110,000—$8,900 less than the amount of the liens against it.

With the sale on Tuesday of the 250 lots at University Heights belonging to the Cammann estate as a feature, there is ample promise of a good week's business ahead. Auctioneer Ryan reports an unusually large demand for the handsomely illustrated book maps of the sale, while the natural advantages of this tract for building sites, as well as the fine surroundings of the property and its increasing accessibility, leave little room for doubt as to the success of Tuesday's offering.

Of general interest on account of the historic associations of the property will be the sale of Samuel J. Tilden's country seat, Greystone, on Wednesday. Auctioneer Ryan will sell the property at noon on Wednesday at the front door of the Manor House, Yonkers. The mansion itself, together with the conservatories, stables, and other buildings, on a plot of about fifty-eight acres, will form one parcel, while the tract of about fifty-five acres situated east of Broadway, in Yonkers, suitable for subdivision into residence sites, will be sold separately. Immediately after the Tilden property has been disposed of Mr. Ryan will conduct an executor's sale involving a four-story building at Main Street and Buena Vista Avenue and several smaller parcels in Yonkers.

Among other offerings announced for the week at 111 Broadway are seven lots at Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to be sold by Auctioneer Harnett on Tuesday, and the buildings 249 to 253 West Broadway, southeast corner of Walker Street, to be put up by executor's orders on Wednesday. Important among the foreclosures is the Manhattan Worsted Mills property, running through from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, just west of Eleventh Avenue, a plot 125 by 190.10.

There were recorded last week 299 mortgages for $3,646,589, of which 108, for $1,151,721, were at 5 per cent.; 115, for $1,211,148, were at more, and 76, for $1,283,720, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 327 mortgages, for $4,555,030, of which 143, for $1,733,830, were at 5 per cent.; 141, for $1,337,700, were at more, and 43, for $1,483,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street and 100 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 82.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street, by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick and frame tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 331 Eighth Avenue, west side, 82.8 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 16 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,510.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 1,371 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,404; subject to another mortgage for $39,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 419 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 245 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,882.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 561 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 264.9 feet east of the Boulevard, 18.11 by 90.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,614; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 319.7 feet east of the Boulevard, each 18 by 90.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $3,561; subject to another mortgage on each for $12,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, James M. Tully, referee, 438 Water Street, north side, 51.5 feet east of Market Slip, 25 by 60, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,189; subject to another mortgage for $4,848.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., sale to close an estate, 324 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 41.8 by 39.4 by 25.1, five-story tenement.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, 250 lots at University Heights, belonging to the Cammann estate, and situated on the southerly side of Fordham Road, Sedgwick, Andrews, and Aqueduct Avenues, Loring Place, East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Harlem River Terrace.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, three lots, each 25 by 99.11; 548 and 550 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, each 16.4 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; 25 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 40 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick stable; Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 107 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 84 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16 by 49.4, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $18,166.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Audubon Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, four lots, 20 and 25 foot frontages by 100 feet in depth; One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing, one lot 25 by 95, and two lots, each 25 by 95.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, 601 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 24.11 by 100, together with 2,161, 2,163, and 2,165 Broadway, adjoining, each 25 by 100, and 2,167 Broadway, adjoining, 25 by 75, five four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner building. Due on judgment, $124,183.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 32 Hamilton Street, south side, 240.9 feet west of Market Street, 28.2 by 99.1 by 26.8 by 59.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,992; subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 218 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 105.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 17.2 by 77.2 by 16.11 by 74.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,695.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.—At the front door of the Manor Hall, Yonkers, at noon, by William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, the country seat of the late Samuel J. Tilden, known as Greystone, situated on the Hudson, above Yonkers. The property will be sold in two parcels, between which Broadway is the dividing line.

At the front door of the Manor Hall, Yonkers, at 12:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, executor's sale, southeast corner formed by Main Street, Yonkers, and the land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, irregular plot about 60 by 72, with two-story brick stable; Main Street and Buena Vista Avenue, northeast corner, 50 by 56.8, four-story brick office building, with stores; Main Street, southeast corner of Buena Vista Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue, 24.4 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,629; subject to another mortgage for $23,795.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 448 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 108.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,900.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 123 Avenue C, west side, 20 feet south of Eighth Street, 19.4 by 83, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,980.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 62 John Street, south side, 78.11 feet west of William Street, 22 by 101.9 by 17.11 by 102.3, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $31,093.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 251 and 253 West Broadway, southeast corner of Walker Street, 37.4 by 57, five-story brick building with stores; 249 West Broadway, adjoining, 18.08 by 60, five-story brick building, with store, and privileges in a three-foot alley leading to Walker Street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, 347 and 349 First Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Twentieth Street, each 17 by 60, two four-story brick single flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale to close a partnership, Villa Avenue, east side, 71.6 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, six three-story frame flats, with stores, each 16.8 by 100; East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 244.3 feet west of Mosholu Parkway, 25 by 125, vacant; East Two Hundred and Sixth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, three three-story frame flats, each 16.8 by 125; East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, between Mosholu Parkway and the Concourse, 28 by 105.7 by 25 by 118, vacant.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 1,263, 1,265, and 1,267 Park Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 75, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 1,263, $14,877; on 1,265, $14,866; on 1,267, $14,874.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 102 East Ninety-eighth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 75 by 25.11, five-story brick flat; 104 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 102, $21,018; on 104, $15,845.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 129 and 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $19,920.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin W. B. Brown, referee, 642 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 415 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,321.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, Lots 29 and 30 on the map of the Briggs estate, at William's Bridge, being the northwest corner of Bronx Avenue and Fourth Street, 115 by 110.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,000.

By Peter M. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, 553, 555, and 557 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 74, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,822; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John D. Kernan, referee, 573 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 154.11 feet east of the Boulevard, 18 by 90.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,496.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 605 to 611 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, running through to 604 to 616 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 125 by 190.10, two and four-story brick factories. Due on judgment, $75,256.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 234 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 194 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 56.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on contract, $12,719.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 326 Henry Street, south side, 150.6 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.10, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,873.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 327 and 329 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11; two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $9,139.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles M. Jackson, referee, 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 24.11 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,318.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,851 Third Avenue, east side, 62.9 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 105, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,760.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 271 Avenue C, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 22.9 by 88, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a two-story brick stable in the rear; Morris Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 34.2 by 100, vacant; Morris Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob W. Kahn, referee, Graham Street, east side, 256.9 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 50 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $435.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Law, referee, 500 West Broadway, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store, and a four-story frame tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $17,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 230 East Third Street, south side, 288.7 feet west of Avenue B, 24.9 by 105.11, leasehold, three story brick dwelling, with store, and a four-story brick building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson Smith, referee, 235 West End Avenue, west side, 36.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,280.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 283 and 285 East Fourth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, with stores, 24.9 by 83.2; Urry Goodman of 104 Rivington Street, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 25.11 by 95; Karp & Barbig of 1,108 Second Avenue, owners; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

First Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for three six-story brick and stone flats, with stores, 25 by 87; Karp & Barbig, owners; Max Muller, architect; cost, $75,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 344 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three three-story frame flats, 21 by 70; Joseph Merthaler of 243 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 420 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 30 by 25; Henry Pretsch of 24 West Sixteenth Street, owner; Spence & O'Hea, architects; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 225 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 82.2; Daniel MacM. Niven of 45 Broadway, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 307 to 311 West Thirty-seventh Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.3; John D. Karst, Jr., owner; Louis Korn of 37 Malden Lane, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 139 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick flat, 23.9 by 86.6; H. C. Miner of 40 Riverside Drive, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 563 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, for a one-story brick factory, 50.6 by 100; Delaplain estate of 51 Liberty Street, owner; F. A. Rorke, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 121 East Tenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 79.7; August Raff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $20,000.

Sheriff Street, northeast corner of Rivington Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 76.9; Solomon & Hember of 141 Norfolk Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Henry Street, southwest corner of Scammel Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 73.11 by 73.8; Max Muller of 21 Attor-Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 551 and 553 Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 46.7 by 62.2 by 45; Stolarsky & Rosenberg of 127 Orchard Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 69 and 71 East Fourth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.3; Melberg Brothers of 133 Crosby Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 805 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; William L. Bull, premises, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 111 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Frank A. Otis, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $6,000.

Fortieth Street, northwest corner of Broadway, to a seven-story brick hotel; Elliott Zborowski, owner; B. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 32 and 34 East Fifty-seventh Street, to two five-story brick and stone schools; Peebles & Thompson School, owner; S. G. Slocum, architect; cost, $5,000.

Union Avenue, southwest corner of Nelson Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; James Brannigan, owner; W. A. Gorman, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 342 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. C. A. Duyster, premises, owner; G. A. Freeman, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; H. Rothschild, owner; Frederick Jacobson of 34 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Van Cortlandt Terrace Sale.

The opening sale of Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted villa plots, on Wednesday, June 14, promises to prove a strong attraction to home-seekers. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, rain or shine, at the office, on the ground. A special discount of 20 per cent. will be given purchasers at this sale, and only one-half of the property will be offered. The other half will be reserved for the increase in values which is expected to follow. Trains will leave One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street for Van Cortlandt Terrace every half hour. The railway service is an all-night one, and the fare 5 cents. The property is just north of the New York City line, and is bounded on the north by Valentine Lane, on the south by the New York City line, on the east by Broadway, and on the west by Riverdale Avenue. The land lies opposite Van Cortlandt Park, and has a fine, healthy location. Its environment, accessibility, conveniences, and the restrictions which have been placed around it make it a most attractive place for home-seekers possessed of moderate means.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 3.

ALDEN PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 17x81.6x17x81; Jacob Bartscherer to Emil Simon 1

AVENUE D, w s, 26 ft n of 9th St, 20.6x70; Bertha Feldman to Isaac Goldberg 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 60 ft s of Valentine Av, 50x100; Arthur O'Neill to John J. O'Brien 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Abraham Boehm and others to Emilio Vigna 100

BRONXDALE AV, n w corner of Kinsella Av, 50.6x92.3x50x99.6; Ellen Collins to Ann Graham 1

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 148th St, 18x85; Roger A. Ryan, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee 19,000

EAGLE AV, n w corner of 161st St, 25x100; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Julius Figlulo 3,600

HENRY ST, 189, e s, 25x87.6; Samuel Wacht to David Feigenshin 1

LOT 7, map of 100 lots, Maximilian Morgenthau property; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Jennie M. Tompkins 1

MADISON AV, w s, 105 ft n of 183d St, runs s 35x w 70x n 17.6x w 23x n 17.6x e 93; Agatha Callahan to Margaret Barnes 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x95; Frederick Brandt and wife to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 1,000

MORRIS PARK AV, n e corner of Delancey Place, 45.5x92.9x46x87; William Lahey to Ana Graham 1

PERRY ST, 28, s s, 100 ft w of Waverley Place, 25x85; John W. Smith to Jacob Kottek 100

ROCKFELD ST, n s, 350 ft e of Marion Av, 25x127.3; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Amalia Lenhbucher 1

STANTON ST, s s corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Rachel Shweitzer to Annie Berger 1

WEBSTER AV, s s, 500 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 75x127.2x75.9x138.1; Fanny Hess to Henry R. Knopf 3,650

WOOSTER ST, e s, 48.1 ft n of Houston St, 46.11x75; Viola Hahn to William C. Thornton 62,000

187TH AV, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Moritz L. Ernst and others to David Karp and another 1,000

2D AV, w s, 49.1 ft s of 10th St, 15.1x100; William A. Borst and another, executors, to Giuseppe Termini 17,000

57TH AV, w s, 48.8 ft n of 119th St, runs w 75.2x s e 77.9 ft to 5th Av, n 20.8 ft; Elkan Kahn and another to Mary K. Hogan 10,500

2D ST, s s, 313.1 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x80.1x25.1x78.6; William H. Schmid, executor, to Emma Beck and others 21,000

11TH ST, 25 East, 26.5x103.3x25.5x103.3; Manhattan Av, n w corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; Frank D. Heyward to the Fifth Avenue Trust Company 1

13TH ST, s s, Lot 320, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 12th St; Wellington C. Newby to Mary J. Diehl; (correct deed published May 30 as Lot 236) 3,100

14TH ST, s w corner of Pennsylvania Terrace,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Office 149 Broadway, N. W. Corner of Liberty St., N. Y. City (Singer Building).

Sale Absolute, Without Reserve,
by order of the
Supreme Court—In Partition,
Under the direction of FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Esq., Referee.
Estate of Sarah B. Cammann, Deceased.

250 Choice Lots
on
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, 24TH WARD,
New York City,
on
Fordham Heights Road, Aqueduct Ave., Andrews Ave., Loring Place, Sedgwick Ave., Cedar Ave., Cammann Place, East 184th St., Harlem River Terrace,
Will be sold at auction on
Tuesday, June 6, 1899,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
For private residences and villa sites

these lots are unsurpassed, being situated on very high, healthy ground, surrounded by handsome residences, adjoining the University of the City of New York. Magnificent views of the Harlem and Hudson Rivers, Washington Heights, the Palisades and Speedway. Public parks, churches, schools, clubs, &c., adjacent.

The FORDHAM HEIGHTS Station of the Putnam Division of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. is at the property, where trains may be had at all hours to New York City, over the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads.

Also by all trolley cars of the 23d and 24th Wards, connecting with Jerome Ave. route. Jerome Ave. trolley within 750 feet of the property.

Titles guaranteed to purchasers free of cost by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York City.

Terms Very Liberal.

75 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent. interest.

Remember the day and date of sale as opportunities to purchase choice lots such as above are few and far between.

Illustrated book maps and particulars of

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Esq., Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
PIERRE W. WILDEY, Esq., Plaintiffs' Attorney, 31 Pine St., New York City.
Or at the office of WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock noon,
At the front door of the Manor Hall, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y.,
WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1899,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
under the direction of THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Referee,
New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, Plaintiff,
vs
George H. Tilden et al., Defendants,
THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE
Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
"GRAYSTONE,"
YONKERS, WESTCHESTER CO., N.Y.
situated on very high ground, commanding magnificent and sublime views of the Hudson River, the Palisades, and the surrounding country, comprising 113½ acres of land, with a large frontage and water rights on the Hudson River; also a frontage on both sides of Warburton Av. and Broadway; also frontage on Odell and Palisade Avs.
WILL BE SOLD IN TWO PARCELS.

PARCEL NO. 1,
containing 58 acres, extends from Broadway to the Hudson River, and includes the magnificent Graystone Mansion, stone stable, and carriage houses, vast hothouses and conservatories, frame dwelling and stable, lawns, drives, stately trees, shrubs, &c.; also water rights along the Hudson River.

PARCEL NO. 2,
containing 53½ acres, extends from Broadway to Palisade Av., and is level and undulating land, suitable for villa and residential sites. This property is convenient to Yonkers and Harriman Stations on the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., also to St. Andrew's Station on the Putnam Division of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall St., New York City.
Permits, illustrated maps, and further particulars at office of WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, (Singer Building,) New York City.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r.

By order Central National Bank.

18 CHOICE VACANT LOTS
ON
Morningside Heights,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
Thursday, June 15, at noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

4 LOTS,
S. W. Cor. Morningside Av. West and 118th St.

4 LOTS,
S. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. and 118th St.

10 LOTS,
South Side 118th Street, Between Morningside Avenue West and Amsterdam Avenue.

75 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 4½ per cent. for one or three years.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Duer, Strong & Whitehead, Attorneys, 60 Wall St., or of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone 2481 Cortlandt.

D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auct'r,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, AT NOON,
125 AND 127 EAST 129TH ST.
Two Lots, 50x99.11, with four-story brick building.
548 AND 550 WEST 140TH ST.
Two three-story, high-stoop brick and brownstone Dwellings, ready for occupancy.
139TH ST., NORTH SIDE.
100 feet east of Broadway, three vacant Lots, ready for improvement.
98TH ST., SOUTH SIDE.
200 feet east of 2d Av., four vacant Lots, ready for improvement.
For maps and further particulars apply to CHARLES W. DAYTON, Esq., Attorney, Lord's Court, No. 27 William St., or the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway. Telephone, 2,481 Cortlandt.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, June 6,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
AUDUBON AV. & 172D ST.
7 VERY CHOICE LOTS.
Four 25 ft. front and three 20 ft. front.
70 per cent. on mortgage, 3 years, at 4½ per cent.
THORNTON, EARLE & KIENDL, Attorneys, 38 Park Row.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
ESTATE OF GUSTAV FREYGANG.
By order Henry Freygang, John K. Krieg, and Henry Merz, Executors,
WEST BROADWAY AND WALKER STREET,
SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Plot 50x57 feet, with three 3-story and cellar buildings, with stores, and 3 ft. alley adjoining.
FREDERICK C. TRAIN, Attorney, Times Building.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE.

THE GRAND OPENING SALE

of Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots will take place WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, rain or shine, at office on ground. A special discount of twenty per cent. will be given to purchasers at this sale, and only one-half of the property will be offered. Trains leave 155th St. every half hour. For map, booklet, price list, &c., address or call upon WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM STEWART, office on grounds, Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

HETTY GREEN SAYS:

"I would advise any person with a few thousand dollars at their command to invest it in real estate.

"I regard real estate investments as the safest means for investing money. It does not always bring a steady interest, but it is less likely to depreciate in value than stocks, which are always somewhat uncertain—therefore, I consider real estate is the collateral to be preferred to all others."

INVEST YOUR MONEY
Where it Will Make Money.

Put your money into Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots. Investments made at Grand Opening Sale, Wednesday, June 14, at 10 A. M., at office on grounds, will double, yes, treble, in value.

It is as safe and far more profitable than depositing your money in bank.

Every one will be wanting Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots in a few weeks. Buy at the Opening Sale and get the Twenty Per Cent. Discount.

TAKES SAGACITY AND COURAGE.

Now is the time to buy Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots, but it takes sagacity and courage to buy property when it is cheap. After these plots have doubled and trebled in price, which they surely will do in the near future, then there will be plenty of buyers. Our advice is to investigate now and buy at the Grand Opening Sale, which takes place Wednesday, June 14, 10 A. M., at office on grounds.

VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE
ON THE HUDSON

Is the first property North of New York City Lines; is bounded on the North by Valentine Lane, on the South by New York City Line, on the East by Broadway, and on the West by Riverdale Avenue; lies OPPOSITE VAN CORTLANDT PARK. The finest and healthiest location in New York State.

ATTRACTIONS.

Antiseptic air, superb scenery in every direction, idyllic walks and drives, cool nights, no mosquitoes, good neighbors, churches, schools, stores, water, paved avenues, sewerage, mail, police, fire, and railroad service; in fact, every comfort the most exacting can desire, with all the advantages of Van Cortlandt Park and New York City, without the tax burden.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Trains on New York & Putnam Railroad, connecting with Ninth Avenue express trains of the Manhattan Elevated, reach Wall Street in 45 minutes, Shopping and Theatre Districts in 30 minutes. New York Central trains reach Grand Central Depot (42d Street) in 30 minutes.

Commutation Tickets, including the Elevated Railroad fare, 10 cents. Thirty-five trains each way daily, including Sundays. TRAINS RUN ALL NIGHT.

TROLLEY CARS.

Broadway and Riverdale Avenue Trolley Cars now pass property, and will be running to Battery in a short time for 5-cent fare, which, combined with the present railroad accommodations, will give VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE the most convenient all-day and the best all-night railroad service out of New York City.

EVERY ONE WISHES A HOME,

And due care should be taken in its selection. It is around the home that centres all that is dear in life. The human mind reaches its height of cultivation only when surrounded by home influences and pure air. If you wish your children to breathe pure air, drink pure water, and play on nature's blanket, where they will develop mentally and physically, buy a home at VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE.

IF YOU WANT YOUR WIFE

To live, enjoy life, and have good health, take her from the four-wall prison apartment or block house where she now merely exists. If you wish to enjoy good health yourself, live where you have trees, vines, flowers, grass, and a large piazza to enjoy Summer evenings, and where there is quiet and rest every night.

A DOLLAR HERE, A DOLLAR THERE.

A home is not acquired in a day from a limited income, yet there never was a time when men of moderate means could get a home with so little cash and on such easy payments, and at so low a rate of interest, as they can to-day at VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE. And what an incentive to work is the prospect of owning a home! A few years of self-denial, and the opportunity is secured. A dollar here, a dollar there, quickly counts up, and the results of a few years put you in full possession of your own home at VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE. Does it not seem criminal to neglect such an opportunity?

VISIT EVERY SUBURB

of New York, then come to VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE, and you will be convinced at once there is no place to be compared to it, that VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE is the finest and healthiest suburb in New York State, and at the prices at which you can buy now BIG PROFIT IS CERTAIN. Call and talk it over with Mr. Stewart.

HOW TO GET TO VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE.

Take Sixth or Ninth Avenue Elevated trains to 155th Street, then New York & Putnam Railroad to Caryl Station, or jump on your wheel and ride North on Broadway to New York City Line.

For Plan, Booklet, Price List, etc., call upon or address William Cunningham Stewart; Office on Grounds, Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

REMEMBER the first purchasers get the choicest plots and make the most money. There will be a big advance in values before the year is out. If you are looking for an investment that will double, yes treble, in value, or want a desirable location for a home, it will pay you to see Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots. Trains leave 155th Street every half hour. For Plan, Booklet, Price List, etc., see or address William Cunningham Stewart, office on ground, Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

THE GRAND OPENING SALE

of Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots will take place WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, rain or shine, at office on ground. A special discount of twenty per cent. will be given to purchasers at this sale, and only one-half of the property will be offered. Trains leave 155th St. every half hour. For map, booklet, price list, &c., address or call upon WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM STEWART, office on grounds, Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

ANDREW CARNEGIE ECHOED

What shrewd observers in every progressive city will confirm, when he stated that more fortunes have been made from the rise in real estate than from all other causes combined. The knowledge of where a city is to be built, enlarged or extended insures safe and very large returns to the sagacious investor. New York is extending north rapidly, therefore there is no place in the State where there is so tempting and safe a field for investment as in Van Cortlandt Terrace restricted Villa Plots at prices they will be sold for at the Grand Opening Sale Wednesday, June 14th, at 10 A. M. sharp, at office on grounds.

PEOPLE TALK

about this place and that place being the place to live or invest money. Well, look at every place you hear of and every place advertised, and after you are thoroughly posted visit Van Cortlandt Terrace and you will be convinced at once there is no place compares with Van Cortlandt Terrace for choice residential purposes or safe investment, for reasons too numerous to mention. Buy at the Grand Opening Sale, on Wednesday, June 14th, 10 o'clock A. M., at Office on Grounds, and get the Twenty Per Cent. Discount.

PEOPLE OF MEANS AND REFINEMENT.

New York is the only city in the United States where people of means and refinement live in cooped-up apartments, but they are not going to do so much longer.

Indications unmistakably point to the fact they are going to get out of the crowded districts, go north of Manhattan Island and locate at Van Cortlandt Terrace, on the Hudson. The finest and healthiest suburb in New York State. Why? Because they can catch glimpses of blue skies, have beautiful scenery, PURE air, plenty of elbow room, five-cent fare, the most convenient all-day and best all-night railroad service out of New York City, and be able to reach the business, shopping and theatre districts in thirty minutes.

REAL ESTATE.

LIKE A-

IT WILL FLASH ACROSS YOU HOW EASILY, HOW CHEAPLY, YOU CAN GET A CHARMING

HOME MIDST REFINED SURROUNDINGS

AT

INGLESIDE

FLUSHING, (N. Y. City,)
IF YOU WILL ONLY INVESTIGATE.

ONLY 35 MINUTES
From BROADWAY, N. Y., via 34th St. Ferry.

SEND FOR BOOKLET AND PASSES.

We will let you select your home-site now and build for you any time later. You save by this.

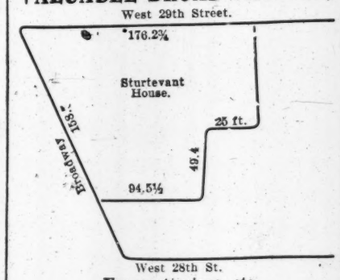
Branch Office,
419 E. 34th St., Right at Ferry.

Realty Trust
60 AND 62 LIBERTY ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
on Bond and Mortgage at
4 & 4½ %
GEO. R. READ,
10 WALL ST. (7120)

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE BROADWAY COR.
West 29th Street.



For particulars, etc.,
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, 10 Wall St.
OR (7123)
ALEXANDER S. PORTER, 27 State St., Boston.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

A.—BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, $100 UP, $5 monthly; no interest, no taxes; discount for cash; corners on Jerome Av. for stores; 1½ miles from city; fare, 8 cents; water, gas, police, schools, mail service; near St. Joseph's Seminary; money loaned to build; free excursion daily, Sunday included, 2 P. M., from Grand Central Depot, (Harlem Division;) manager wanted; salary to competent party; 10 per cent. commission paid to any person influencing sales. GUNTHER PARK CO., 59 West 33d St.

THREE FAMILY AND STORE NEW APARTment, 27th, near 8th Ave.; $38,000; mortgage, $29,000; rents $4,200; no reasonable offer refused. Amsterdam Ave., new, corner facing three streets; big bargain; builder must sell. Four all rented two-family flats; price, $30,000; mortgage, $19,000, on 114th, near 8th Ave.; exchange for lots entertained. HENRY HELLMAN, 115 Broadway.

168TH ST. AND GERARD AV., NEAR JEROME Av.—Detached cottage, 11 rooms and bath; complete sanitary plumbing; hardwood trim; 45 minutes Rector St. Inquire on premises. JOHN J. McLEAN.

BROADWAY CORNER PLOT VACANT; FINEST location in Brooklyn for theatre, music hall, or large business house. IGNATZ MARTIN, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES,
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THESE PERFECT 3 STORY HOUSES,
WITH TWO-STORY EXTENSION,
ONLY $11,500,

If located in Manhattan would cost from $25,000 to $30,000. These modern stone houses are located on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Willink entrance to Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; trolley connections to all parts of the city; elegant, restricted neighborhood. The houses are finished in latest and most approved style, containing all known modern improvements; swell and square fronts, box stoops, saloon parlors or foyer halls, with heavy beamed ceilings; hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathroom. For further particulars apply W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Flatbush Av., corner Midwood St. Open Sundays all day; evenings until 9.

Pan-American Exposition Buffalo, 1901.

Brilliant Chance for Bright Investors.

Do you know what the Pan-American Exposition really is? Do you appreciate its vast importance to the commercial interests of the United States? Are you aware of the boom which it has already given to the real estate interests of Buffalo, especially to property adjacent to the Exposition grounds? I control the property which surrounds the Exposition site, and I shall be glad to give full information to every applicant in regard to this most desirable form of investment. Write for full particulars now, as the best property will undoubtedly be taken up first.

FREDERICK B. ROBINS,
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS,
52-55 Erie Co. Bank Bldg., 115 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. New York City.

THE BIRKBECK COMPANY,
No. 3 Cooper Union,
4TH AV. AND 8TH ST., NEW YORK,
Offer for sale AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS the following properties TAKEN UNDER FORECLOSURE:

Two-story Dwelling, seven rooms, bath and laundry, ON FULTON AV., CITY; complete, at cost to company ..... $4,000.

Elegant Cottage, finished in superior style; steam heated, modern plumbing, boiler, bathroom, stationary tubs; concreted cellar; ten minutes from SPARKILL DEPOT, AT $3,750; small cash payment, easy terms on balance..... $3,750

Elegant Queen Anne Residence, new, at Mount VERNON (CHESTER HILL).—Eleven rooms, hardwood finish, slate roof, granite foundation, black pointing; all conveniences; elegant finish; small cash payment; easy terms for balance $7,500

A very handsome Residence AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., on D., L. & W. R. R., eleven miles from city.—Twelve rooms and cellar, hardwood finish; all conveniences; lot, 70x100 feet; corner Park Av. and 16th St.; a choice residence locality; will be sold to realize investment; small cash payment; easy terms for balance; price $10,000

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, Furnished, To Rent

A well-known banker, who desires to go abroad for a year or two, wishes to rent his residence to desirable party. House practically new. American basement, 25-foot front, situated near Riverside Drive, in refined and quiet street, with beautiful view of river. Furnished in exquisite style, with gas and electric light, and must be seen to be appreciated. Price, $300 a month. As a real home it has few equals on Manhattan Island. Address or apply CHARLES E. SCHUYLER & CO. 1,026 Boulevard, (Broadway,) New York.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR A TERM OF years, the desirable house 26 West 72d St. Apply on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—FLATS. A.—
LIGHT, WELL-VENTILATED FLATS; Rents, $25 to $40; hot water supply. Apply on premises, 402 West 58th St., or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

AMSTERDAM AV., 993.—4-5 rooms; bath; steam; hot water; selected families; $16-$20. Inquire janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

RED BANK.—Loveliest large river cottage to let, furnished to suit; highest requirements; airy rooms, shady grounds, all improvements; stable; boating, bathing, fishing; if wanted, rent half. PARTICULARS, 133 East 65th St., New York.

AT ORANGE, N. J.
A gentleman's residence; new and completely furnished; good elevation; fine lawn and grounds; stable; every convenience; immediate possession. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d St. and 55 Liberty St. Telephone, 482-18th St.

Rumson Road, Seabright,

Low Moor, Monmouth Beach & Elberon, N.J. FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.) well furnished; bathrooms; set tubs; safe plumbing; fine bathing; forests; cool climate; circular. J., 71 E. 87th St.

FURNISHED FOURTEEN-ROOM RESIDENCE; stable; on Hudson, near city; large grounds, river frontage, broad piazzas; all improvements; reduced rent. HALSEY, Room 70, 271 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—Elberon ocean front; 4 desirable furnished cottages; sale or rent; two best on Jersey coast; others Norwood, Pleasure Bay. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

AMITYVILLE, L. I.—Furnished house, 11 rooms; hot and cold water; bath; acre of lawn; fine shade; convenient to water and station; terms reasonable. Address JOHN P. HAFF.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON,
Monmouth Beach, N. J. Sale or rent, desirable furnished cottages, $300 to $1,000.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch Station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SMALL STORE

in the Stove and Plumbing-Supply District to let at a very moderate rate.

Apply to Janitor, 101 Beekman St., or

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM,
51 Liberty Street.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE
Large and Small Offices

to let in the Beekman Building, southwest corner of Beekman and Pearl Sts., at reduced rents; best freight and passenger elevator service; modern building, with all improvements and splendid light. Inquire of janitor on premises or

Samuel Frothingham,
51 LIBERTY ST.

THREE LOFTS, EACH ABOUT 50x50 FEET, suitable for any business. Inquire 176 Wooster

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
MONDAY, June 12th, 1899
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, ESQ., REFEREE.
133
Choice and Valuable LOTS
ON
SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, RIVERDALE, WALDO, AND GREYSTONE AVENUES, 242D AND 244TH STREETS, VAN CORTLANDT CIRCLE, FIELDSTON ROAD, AND DASH'S LANE, VAN CORTLANDT HEIGHTS,
24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY.

For book maps, and further particulars, apply to Davies, Stone & Auerbach, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1899,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, ESQ., REFEREE,
4-story brick tenement, with store, and two-story brick stable, with lot,
NO. 271 AVENUE C,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 16TH ST.
Also 2 Valuable Lots,
NORTHWEST CORNER
MORRIS AV. AND 150TH STREET.
For maps, &c., apply to Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 280 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Closing out auction sale of 411 Building Lots in the village of Hempstead, situated on Linden, Elm, Maple, Franklin, Beech, Laurel, Grove, Graham, Sycamore Avenues, Hastings Place, and Mill Road, on Saturday, June 10, 1899, at 1:30 o'clock, on the premises.

The above is known as the Butler property, five minutes' walk from the depot, and has been beautifully laid out, with well-formed streets and avenues, and, being in the corporate limits, is considered very desirable either for building purposes or safe investment. Numbered stakes showing location of each lot.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent., if so desired. The above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. Music to enliven the occasion. Every lot offered for sale will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Any person looking for a safe investment is invited to examine and attend this sale, as the owners have decided to close out their interest in the property. Come and be convinced; there are already a number of beautiful dwellings built on this property.

To attend this sale: Trains leave L. I. City to Hempstead, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 12:30 P. M. Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 9:25 A. M., 10:55 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.

For maps and terms of sale apply to T. F. ARCHER, Jamaica, N. Y. City.

EVA H. VON WAHL,
MARY E. HASTINGS,
ELLEN WASSON, } Owners.

Sale positive, Rain or Shine.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
BY ORDER OF
United States Trust Co., Executor, ESTATE OF JOSEPHINE L. HORTON, DEC'D,
at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
Monday, June 5, Noon,
28 Lots and 2 Dwellings,
Desirably Located as Follows:

1,304 AND 1,306 FRANKLIN AV.,
e. s., 73 ft. n. 169th St., each 2 story, attic, and basement frame dwelling, lot 23x120 (sold separately,) near "L" station and trolley lines.

LOTS OPPOSITE CROTONA PARK.
CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s. w. corner Clinton Av., 5 lots.

BEDFORD PARK LOTS.
BRIGGS AV., e. s., 171 ft. south of 200th Street, (So. Boulevard,) one lot.
199TH STREET, (Garfield St.,) n. s., 119 ft. west of Bainbridge Av., 3 lots.
200TH STREET, (So. Boulevard,) n. s., 125 ft. west of Valentine Av., 4 extra deep lots.

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS LOTS.
233D STREET, (Grand Av.,) n. e. cor. Oneida Av., 11 lots.
237TH STREET, (Oakley St.,) n. s., 175 ft. east of Oneida Av., 2 lots.
60 per cent. can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
Send for book-maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, or EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney, 45 Wall St., N. Y.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auct'r
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
186th Street and Vanderbilt Av., FORDHAM,
24th Ward, New York City,
THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1899,
at 12 o'clock, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 B'way, by order of
J. A. LANE, TRUSTEE.
PARK (VANDERBILT) AVE., northeast corner of 186th St., 8 lots, each 25x100 feet.
BASSFORD PLACE, west side, 312.8 feet north of 183d St., 4 lots, each 25x85 feet.
Maps and full particulars with J. A. Lane, Trustee, No. 320 B'way, or Auct'r, No. 141 B'way.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

The fact that the Fairview Park Golf Links is one of the best in the country only shows the care exercised in every detail of this 72 acre property, which is offered for sale to the proper parties—not necessarily to the wealthy only, for there are plots of all sizes. I am, however, using every endeavor to provide homes that shall be congenial each to the other.

Call for further particulars, or, better yet, visit the property. Every day at 2:30 the ticket seller at Grand Central (Harlem Div.) will point out my representative, who will take you there in thirty minutes.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON ROSE,
OWNER,
121 West 42d Street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A PLOT of ground on Quay Street, Brooklyn, about 32 city lots, with 700 feet of water-front on the East River, convenient to 10th and 23d Street Ferries to New York City. GEORGE W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—40 LOTS FRONTing on Grand Boulevard and Concourse; also plots on Manhattan Island. HENRY HELLMAN, 115 Broadway

PENNSYLVANIA BRIBERY CASES.

Trials to Begin in the Dauphin County Court June 15.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 3.—The trials of the members and ex-members of the Legislature and others arrested on charges of conspiracy or bribery during the recent Senatorial fight and attempt to pass the McCarrell Jury bill will begin on Thursday, June 15. This was decided to-day at a conference between District Attorney Miller and private counsel for the House Prosecuting Committee.

The trials will take place in the Dauphin County Court, and subpoenas are being issued. The defendants include ex-Senator Coyle of Schuylkill County, a Democrat; ex-Representative Moyles of Lycoming, Byrne of Fayette, ex-Congressman Kulp of Northumberland; Parker H. Titus of Bangor, who was arrested to-day at Easton; Michael J. Costello, Frank B. Jones, and Robert Evans of Philadelphia.

Representative Spatz of Berks County, a Democrat, will also be tried, charged with offering money to Representatives to sign a paper pledging their vote for George A. Jenks, Mr. Quay's Democratic opponent, as long as he remained a candidate.

EASTON, Penn., June 3.—Parker H. Titus was to-day arrested by a Constable on a charge of conspiracy to bribe. He gave bail in the sum of $800 for his appearance before the Dauphin County Court on June 12. Titus is the man who is said to have attempted to bribe Representative Hill to vote for Quay for United States Senator.

The Hebrew Citizens' League.

The Hebrew Citizens' League of Jersey City has filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk John G. Fisher. One of the objects of the league will be to induce all Hebrews who are not naturalized to become citizens at once. Another is to protect them in their legal rights. The officers of the league are: President—Louis Strang; Vice President—Samuel Lastag; Treasurer—Harris Steierman; Financial Secretary—Henry Welsberg; Consul—Peter James; Sergeant at Arms—William Steierman.

Dr. Scudder Resigns as Chaplain.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, who has been Chaplain of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., for twelve years, yesterday sent his resignation to Col. Smith. Mr. Scudder said that his duties as pastor of the First Congregational Church would no longer allow him to retain the position. Dr. Scudder will probably be succeeded by the Rev. Joseph McDowell, rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, who was Chaplain of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers during the war with Spain.

Sandbagged Man Dies in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Thomas Alexander, the negro laborer from Chicago who was sandbagged during the strike of the scoopers on the docks, is dead. The Coroner has no clue as to the identity of the assailants of Alexander. A charge of murder will be preferred against them if they are caught.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE AT AUCTION.

By JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer.

OF THE

MANHATTAN WORSTED MILLS,

CONSISTING OF

Ten lots of land at 129th and 130th Streets, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, New York City; and the valuable factory buildings thereon.

Will be sold on the premises, 608 W. 130th Street, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon.

Sale is made to satisfy an equitable lien in favor of the defendant in the suit entitled George H. H. Butler against Frederick C. Prentiss.

The steam-engine, boiler, and steam apparatus will be sold with the buildings, and the machinery, combs, spinners, winders, etc., for the manufacture of worsted yarns, will be sold separately at eleven o'clock, same day.

Dated New York, June 2d, 1899.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

SMITH & DOUGHERTY, Esqrs., 7 Nassau St., N. Y., Attorneys.

LOCKWOOD & HILL, Esqrs., 115 Broadway, N. Y., Attorneys.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND,

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District,) Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

ATTENTION! THE CLIFFWOOD, SEA CLIFF.—Ideal location, overlooking Hempstead Harbor. Extensive piazzas, commanding alpine and marine views, across Sound to Palisades; magnificent sunsets. Shady grounds. Atmosphere dry, malaria unknown; cool nights. Golf, tennis; excellent bathing, fishing, yachting. Macadamized roads. One hour City Hall. Accommodates sixty. Moderate terms. Unexceptionable table positive specialty. MRS. CECIL FENTON, Proprietor. Complete information Manhattan Apartment Company, 1133 Broadway.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will Open June 15.
T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel
Will Open June 22.
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager
ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.
CLIFFTON HOUSE.
Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay, 75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages.
BATH BEACH, L. I.
Now open; first-class accommodation at moderate rates for the season; the most select houses at the Beach; large, beautifully laid-out grounds.
J. L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

ARGYLE HOTEL,
BABYLON, L. I.
Select family hotel, 36 miles from New York City, on Great South Bay; accommodates 400. Terms, &c., N. Y. office, 1,133 B'way. WARREN JACKSON, Mgr. E. L. McGURN, Prop.

HOTEL ARGYLE,
Bay 22d St. & Cropsey Ave., Bath Beach.
Now open. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished by new Props., NUFER & LIGHTE, Props. the Argyle, Pierrepont & Fulton Sts., B'klyn.

MORICHES INN,
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Now open. New and handsomely furnished hotel; all latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Great South Bay. Terms reasonable.

BELL HOUSE,
Large airy rooms; surf and still-water bathing, yachting, cycling, lawn tennis, golf; bountiful table.
C. M. DINGWALL,
Bellport, L. I.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL—Sea Cliff, L. I.
North shore; elevated, picturesque, healthful. Wide piazzas; large shaded grounds; excellent cuisine; fine roads; bathing, boating; bowling alleys; tennis; billiards. PEET & DAILEY.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—The Cary Cottages adjoining spring; park, and bathing house; grounds offer superior accommodations; open June to Oct. 15; reference required. J. D. CARY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs,
Lake George,
Lake Champlain,
The Adirondack Mountains,
Sharon Springs,

and many other cool, healthful Summer resorts in the elevated region of Northern New York are described and illustrated in

"A Summer Paradise,"

just issued by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

Mailed to any address on receipt of 4 cents postage.

J. W. BURDICK, General Pass. Agt., Albany, N. Y.

Physicians Recommend

UNQUALIFIEDLY THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway to those residents of Greater New York who are seeking a SUMMER HOME for their families in a region of

Absolute health at moderate cost,

2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 172 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 118, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,354 Broadway; 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 W. 125th St. Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

HOTEL BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES,
LONG ISLAND.
A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean. Surf and still water bathing; fine sailing, ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.
GEORGE E. HALLOCK, Proprietor.
E. E. CAUTHEN, Manager.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
Cottages and Inn now open.
Hotel opens early in June.
UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE AND NEW BOULEVARD OPEN TO THE HOTEL. NEW STABLES AND NEW COTTAGES.
For rooms or cottages apply
TELEPHONE 21A, LONG BEACH, or New York office, 12 West 23d St.
A. E. DICK.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

BAY SHORE, Long Island. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. OPEN MAY 30.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor. MOST FASHIONABLE RESORT ON LONG ISLAND.
Delightful combination of seashore and country. New York Office, Holland House, Mr. ORMES, 1 to 5 P. M.

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
THE INN open June to October.
HOTEL NEW POINT, OPENS JUNE 24.
Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY. At Times Building, New York, (Room 46,) Wednesdays.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
Accommodations, rates, etc., may be had of Mr. Fred C. King, Hotel Netherland, New York.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Open June 15 to Oct. 1.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
NEW YORK OFFICE
WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
(33d St. entrance.)

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 ROOMS.....$3 PER DAY
300 ROOMS.....$3.50 AND $4 PER DAY
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

THE EVERETT HOUSE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This select family hotel, situated on Broadway, will be open from June 1 until October 1; terms reasonable. Apply to P. M. SUAREZ.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
WINDSOR HOTEL.
29th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for illustrated Souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks.
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling, Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
After June 1st, N. Y. office, Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Buckingham Hotel, N. Y. City.

ADIRONDACKS.
The Ampersand
Opens June 17th.
ATTRACTIVE GOLF LINKS.
NEW YORK OFFICE, WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL, 21 West 33d St.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAYSIDE INN AND COTTAGES,
on LAKE LUZERNE, 5 hours from New York. This delightful resort will be under the management of F. M. COLEMAN, late Proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE, New York. Open June 22d to October. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Write for pamphlet. New York address until June 15th, EVERETT HOUSE, Union Square.

The Algonquin,
Adirondacks.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.
A delightful month in the mountains. For booklet address JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

THE CHATEAUGAY.
AT UPPER CHATEAUUGAY LAKE.
ADIRONDACKS.
Opens June 20th. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

RALPH'S ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
NOW OPEN. FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS. J. W. HUTTON, RALPH, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.—Otter Lake Hotel, Otter Lake, N. Y.; modern improvements; vegetables from hotel gardens. For booklets address J. H. WILCOX, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE ONLY THROUGH CAR SERVICE
to the
Catskill Mountains
is via the
Ulster & Delaware Railroad.

The new standard gauge line over the Stony Clove and Kaaterskill Railroads completes the all-rail route to this great health and pleasure resort. Through cars, including buffet drawing room cars, will commence with the summer schedule in effect June 25th, to run to Hunter, Tannersville, Haines Corners, Laurel House, Hotel Kaaterskill and Catskill Mountain House.

Send six cents postage for Summer Book with list of hotels and boarding houses.

N. A. SIMS,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
RONDOUT, N. Y.

NEW GRAND HOTEL.
WESTERN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Accommodates 600. OPENS JUNE 29TH. Special low rates for July and September. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to Hotel Grounds. Elevation, 2,500 feet. FOUR HOURS from New York. New Golf Links. New steam-heated Swimming Pool.
New York office, Decker Building, 33 Union Square (Room 75.) S. J. CORNELL, Manager.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Opens June 29. Elevation 2,900 feet. Through trains from New York in four hours.
Address J. A. BODKIN,
THE CHELSEA,
222 WEST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 15. Accommodates 300. Golf, tennis, good wheeling and fishing; season rates very moderate. New York office, Decker Building, 33 Union Square, (Room 75.) F. A. BACH, Manager. GRANT & CORNELL, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
MASCOTTE HOUSE. Elevation 2,500 feet. First-class accommodations and moderate prices. Open June 15. J. ROSS, Haines Falls, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INN, Pine Hill,
New York—Catskills. Extensive improvements, electric lights; music, bowling alleys. Booklets and floor plans. T. R. MOORE, 440 6th St., Brooklyn.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.
O. G. STAPLES, G. DE WITT, OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Opens June 17th, renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel or to Mr. J. B. STETSON, who will be at HOTEL CAMBRIDGE, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York City, to make engagements.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. OPENS JUNE 20....1,200 FEET ELEVATION. Golf Links and all other amusements.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address, Pawling, N. Y.
Circulars and information at SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
Hotel Westminster.
WESTMINSTER PARK, Alexandria Bay, N. Y. Open JUNE 15 to OCTOBER 1.
Most select family hotel at Thousand Islands. Grand scenery, fine fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for pamphlet. H. F. INGELHART, Prop.

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AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
90 minutes from Grand Central Station, via Harlem R. R. Elevation 700 feet. Superior family accommodations. Write for illustrated booklet.
HARRY B. WARDEN, Manager.

THE WESTPORT INN,
WESTPORT-ON-LAKE-CHAMPLAIN, N. Y. Gateway to Adirondacks. Fine dry climate. No mosquitoes. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Golf Links. Club House
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, M'g'r.

Larchmont on Sound.
THE VICTORIA.
First-class family hotel; private baths; elevator; excellent table. Address THE VICTORIA, Larchmont, N. Y.

THE ALDINE SPRING LAKE, N. J. Directly on the beach. A thoroughly modern hotel; under new management. For terms and illustrated booklet, address H. W. WACHENHEUSEN.

HOLLYWOOD.
Hotel and Cottages.
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
Will open June 20th.
For rooms, etc., apply to
JOHN T. DEVINE,
Also PROPRIETOR Hollywood,
THE SHOREHAM, WEST END, N. J.
Washington, D. C.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Season opens June 22.
New York office, Hoffman House.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
Situated on bluff facing ocean.
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This unique Summer resort opens for the season SATURDAY, June 10. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

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Ocean bathing, river fishing and boating. Open June 21st, under Personal Management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Address or call for Mr. Leslie, (now at the seashore.) Take boats via Atlantic Highlands, (Depot Normandie.)

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UNITED STATES HOTEL
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Every modern equipment; capacity, 300. Evening dinners. Orchestra. Elevators. Illustrated booklet upon application only.
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35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet.
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2D AND OCEAN AVS., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

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HOLLYWOOD HOTEL opens June 17th; newly furnished; boating, bathing, fishing. Apply at JUDSON, 53 Washington Sq.

PALMER HOUSE,
SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Opens June 24, under management of J. R. PALMER, of Lakewood, N. J.

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The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
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Place Vigor Hotel, Montreal.
Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.
Hotel Childwold, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y.
Paul Smith's Hotel, Adirondack Mts., N. Y.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
The Waumbek, Jefferson, White Mount'ns, N. H.
Profile House, White Mountains, N. H.
The Vendome, Boston, Mass.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
Hotel Hunterston, Netherwood, N. J.
Monmouth House, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
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SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
Coolest resort on the Atlantic Coast; new ownership; new management; redecorated and replumbed; excellent golfing grounds, macadam roads, boating, bathing, fishing; opens June 24. Write for handsome illustrated booklet giving Indian legends of Saybrook, written by the war correspondent Edward Marshall.
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ORCHARD POINT INN,
(formerly Held House,)
Greenwich, Conn.
Opens May 1, under new management; 45 minutes from New York on New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, near Belle Haven; boating, bathing, golf, and tennis; exposed plumbing; electric light.
Furnished Cottage, nine rooms; rent for season; meals privately or at inn. Address Post Office Box 115, above, or DAVENPORT, 432 5th Av.

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OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
7½ hours from New York. Every amusement; boating, fishing, and bathing; bath, exposed plumbing. Orchestra. Write for descriptive booklet. Address PETER J. GRIFFITH, Prop.

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Opens June 10; 2¾ hours from New York, D., L. & W. R. R. L. W. BRODHEAD.

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HOTEL STRAUBINGER, WITH DEPENDANCE AUSTRIA,
in the centre of the city, beautiful situation; 220 elegant durn. salons and bedrooms. Lift, electric light. Baths from the celebrated Gastein Thermal Spring. Greatest comfort, moderate prices.

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BASLE: HOTEL EULER.—1st cl. opp. Centr. Stat. Garden; lift, elec. light throughout.

MEETINGS.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of the Educational Alliance will be held at the Vestry Rooms, Temple Emanu-El, at the corner of Fifth Av. and Forty-third St., in the City of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1899, at 8:15 P. M., for the purpose of considering an Agreement between the Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, bearing date May 8th, 1899, signed by a majority of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations and under their respective corporate seals, providing for the consolidation of such corporations and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, and of acting on said Agreement in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 472 of the Laws of 1899 of the State of New York.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1899.
FELIX M. WARBURG, Secretary.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, will be held at the Vestry Rooms, Temple Emanu-El, at the corner of Fifth Av. and Forty-third St., in the City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1899, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an Agreement between the Educational Alliance and Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New York, bearing date May 8th, 1899, signed by a majority of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations and under their respective corporate seals, providing for the consolidation of such corporations and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, and of acting on said Agreement in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 472 of the Laws of 1899 of the State of New York.

Dated New York, May 12th, 1899.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., Hourly, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. Leave Pier 1, N. R., Hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

SPECIAL EXCURSION
to
BRIDGEPORT AND ROTON POINT,
SUNDAY, JUNE 4.
Iron Steamboat "Cygnus"
will leave foot 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M.
will leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 10:30 A. M.
will leave Bridgeport 4:30 P. M.,
will leave Roton Point 5:30 P. M.
Fare Round Trip 50 Cents.

ALSO SUNDAY, JUNE 4.
GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION
up the beautiful Hudson to
NEWBURGH.
Iron Steamboat "Sirius"
will leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 10:30 A. M., will leave foot 22d St., N. R., 11 A. M., will leave Newburgh 4:30 P. M.
Fare Round Trip 50 Cents.
Music and Refreshments.

CONEY ISLAND,
VIA BROOKLYN UNION ELEVATED RY.
On Sunday trains will leave Brooklyn Bridge 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:00, 10:20, 10:40, 11:00, then every 15 minutes until noon; 10 minutes' headway till 1 P. M.; then every 5 minutes until midnight. Returning last train leaves Coney Island 1 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH,
VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Sundays 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40 P. M.
Last train returning 11:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., on Sunday leave Broadway Ferry hourly from 6:04 to 9:04 A. M., half hourly from 9:04 A. M. to 8:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10 P. M.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MONTAUK
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.
The steamer Shinnecock will leave Pier 15 E. R. (adjoining Wall Street Ferry) on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6:00 P. M., commencing Tuesday, June 6th, for Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor. Returning, leave Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, Greenport, and Orient, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.
H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager.
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423 Madison Av., N. Y.
English, Classical, and Mathematical courses. Thoroughly Graded for Boys from 8 to 18. Individual training for younger pupils; woodwork. Applications received now for Fall term.

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Special Courses for Spring and Summer in all languages. Best instruction, moderate fee; also English lessons to foreigners, and books for self-instruction in French, Spanish, and German. Send for circulars.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
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Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HOME, BOARDING, AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 607 Fifth Av.—College preparation. Superior musical advantages. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huntington Gardner.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

BOOK—New French method; specimen, 38c., (half price.) Professor BERGER, 853 Broadway, New York; French lessons.

SWIMMING. INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Berkeley Swimming School, 23 West 44th Street.

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MIRIAM COYRIERE'S TEACHERS' AGENCY, 150 5th Av., New York; colleges, schools, and families supplied; teachers placed; musical department.

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GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 54 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services at 11; evening prayer at 5 P. M.; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

W. D. GRAND'S
GREAT SALES
AT
THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, Broadway and 50th Street, New York,
ON TUESDAY NIGHT,
JUNE 6TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MESSRS. TICHENOR & CO.'S
SECOND GREAT SPRING SALE
of
HIGH STEPPING MATCHED PAIRS
and
STYLISH SINGLE HORSES.
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
JUNE 7, AT 2 P. M.,
SPECIAL SALE
of
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
HIGH CLASS
SEASONED HORSES,
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.
ENTRY BOOK OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MESSRS. JEWELL & PATTERSON'S
Lexington, Ky.,
LAST CONSIGNMENT OF THE SEASON
of
HIGH CLASS KENTUCKY
HARNESS AND SADDLE HORSES.
ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
of
MESSRS. TICHENOR AND CO.'S
and
MESSRS. JEWELL AND PATTERSON'S
CONSIGNMENTS.
FULL PARTICULARS IN CATALOGUES

PARIS'S PASSENGERS TALK

Ex-Judge Arnoux Commends the Bravery of the Crew.

A LITTLE BOY'S HEROISM

Seven-Year-Old Kenneth Davis Repeated the Lord's Prayer When the Steamship Struck.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, with more than 300 passengers—between thirty and forty of whom had been on the wrecked Paris—arrived in port yesterday from Southampton, after an uneventful passage. Among those who had been passengers on the Paris were ex-Judge W. H. Arnoux, with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Joan R. McArthur; James Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Archer, Frederick A. Jeanre, A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, George M. Taylor, Blanche Taylor, Dr. J. S. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Master Harold Lawrence, Miss Geraldine Lawrence, Mrs. Holme Davis, A. Joseph Mingold, and Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell.

Mrs. McArthur's husband was Assistant Secretary of the Peace Commission in Paris, and is now in the Philippines, attached to the Philippine Commission. Ex-Judge Arnoux brought home the body of his daughter, Helene, who died in Paris, France, and whose body was on the steamship Paris at the time of the accident.

In speaking of the wreck ex-Judge Arnoux said:

"I was sound asleep at the time of the accident, and was wakened by my daughter and my wife, who occupied a stateroom adjoining mine, and who themselves had been wakened by the shock.

"'The boat is aground,' they said to me. 'Get up at once.'

"While we were dressing several stewards came down, and their words and manner had a reassuring effect upon us. When we had dressed we went on deck, where we found excellent order and discipline. The officers and crew behaved grandly. Indeed I should like to say through the columns of THE TIMES that I think their conduct under the circumstances was magnificent. The very first thing that was ordered done after the accident was the shutting of all openings between compartments, and the next was the lowering of the lifeboats. Later the boats were raised, so that if it were necessary the passengers could be put into them direct.

"During a part of this time a slight rain was falling. We waited patiently until daybreak—the stewards in the meantime serving us coffee—and then we were transferred to the lifeboats and from them to the tender, and by that means to Falmouth. The fact that not a passenger suffered so much as a scratch and that no baggage was lost shows how excellent must have been the discipline and management.

"As for the cause of the accident I simply cannot account for it; nor did I hear any of the officers endeavor to give any explanation of it. I saw Capt. Watkins as soon as I got on deck after the accident, and he said to me that in his opinion there was no immediate danger, and we had no reason to be alarmed."

One of the most interesting stories of the wreck is told by Mrs. Holme Davis of London, who, with three children—the eldest Kenneth, a boy seven years old; the next a boy four years old, and the youngest, a nine months' old boy—was traveling unaccompanied. Her destination was San Luis Obispo County, Cal., where she is to meet her husband.

"I was wakened by the fearful shock as we rushed on the rocks," she said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "and got up at once, feeling that some awful calamity had come upon us. Just as I was about to open the door of my stateroom to make inquiries, I heard a woman say, 'Is it our last?' and in reply a man's voice exclaimed 'Yes, I fear so.'

"Then my little boy, Kenneth, turned to me—for I had wakened my two oldest children at once.

"'Are we drowning, mother,' he asked.

"'I don't know, dear,' I said; 'I don't know.'

"'Oh, mother,' he said, 'something has happened. I must pray,' and then and there the dear little soul got down on his knees, and, amid the tumult and excitement, the hurrying of people past our room, and the shouting and crying, he said the Lord's Prayer as he had been taught to say it almost from the day he could talk.

"Then one of the stewards came to my room and told me to take the children and come up on deck at once. That was an awful moment for me. I had three children, and I didn't know which to take first. Just then I looked out of my door and saw that the stairs were blocked and that people everywhere were standing about with lifepreservers on.

"That decided me. I thought there could be no hope for me in such a crowd at such a time with my three children, and so, rather than desert any one of them, I sat down in my cabin and waited—simply waited.

"Finally the steward came down to me again and told me there was hope that we would all be saved and for me to come on deck now. The stairway by this time was cleared, and I was able to get all my children up.

"It seems to be admitted that the women behaved better than the men. Only one woman fainted, and only one went into hysterics; while many of the men were wellnigh frantic."

Aurel Joseph Mingold, an Alsatian, on his way to Dawson City, which he left in January last, and who has traveled the world over as explorer and hunter, and had been in two other wrecks, was another of the St. Paul's passengers who had been on the Paris. His wife and their children, one a baby in arms, accompanied him.

"I have been in two other wrecks," he said yesterday—"on the English man-of-war Wasp when she was wrecked in the early '80s in the Yellow Sea; and on the English yacht Pandora, which was wrecked off the Scotch coast in 1887—and I must say that in view of my former experiences the discipline and the order on the Paris after the accident were nothing short of remarkable. We didn't know at first at what minute we might go down and yet the Captain and his officers and crew were going around as coolly as though they were on dry land and no such thing as accident were known."

Howard C. Smith, a lay missionary of the Christian Missionary Alliance in Sierra Leone, Africa, said his experience in getting off the Paris was not exciting. He was awakened when the ship struck, and immediately dressed, when he heard a pounding at his door and one of the ship's crew shouted to him to come out. This same performance was repeated all through the ship.

One of the officers of the St. Paul, in speaking of the Paris, said:

"One big fellow in the steerage, a German, came near raising a panic among the passengers. He stood over six feet, and weighed about 225 pounds. He was asleep when the ship struck the rocks. The big fellow jumped up and yelled in German: 'Help! help! Save me! We're sinking!' He continued to yell, and just as the first of the ship's crew came up he flopped down on his knees and began to pray. He was finally persuaded that he had some chance of life left."

Investigation of Appraiser's Office.

The Commission of Special Agents for the Treasury which has been investigating the charges against Appraiser Wakeman has sent its report to the Secretary of the Treasury on two subjects that came within the investigation, One was the question of the valuation of chocolate and the other was in the examination of sugars. Mr. Whitehead, the Chairman of the commission, said yesterday that he could not make public the nature of the report. An order has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury modifying a previous order of the department. Formerly the Appraisers determined the value of goods by taking their market value in this country. The new order declares, in effect, that the market value in the United States is to be considered only when the market value of the foreign port is not ascertainable.

Alleged Poolroom Owners Discharged.

Charles M. and Harry Creamer, who were arrested on Tuesday for running a poolroom at 104 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, were yesterday discharged by Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Court. The detectives who arrested the Creamers testified to having found some telegraph wire, schedules of races, and other implements in the shop. The Magistrate discharged the prisoners without waiting for their defense, saying that there was not sufficient evidence to hold them. He rebuked Assistant District Attorney Roehr for not producing more evidence.

That miserable feeling: head all stopped up, fever, aching bones and incapacity for work, show your need of a doctor's advice, or of a doctor's prescription like JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MISS DAY ENTERTAINS.

Many Attend the Second and Last of Her Receptions on Board the Yacht Scythian.

Miss Susan De Forest Day yesterday gave the second and last of two receptions on board her yacht Scythian, anchored off Whitestone Landing. The white vessel glistened in the sunlight, and, fanned by soft breezes, was an inviting spot to the many guests present, who had left behind them the heat of the city.

Cool-looking green wicker chairs were scattered here and there about the deck. The little cabin, with its couch cushions and other pretty furnishings was gay with numerous vases of snowballs, American Beauty and pink roses, placed where they would show to best advantage. The little adjoining bedroom had its share of blossoms, and the dining room, where the collation was served, had not been neglected in the same respect.

Miss Day, who received her guests on deck, wore a gown of soft, white cloth, trimmed in rows of narrow black velvet. The corsage was ornamented in front by white satin ribbon brought from the shoulders and knotted in the centre with heavy cream lace. A white leghorn hat, trimmed with American Beauty roses and lace, completed the costume.

Steam launches took the guests to the yacht from a station of the New York Yacht Club, directly across from where the Scythian was anchored. Miss Day, with Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe and David Wilcox, will begin this morning a cruise of about a week's duration, at the end of which the Scythian will return to Whitestone Landing pending a longer cruise.

Among the guests yesterday at the reception were Mrs. De Navarro, Commodore Van Santvoord, Miss Van Santvoord, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Gen. and Mrs. Swayne, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Frederick Rierson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. James Lande Bickman, Miss McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Temple Merritt, Mrs. William Starr Miller, Allison Armour, Richard Welling, Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, Miss Nora Godman, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Mr. Schermerhorn, Mr. Kinerick, Miss Julia Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, C. Stacy Clark, and Percy Bramwell.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Williams of Norman Road, Newton Highlands, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence May, to Mr. Waldo Edwards Nason, Amherst College, '91, of this city, formerly of Boston.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 3.—This evening Gordon McKay gave a dinner at his cottage at Ochre Point in honor of Admiral Sampson. The table was ornamented with American Beauty roses and small American flags. The guests included Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, Flag Lieut. Staunton, Dr. T. A. Kenefick, Mrs. George A. Converse, the Misses Converse, Miss Bennet, the Misses Yardley, and Charles H. Roberts.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has returned to New York. Before leaving she inspected the work in progress at Beaulieu, and ordered additional mechanics to be employed in order to hasten the improvements.

Lispenard Stewart will leave Newport on Monday for New York. He will make his annual tour of inspection of the State charity institutions.

Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland and family have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Butler Duncan arrived for the season to-day.

Roger Winthrop has joined his parents at Althorpe.

Capt. McGowan of the Training Station will give a dinner on Wednesday in honor of Admiral Sampson.

The first of the weekly afternoon dances given by the officers of the torpedo and training stations at the War College was set for to-day, and was largely attended by cottagers and officers of the fleet.

Mrs. George Henry Warren returned from New York this evening, and will remain for the Summer.

Miss De Barril is at the Carry cottage.

The servants of Mrs. F. O. French and Mrs. John Clinton Gray have arrived.

The Misses Stone returned from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson have arrived for the season.

Edward King of New York has arrived.

Mrs. Harriman and her son, Arthur Harriman, are the guests of Joseph Harriman.

Preston Redmond is here from the West after an absence of three years.

Miss Cushing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, arrived for the season this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richmond of Philadelphia are the guests of Mrs. Richmond's sister, Mrs. Howard Smith.

Ross R. Winans, after his arrival at his villa from Baltimore to-day, started on a tour of inspection of the Castle Hill district to see what the city had done since last season in the way of better protection against fire. He found that nothing for his immediate vicinity had been accomplished, and gave orders for the installation of fire hydrants on his premises. Mr. Winans is much displeased at the inadequate fire and police protection given to the large taxpayers on Castle Hill, and before long a delegation of cottagers will protest to the City Council and will ask that adequate police and fire protection be given to them.

It is reported that Stuyvesant Fish will pay the tax on his property on Carroll Avenue, and thus end the controversy with the city.

Mrs. F. T. Robinson has arrived at the Sargent cottage for the season.

James Barber, formerly steward of the Down Town Club of New York, has arrived at the Newport Golf Club to take charge of the restaurant.

Miss Burrows has arrived for the season at her cottage on Cliff Avenue.

Miss Foster of Boston has arrived at her cottage, on Le Roy Avenue.

Princess Lynar is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James A. Swan, at the latter's cottage, on Gibbs Avenue.

A. O. D. Taylor has sold for Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg to Miss Ellen Mason of this city and Boston, whose villa, on Rhode Island Avenue, was destroyed by fire last Winter, the cottage, land, and stable known as Brent Lodge, on Gibbs Avenue, for $31,000. Mr. and Mrs. McCagg will occupy their cottage this Summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Kane and Capt. and Mrs. John Bartlett and Miss Bartlett are at the Robinson.

On Monday evening women parishioners of Trinity Church will present Gilbert's musical comedy, "Creatures of Impulse," in the Guild House for the benefit of the church. The cast will include Lieut. Hussey, Hugh L. Taylor, C. S. Lee, Miss Little, the Misses Hunter, Ralph Rogers, Miss Wilson, Miss Alice Little, and Miss Shelby Converse. A number of specialties will be introduced, including a fancy dance by Miss Augusta Hunter.

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

Architect Thomas May Not Have the Choice of Artists.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting this week will again consider the plan of John R. Thomas, architect of the new Hall of Records, for the interior adornment of that structure. With the exception of the provision that the selection of the mosaic artists and sculptors shall be left to the architect, Mr. Thomas's plans meet with the approval of the entire board. On this particular point, however, Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council agree that the choice of these artists should be left to the Municipal Art Commission. Both these officials declare that they will oppose Mr. Thomas's suggestion, not because they do not wish him to have the expenditure of the $95,000 involved, but because they feel that the work comes entirely within the province of the Art Commission. Mr. Guggenheimer, in particular, objects to the ignoring of the commission in a matter of this kind, because, as he says, "the Art Commission, which is composed of men who are recognized authorities, was created for this very purpose, and if it is ignored in this instance its utility will be attacked."

To Deport Henry T. Walsh.

The immigration authorities have decided to deport Henry T. Walsh, who arrived a few days ago by the steamer Bremen, on which he had stowed himself away at Southampton. His brother-in-law, Amos M. Titus; his wife, Madeline, and his father-in-law all united in asking Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie that he be sent back.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: Mrs. Charles Kellogg, 11 East Eighty-second Street, $10; William Foster, Irvington, N. Y., 20 cents; "M. S.," $2.

Finicky About Your Clothes?

Come in and talk it over with us—you'll find us quite willing to help you.

In our Custom Departments

all the best weaves from the world's best mills to select from—the best tailors in New York to interpret your ideas—and, finally, the satisfaction that comes with buying

at 1/3 less

than exclusive tailors' prices.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

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Veers of the Fashion Wind.

Many of our dainty, light-hued bedroom designs, with carvings suggestive of sea and country beauty are now reduced.

MAPLE BEDROOM SUITES

$25.00, $48.00 & $85.00

(Reduced from $37.00, $59.00 & $112.00.)

The economical always "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

TO ACT IN BUTT-ROE WAR

Gov. Roosevelt Will Summon the Generals Before Him.

ANNOYED OVER THE WRANGLING

Officer Close to Gen. Roe Says His Superior's Actions Have Been Misunderstood.

It was learned yesterday that the disagreement between Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt will come before Gov. Roosevelt for settlement in a few days. Both officers, it is said, will appear before the Commander in Chief, who will hear what complaints Gen. Butt has against the administration of National Guard affairs by Gen. Roe, and decide whether or not any change can be made to advantage.

Many of the points in the dispute have become known to the Governor, and, although no one can say which side he favors, it is known that he is much annoyed over the various troubles in the Guard, and desires to smooth things over. It was reported yesterday that one of the chief reasons for the Governor's presence with Squadron A on the march to Peekskill was to get not only Gen. Roe's views in an off-hand way, but also to get the opinions of others, which he thought he could best do during the informalities of a march when he could meet the men in another relation than that of Commander-in-Chief.

Gen. Butt was generally commended last Summer throughout the Guard for the stand he took against Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, as already told in THE TIMES. The Adjutant General at that time ordered the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment to Creedmoor without consulting the Brigadier General. Gen. Butt thereupon issued an order to the brigade announcing that if any officer obeyed orders which were not properly sent to him he would be courtmartialed. Gen. Butt went further and called the attention of Gen. Tillinghast to what he considered an interference with the rights of the brigade commander. From that time on the authorities at Albany changed their attitude in all matters relating to the brigades of New York.

The present troubles are an echo of the similar differences which Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald used to have when he was in command of all the National Guard forces on Manhattan Island. He was always contending that his headquarters was little better than a bureau for the transmission of official papers, and that the Albany authorities had taken away all power of brigade commanders and centralized the power in their own hands.

This, Gen. Fitzgerald maintained, was the greatest source of danger to the Guard, and Gen. Butt was warned when he took the office that, despite the reorganization, he would have the same fight on his hands. Gen. Butt said that he was not going to take the office to spend his time wrangling with his superiors, and it was understood then that he would take the earliest opportunity of finding out just what were his rights as a brigade commander.

An officer who is very close to Gen. Roe said yesterday: "The actions of Gen. Roe are evidently misunderstood, and personally I believe the sole desire of the Major General is to advance the interests of the Guard in every way possible and keep it in the smoothest working order. I know that it has been claimed by some that he has been too accessible to enlisted men as well as officers, but, on the other hand, it is a grave question whether this is not an advantage to the force, because if the Guard is going to be run on the Czar principle there is always danger of injustice, discrimination and star-chamber proceedings.

"This privilege, of course, must not be abused by subordinates in airing their troubles or seeking information, or the discipline of the Guard would be impaired. An officer of Gen. Roe's experience knows just how far he can go in this direction without detriment to the Guard. I have known of several scandals that have been averted in this way."

Manhattan's New Motive Power.

A story that the Manhattan Railway Company had decided to use the multiple-unit system of electricity in place of steam traction was not corroborated at the offices of the company yesterday. Vice President Skitt said that he knew of no such decision or of any decision as to electrical equipment, and classed the story as "periodical." From another source came an expression of opinion that no decision on a system of electrical equipment will be reached by the Manhattan management until well on toward the Fall.

Contractor Cunningham Sues the City.

George Cunningham, the contractor who cleaned the sewer basins of Brooklyn, and whose bills Controller Coler refused to pay, has brought suit against the city. He applied yesterday to Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a peremptory writ of mandamus, compelling the Controller and Auditor of Accounts John E. Gouldsbury to audit and direct payment. Justice Maddox took the papers and reserved his decision.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow a large collection of

Ladies' Muslin, Cambric, Nainsook and Lawn

Undergarments

consisting of

Night Robes,	59c, 67c, $1.25, $1.50
Drawers,	32c, 50c, 69c
Chemises,	35c, 69c, 95c
Walking Skirts,	75c, $1.00, $1.43, $1.95
Col'd Lawn & Linen Skirts,	98c, $1.35, $1.95
Lawn Dressing Sacques,	75c, 98c, $1.25

	Linen	Mohair	China Silk
Golf, Tourist & Bicycle Bloomers	98c	$1.90	$3.25

Stern Brothers

Will offer to-morrow, on second floor

Girls' Sailor Suits of white duck or tan linen, 3 to 10 yrs., Value $2.95 — at $1.69

Girls' Eton Suits of white pique; military braiding and silk embroidered emblem on waist, 6 to 14 yrs., Value $5.00 — at $2.95

Balance of Misses' Tailor-made Fly Front and Eton Cloth Suits 14 and 16 yrs., Formerly $15.00 to $23.50, — at $8.50

Misses' Silk Waists of fine corded taffetas, 14, 16 and 18 yrs., Value $6.50, — at $3.95

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, in their Dress Goods Sections

2200 Yds. Double-width All-wool Black and Colored Etamine Grenadines, Value 95c yd., at 39c

3000 Yds. Black All-silk Figured Grenadines in desirable designs, Value $1.00 yd., at 45c

1800 Yds. Double width All-wool Albatross Cloth in the newest colorings for summer wear, at 42c

Stern Bros

will offer Monday in their Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

Jackets of Black Cheviots or Tan Covert Cloths, lined with taffeta silks or satin, $4.50, $7.75, $11.50

Golf Capes of English Reversible Cloths or Scotch Plaid Rugs, $5.75, $8.50, $11.75

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortment of Ladies' Suits of Organdies, Batistes, Piques, Linens and Duck

Also Ladies' Separate Skirts

Of Crash, at $1.95

Of Tan Linen, with insertions of Hamburg Embroidery, at $3.25

Of White Pique elaborately trimmed with white embroidery, at $4.75

West 23d St.

BUCHANAN GUARDIANSHIP CASE

Paternal Side of the Family Victorious After Three Years' Suit.

The fight which has been maintained in the Surrogate's Court for over three years between the maternal and the paternal relatives of Charles L. Buchanan, J. Roderick Buchanan, and Adelaide Buchanan, who are still minors, and who were left an estate of about $50,000 under the will of their mother, Adelaide Buchanan, has at last terminated in a victory for the paternal side of the family. Surrogate Varnum yesterday handed down a decision in which he declines to remove William Buchanan, the paternal grandfather of the children, from the position of general guardian to them, to which he was appointed by ex-Surrogate Arnold.

Mrs. Buchanan, the mother of the children, died in 1896. She left her estate in trust to her children, and appointed her father, William L. Taylor, and her sister, Jennie Taylor, as their guardians. She had previously obtained a decree of divorce from her husband, Charles P. Buchanan. Almost immediately after her death, and before her will was admitted to probate, her divorced husband applied to Surrogate Arnold for letters of guardianship over his children, and obtained an order appointing him as their guardian.

His father-in-law, Mr. Taylor, and his sister-in-law, Miss Jennie Taylor, who held the appointment under the will of the infant's mother, at once applied for his removal, on the ground that he was an unfit person to take care of them. Buchanan resigned and handed over his rights to the general guardianship of his children to his father, William Buchanan, who succeeded in getting letters from the Surrogate appointing him to the position vacated by his son.

Mr. Taylor and his daughter, in whose possession the children have been since their mother's death, it is alleged, outside the jurisdiction of the courts in this State, then asked that his letters of guardianship be revoked, and that they be permitted to retain the children in their possession.

Surrogate Varnum in his decision says that he finds Mr. Buchanan a person of unquestioned standing and of ample means, honest, competent, and responsible, and who is not liable to be influenced unduly by anything adverse to the best interests of the children.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"Appreciative Reader" writes that some time ago it was reported that the Manhattan Railway Company might have a station in the vicinity of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, speaks of the necessity of such accommodation for residents of this neighborhood and asks for the latest news on the subject. Officials of the Manhattan system say that the rumor of a project to construct a station at the point indicated was due mainly to guesswork. They add that such additional accommodation has been discussed with other plans to improve the efficiency of the elevated service, and that such a project may be seriously considered when electrical equipment of the system is arranged.

Mr. Phyfe Dies of His Injuries.

Alexander Phyfe, the broker, of 137 Broadway, living at Mills Hotel No. 1, who fell down stairs at the Bleecker Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad Friday night and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a fractured skull, died yesterday morning.

"CONVERTED GAMBLER" IN JAIL

Henry Meyer Charged with Robbing His Employer.

Henry Meyer had his picture taken for the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters yesterday. He was arrested at 48 Avenue A by Detectives O'Neill and Aikman of the Leonard Street Station on the charge of grand larceny. The complainant is Franklin J. Minck, a merchant of 204 Duane Street, for whom Meyer had been bookkeeper for nearly three years.

Meyer, the police say, has served a term of three years in the Kings County Penitentiary for the forgery of several checks. According to himself he is a reformed gambler, and he has written a book on the subject. It is entitled "Life Staked at Cards, by Henry Meyer, the Converted Gambler." He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court to-day.

PLUCKY WORK AT A FIRE.

Firemen Burned While Attaching Hose—Policeman Rescues a Woman.

Fireman George Cowen and Engineer McDermott of Engine Company No. 8 and Policeman Weinberg of the East Fifty-first Street Station did some plucky work at a fire at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon.

The fire broke out in the show window of a millinery and furnishing goods store owned by H. Neugrosch and managed by Daniel Wallack. The fire gained such headway that by the time the nearest engine came the whole front of the store was in a blaze and the flames were reaching out across the sidewalk. When Engine Company No. 8 drove up Driver Cowen saw a hydrant directly in front of the store, the only available one within many feet. Without heeding the warning of those around, he drove up to it, only turning his horses out of the heat, and then he and Engineer McDermott jumped down and started to attach the hose.

The flames were within four feet of them, and in the work of attaching the hose the two men had their hands and arms badly burned and blistered. They attached the hose, however, and their quick work under difficulties saved the building, as the flames were soon gotten under control.

The burns of the firemen were dressed by the surgeon of an ambulance from Flower Hospital, which had come when the alarm was sent in.

The fire in the meantime had caused a panic among the people in the house. Policeman Weinberg of the East Fifty-first Street Station went into the building in search of people who had not been warned, and found Mrs. Emma Paulus on the third floor. She had fainted from fright. The policeman carried her down to the street, where she revived.

To Run as Far as the Post Office.

An arrangement has been made between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company which will permit the extension of the Fourth and Madison Avenue line of the Metropolitan system down to the Post Office. This matter has been in dispute between the two companies for more than two years. The work of constructing the Metropolitan sub-trolley from the present terminus at the bridge to the Post Office will begin very soon.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

An Unquestionable Opportunity in Silks.

24 inch White Figured India and 27 inch Plain White Habutai, specially imported for Graduation purposes . . . . . 55c. yard

24 inch Lyons Printed Silk Foulards, small and medium figures in Navy and White, Royal Blue and White, and Black and White 49c. yard

20 inch Lyons Printed pure Silk, Liberty Satins, 25 new styles and colorings . . . . . 45c. yard

Stripes and Checks in Taffeta imported for Summer waists, White ground with either Navy or Black color effect . . . . . 49c. yard

19 inch Plain Taffeta, bright finish and reliable, White, Colors and Black . . . . . 65c. yard

WASH FABRICS—500 pieces Anderson's Zephyrs, Checks and Stripes, fast colors, regularly sold for 25c. yard, at . . . 15c. yard

500 pieces Percales, 35 inches wide, all new designs, fast colors, 12½c. yard

3,000 yards Imported Fabrics, Lawns, Batistes, Pique, Dimity, and Organdies, value 15c. . . . . 9c. yard

100 styles in French Percales, absolutely fast colors . . . 25c. yard

TAX ON COUNTRY CHECKS

Local Bankers Not Afraid of Losing Business Because of It.

THEY THINK IT A JUST CHARGE

The Gain to Other Cities Through the Withdrawal of Business Here Said to be Only Apparent.

Some excitement was created in financial circles yesterday by the circulation of several rumors in reference to the results upon the business of the banks of this city of the rule adopted by the New York Clearing House to charge a small percentage on the collection of out-of-town checks. One of these rumors was that the country collection business is rapidly drifting to Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities in this section of the country, to the detriment of New York. Another was that certain banks and trust companies in this city and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are organizing a system of clearance by which they will dispense with the intermediary services of New York, and do their own collecting free. A third rumor was that the banks of Connecticut, and possibly those of Massachusetts and the other New England States, were organizing a similar Clearing House system, as a retaliatory measure upon this city.

The bankers of New York were not, however, disturbed by any or all of these rumors. The last two were emphatically denied, and the first, in reference to the increase of business in Philadelphia, was declared to be a temporary result of the new rule and of no significance whatever. There was a strong consensus of opinion that the low charge put upon this business will result in benefit to the banks of this city, and that neither Philadelphia nor any other city has an opportunity because of it to reap a harvest of collecting business at the expense of New York.

The Clearing House regulations in regard to the collecting of these out-of-town checks are as follows:

"For items collected for the accounts of, or in dealings with the Governments of the United States, the State of New York, or the City of New York, and for items payable in the Cities of Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Albany, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Penn., Baltimore, Md., the charge shall in all cases be discretionary with the collecting bank, and the same shall not be governed by the provisions of these rules and regulations.

"For all items from whomsoever received, (except on those points declared discretionary in Section 2,) payable at points in Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the items respectively.

"For all items from whomsoever received, payable at points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Canada, the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the amount of the items respectively."

These rules were adopted in March, and went into effect April 1. Since that time, or within two months, it is said that the out-of-town collection business of Philadelphia has increased something like $15,000,000, and it has been further estimated that of this $6,000,000 represents the apparent loss to New York for the time under consideration. An official of one of the largest banks of the city, in speaking of this matter yesterday, said:

"This is an apparent loss only. It is true that many of the country or out-of-town bankers have opened accounts in Philadelphia, and in other of the points we call 'discretionary' in the Clearing House regulations, and are doing their 'foreign' collecting through these banks, to avoid the small charge for the service made by the banks of this city. A number of our own friends, bankers of Connecticut and other States, have told us so; but we have merely said, in reply, that matters would turn out all right, and the arrangement would be found to work to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"The apparent gain of $6,000,000, or say of $15,000,000—for it does not matter which sum it may be—by the banks of Philadelphia at the expense of New York represents merely the readjustment of business, and is entirely temporary. All this money will soon find its way, inevitably, to this city. It must come here. It will flow here by the law of financial gravitation, which draws all the money of a country toward the financial centre. Some of it, about $2,000,000, I am told, has already found its way here, as the rest of it will find its way here.

"It is a little remarkable to the general public that this money must come to New York, and that it cannot stay in Philadelphia, and that it cannot be handled in that city with ease or profit. You will find that money gets clogged in Philadelphia. Country bankers—we use the term, of course, to indicate bankers outside of New York—will soon find that after they have had a large amount of money collected in Philadelphia the banks there will have no way of sending it to their customers save through the medium of the express train. This is because the banks of that city have not sufficient exchange facilities, and cannot return this money in checks, as the New York banks can. They would have to wait to pick up a check here and a check there, and the customer, in the meantime, would get impatient and have his money sent by express. This would cost either him or the bank more than the low charge made for the service by the banks of this city. In fact, these charges were based upon the express service, the cost of transmitting money from place to place, which must always be the true basis of exchange. The money that I have spoken about as having already come to this city from Philadelphia came by express. If they cannot get the exchange, they will have to send it back by inconvenient and antiquated methods. This will soon prove too costly and too inconvenient; and you will find this money flowing back to New York, and the collecting business conducted as formerly, with the exception of the small charge for the service.

"The truth is that a great many business men expect the banks to do their business for nothing. Instead of sending money to other places and paying the express or other charges for carriage, they go to their bank, and expect the bank to do the same thing, in a far better way, absolutely without cost to them, but at the cost of labor and time to the bank. The small charge is poor compensation for the service, and it is not enough to interfere in any way whatever, except temporarily, with the great collecting business of this city. The rule is probationary for three months, and I believe that the banks of this city will be so pleased with its working that they will continue it. In my opinion, it is not injuring our business in the slightest degree, and it will soon be a relief and benefit to the banks."

COUNTRY BANKERS MEET.

A "Group" Meeting in This City at Which the Country Check Tax Is a Subject of Discussion.

The bankers in Group VI. of the New York State Bankers' Association held what they call their "Spring meeting" yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. The "group" takes in the territory in seven counties along the Hudson River, north of New York County. C. F. Van Inwegen, the Chairman of the group and President of the First National Bank of Port Jervis, presided. Among those present were: W. Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America; Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Company; Bradford Rhodes, President of the Mamaroneck Bank at Mamaroneck; James M. Brush, President of the Bank of Huntington, and Chairman of Group VII., the Long Island group; C. A. Pugsley, President of the Westchester County National Bank, at Peekskill; T. L. Wood Carpenter, President of the Mount Kisco National Bank; David Cromwell of the White Plains Bank; Peter J. Elting, President of the Citizens' National Bank, at Yonkers; Henry F. Sammis, Vice President of the Bank of Huntington; Edward D. Stannard, Cashier of the National Bank of Brewster; Charles C. Cooks, President; N. V. Clark, Vice President, and H. R. Taylor, a Director of the Cornwall Bank, and R. G. Brewer, Cashier of the Mamaroneck Bank. Frank Barber, Cashier of the Sullivan County National Bank at Liberty, acted as Secretary.

At the business session, Mr. Cromwell, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented a report on the state of business, which was said to be generally satisfactory throughout the group, and rather better than at this time last year.

When the informal speaking began after the luncheon it was soon made evident that the recent action of the New York Clearing House in imposing a charge for handling "country checks" was a subject very close to the hearts of most of those present. Even the New York City bankers who were present as guests had something to say on the matter. Mr. Van Norden took up the subject at once.

"We New York bankers are rather perplexed just at present," said he, "somewhat in the clouds, because of the recent action of the Clearing House in the matter of country checks. The new rule is like the rain, it falls on the just and the unjust alike. If we can believe the newspapers—or some of them—bankers are a class who have the good of their fellow-men at heart. They have in view the welfare of the community—and incidentally dividends. The community exaggerates the importance of bankers. Because some banks recently stopped loaning money on 'industrials,' many persons jumped to the conclusion that the time had come to put a check on that line of investments, and that the banks had reached an understanding to that effect. Of course, that is sheer nonsense. So far as I know, there has been no discussion, much less arrangement, among bankers regarding the matter. Each bank simply manages its affairs as may seem wise to its officers, and if a particular institution decides not to advance money on certain securities, that is simply its own affair. There is scarcely even comity among bankers.

"Now, as to the matter of out-of-town checks, we bankers have very little to do in such matters. We have a Clearing House Committee—we have to have some one to do our thinking, you know, and they do it. The committee fixes something up, and tells us to vote for this, and we obediently do it."

Before introducing the next speaker, Mr. Van Inwegen said he was glad to know that it is the Clearing House which is solely responsible for the new rule about checks. He explained that he personally did not feel so very greatly aggrieved by the new regulation. If the country bankers found that they had to suffer, they would make somebody else pay for it.

Mr. Trowbridge, discussing the subject, said: "There are two sides to this question—and perhaps three. First, there is your side, and then there is ours. We all understand that. But there is a third party, who makes the trouble for the other two, and that is the man who makes a check when he hasn't the money in bank to meet it. He sends the check to New York, and calculates that by the time it gets back to his town—six, eight, or ten days later—he will be able to raise the money. Three-fifths of the checks that come to New York are not good when they start. You may doubt that, but I know it to be true.

"There is another thing to be considered. Banks in New York are not selling merchandise. Yet because we try to make an arrangement that shall make our business pay we are accused of trying to antagonize the business interests of the whole country. Still another point is the position of the Post Office and the express companies in this matter. Often while a country banker is trying to make a little business with two or three checks the express companies will sell dozens of money orders at 7 or 8 cents apiece. In 1898 over 78,000,000 Post Office money orders were issued payable in New York, and the express companies did nearly as much business in that manner. They come to us by the basketful. We check them off by a machine, and they go to the Clearing House to be paid. I give you this to think about. While your customer is pestering you with checks that are not good the man whose check is good pays 8 cents to the express company. Let the country bankers and others get together and talk this over."

The Chairman read a letter from W. E. Frew of the Long Island City Bank. Mr. Frew advocated the establishment of a country Clearing House which would attend to these country checks. He said such a Clearing House would cost less proportionally than the New York City Clearing House.

Mr. Pugsley talked on currency reform. He advocated the gold standard.

Mr. Rhodes spoke briefly, returning to the check question. He said that this was simply a matter of business and of getting educated up to the situation. If the country bankers fail to educate the New York bankers up to the point of giving up their new regulation he supposed they would have to educate themselves to get fond of it.

Mr. Cromwell said the trouble of some country banks is due to their being too greedy. The cost of collecting a check, he thought, was just as legitimately a part of their expenses as rent or clerk hire.

Mr. Barber also took a favorable view of the situation, and said that his bank is entirely satisfied with it.

A Message from the

Sunday
June 4-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Henderson's Election as Speaker Considered a Certainty.

ARBITRATION AND THE SENATE

Upper House of Congress Likely to Guard Its Privileges—Cats' Meat in American Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—About all the Republicans here have come to the conclusion, owing to some events that have occurred within a week, that Gen. David B. Henderson of Iowa will easily win the Speakership fight. That the West would have the Speaker in the Fifty-sixth Congress was apparent from the first, if only the West should decide it to be desirable and politic. The whole vote of the Republicans, without deciding any of the many contests that are to be passed upon, is 185, and of this number more than 100 come from the West.

As long as it appeared to be at all probable that the West would divide, there was a chance for Sherman of New York, unless there was persistence on the part of Payne of the same State to try for votes. From day to day are coming in reports of the adhesion of large bodies of Western Representatives to Henderson. Hopkins of Illinois, who succeeded in getting the indorsement of his own State, lost ground at once when Henderson began to put forth efforts to reach the prize. And Mr. Payne's intimation that "it looks like Henderson" struck quite as hard upon Sherman's "boom" as any capture of votes might have fallen.

Some desperate efforts are forecasted of the opponents of Henderson to defeat him by associating his campaign with the renewal of the old "hog combine" that farmed out the patronage when Mr. Reed was elected Speaker of the Fifty-fifth Congress. That may yet turn out to be a strong card in the hands of the opposition, for the "combine" was always as much detested as feared. But the suggestion of the use of the combination was calculated to hurt Sherman, for if the "combine" was to win, with a New York Doorkeeper to come out of it, the candidate for Doorkeeper would naturally seek the most popular candidate, and not one from his own State just for State pride.

Of course with improvement in Henderson's chances the Iowa candidate has become suddenly more popular than ever; men are discovering qualities of command and direction in him that simply liked him a fortnight ago, and his general superiority over his competitors will be declared everywhere until it happens that he has been overcome by another. That, in the general estimation, is not likely to occur. Gen. Henderson can only be defeated, in the estimation of the practical politicians, by a miraculous upheaval.

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Speakers are seldom elected because they are "good fellows," and that will not be the best reason to be given for choosing Gen. Henderson, but if he be elected there will be a "good fellow" in the Speaker's place for one term at least. No more warm-hearted man lives, probably, than David B. Henderson. He was born in Scotland, a fact that some of his opponents have referred to to put him out of the race, the assertion being made that he is ineligible for the Speakership because, having been born in a foreign country, he cannot succeed to the Presidency, and is therefore unfit to be made Speaker.

But that objection ought to have been made to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is much nearer to the Presidency, in the eye of the law, than Henderson would be if he became Speaker. Henderson is a stirring orator, of the sort to which Senator Frye belongs as a class—loud, strong, and often vehement. When he is for a cause, no one doubts it. He is so constituted as to be unable to carry water on both shoulders. Grumblers against the Reed rules and Czar methods must know before they vote for Henderson that he believes that the House ought to stand by itself, and when it adopts rules and elects a Speaker he ought to be allowed to direct the representatives of the party who elected him.

It is not probable that the declarations of Hopkins, Sherman, and others that they favor allowing the House to have its own way will draw from Henderson any retort. If the House desires to change the rules so that business shall be directed by a committee who the House, which is absurd, it can do so. That would be true with any Speaker. Henderson is too much of a politician to pledge himself to any course that would emasculate the Speaker as an officer.

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Everybody calls Henderson "General," though he was never more than a Colonel. But he has had severe experience as a soldier. Going into the army of volunteers in 1861 as a private in the Twelfth Iowa Regiment, he won a First Lieutenant's commission and lost his leg. On account of this disability he was discharged in February, 1864, but he was back again in June, 1864, as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa. From that time to this he has either walked with an artificial leg or with crutches, according to the season of the year and the condition of his wound.

He came to Washington with the Forty-eighth Congress, and has been here ever since. When occasion calls for it, he can make about as aggressive a partisan speech as one would ask to hear. An hour later he may be seen riding up town by the side of the man whom he addressed most fiercely, apparently on the best of terms with him. He provokes no chronic resentments, always a friend of his fellow-soldiers, he is sensitive beyond the average of sensitive soldiers of the Union about the "coffee-coolers" and the "camp followers" who have brought reproach upon the army of the rebellion. If elected, he will be a friend of the veterans, but not a law-breaker or a promoter of beggary by veterans.

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Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio will scarcely regard Henderson as an ideal candidate. Henderson is a believer in civil service reform. Grosvenor would have everything distributed as spoils. Henderson as Speaker may protect the system from the attacks which Grosvenor contemplates making upon it. In his hands will be the making of the Committee on Civil Service. Mr. Reed took care that it should be made up so as not to do harm. Gen. Henderson may insist that it be so composed that it shall do good.

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Next week there is to be a festival at Glen Echo, near this city, for which elaborate preparations have been made, and which was postponed in consequence of the coincidence of the dates chosen for it and for the peace jubilee. It is to be an encampment of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. When first conceived it was designed to hold it at Falls Church, over in Virginia, but Glen Echo, on this side of the Potomac River, was decided to be more advantageous, because of the frequency of communication with that point.

There is a large colony here of men and women who lived and participated in the Confederacy, and the Daughters are mostly the daughters of soldiers of the rebellion. The programme of exercises is elaborate, including music, orations, historical chapters, and, incidentally, refreshments. A good deal of interest has been excited in the decoration of the amphitheatre at Glen Echo Park, and the Confederate Association has supplied its collection of Confederate flags to be used on the occasion. President McKinley has consented to attend one session of the celebration, and it is expected that he will have something to say to the crowd. With good weather, there is sure to be a great attendance on that day.

Some of the money to be received as the result of this encampment is to be used in defraying the cost of removing the Confederate dead from Arlington Cemetery and replacing them in a Confederate cemetery, to be procured. An entertainment is to be given on June 6, at Falls Church, of a local character, when a gentleman of Leesburg, Va., will tell the story of Mosby's exploits, a story of persistent interest to that locality. Glen Echo is a pleasure resort on the banks of the Potomac, less than an hour's ride from the central part of Washington by trolley lines that reach to all parts of the city.

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Senator Stewart of Nevada does not expect to see the Senate adopt any report by the American delegates to The Hague peace meeting that contemplates a "dodge" of the Senate of the United States. Talking a day or two ago about the pending proposition for a permanent board of international mediation, he declared that it looked to him like another effort to dispense with the Senate.

"That," said Mr. Stewart, "was the reason why the arbitration treaty was defeated. Secretary Olney and President Cleveland had contrived a way of settling troubles without the consent of the Senate, which is apt to be regarded by Presidents as sometimes a bother. I have not canvassed the Senate to ascertain how its members will take a treaty which may deprive the body of its Constitutional prerogatives, but I would venture to assert that it would not take it kindly. I assume that whatever the Commissioners approve of must first be passed upon by Congress, or at least by the Senate.

"When we come to consider the mediation plan, and the impossibility of getting a European power to decide in our favor in any case between a European power and the United States, I fancy the Senate and the country will be satisfied to trust a while longer to the old-fashioned way of diplomacy. Of course, no half dozen men, however able and peaceful in their disposition, can commit the people of the United States to any scheme matured at The Hague. Yes, it will be time enough to boast of what has been done when the Senate has had a chance to pass upon it."

Senator Stewart is like Senator Chandler in doubting the expediency and necessity of subjecting the United States to the dictation of any other two powers that may be asked to determine a question affecting only two of them.

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Cat-meat is regularly allowed for by the Post Office Department through the Salaries and Allowance Division. George W. Beavers of that division looks out for the tabbies, and knows why they came to be regarded as necessary and therefore to be encouraged and decently supported. While Beavers was a Post Office Inspector some money that had disappeared was traced to a rat's nest, where it had been reduced to fragments to feather a corner in which was a brood of young rats. Cats were introduced, and rats stopped eating letters.

An allowance is made to the New York office of $5 each month for cat-meat. The attendance of cats at the meat distribution is reported as regular and prompt. Recently the St. Paul office asked for an increase of the allowance from $5 to $10. It was argued that the St. Paul cat should have a pint of milk each day. That would require 365 pints, at 5 cents a quart in Summer and 6 in Winter. For milk alone the estimate was $10.40. But it was estimated that at kitten harvest time the consumption of milk would be increased, and it would have to be maintained until the kittens were able to set up housekeeping on their own account.

As an illustration of the industry and utility of this office cat, it was stated that in two months it had killed not less than 125 rats. Her two highest runs were 9 and 7. The department has no doubt that it gets the worth of all the money expended in feeding the official rat catchers.

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When the mercury is marking 82 degrees and the breeze is not worth considering, theatre managers do not usually expect to fill their houses, and few of them would think of drawing anybody to a theatre here to see a Shakespearean play after May has set in. But on Thursday night the National Theatre was crowded—so crowded that those who came unprovided with seats beforehand had to go to the top of the house and pay reserved prices or stand behind the back rows of the orchestra circle. And while they fluttered innuemrable fans to subdue the heat, they were so interested and pleased with the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," by the Frohman Company, with Miss Maud Adams, that they most cordially applauded every scene, called out Miss Adams, Mr. Faversham, and Mr. Hackett over and over again, and even had liberal approval for Mrs. Jones's Nurse. And now Washington is taking up the discussion provoked in New York and elsewhere as to whether Miss Adams's Juliet is the Juliet of Shakespeare or merely the notion of the young artist. And the critics really do not seem to help the matter much. They do not bite their thumbs at Miss Adams, but they do bite their thumbs.

E. G. D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GOES TO SEA.

Masts of the Naval Militia's Ship Will Be Removed.

The ship New Hampshire, the floating armory of the First Naval Battalion of this city, went to sea yesterday morning. She did not go far, and her crew did not even have an opportunity for a dog watch. No storms were encountered, no whales spouted, no dolphins sported under the lee bow. Nevertheless, it is four years since the old ship left her moorings at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, and she did so yesterday morning with a clearly manifested reluctance which caused her crew to fill the surrounding atmosphere with the picturesque language of the forecastle.

Three navy tugs pulled her away from the mud behind Bellevue Hospital and took her to the navy yard, where she is to be further likened unto a Noah's Ark by the removal of her masts. The old spars are in the way, and their removal will give the naval militiamen more room for their deck work.

WALL STREET EXPRESS TRAIN.

Runs from Hanover Square to Willis Avenue in 22 Minutes.

The Manhattan Railway Company on May 27 added to its east side service a Wall Street express without heralding or advertising. It is a "rocket" train, as it covers the distance between Hanover Square and Willis Avenue in twenty-two minutes. The train starts from South Ferry and makes but two stops—at Hanover Square and at Thirty-fourth Street.

One of the trains made the trip from Hanover Square to Willis Avenue in seventeen and a half minutes, but this could hardly be repeated except under the most favorable circumstances, chief of which would be the closing of the Harlem River draw. There is no Wall Street express on Sundays or public holidays. The schedule follows:

	Saturday. P. M.	Week Days. P. M.
South Ferry	12:17	3:17
Hanover Square	12:20	3:20
Thirty-fourth Street	12:27	3:27
Willis Avenue	12:42	3:42

The ordinary schedule time for accommodation trains between Hanover Square and Willis Avenue is forty-four minutes. The train which leaves Hanover Square at 12:20 P. M. connects at Willis Avenue with the 12:48 train north-bound.

WEST INDIAN RECIPROCITY.

Treaties Likely to be Made for Three Colonies of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Sir Cavendish Boyle, Government Secretary of British Guiana, was presented to the Secretary of State to-day by the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Tower. Sir Cavendish has just arrived from London, and his special mission is to assist in negotiating a treaty of reciprocity for the West Indian Colony.

Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson and Mr. Tower have already made considerable progress on the treaty, and Sir Cavendish will now bring to the negotiation the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the commerce of Guiana, as well as the views held by the British Colonial Office on the matter of trade exchanges. The meeting to-day was preliminary and social, and arrangements were made to have Mr. Kasson, Sir Cavendish, and Mr. Tower proceed with the business detail next week.

Mr. Tower has also received word from the British Foreign Office that a commission from Jamaica had been authorized to come here and aid in framing a reciprocity treaty. This clears up a matter which was involved in considerable doubt. Mr. Tower will represent the Home Government, while the Jamaicans will give that aid which their personal familiarity with the island's affairs will make effective.

At the same time, Mr. Tower will conduct negotiations for a treaty for the Barbados, so that three distinct treaties are hoped to come out of the present negotiations. The expectations of the officials, both at the State Dpartment and at the embassy, is that the treaties will be completed within the next few weeks and before the Summer exodus from Washington occurs. It is said that the negotiations are quite simple, and that no obstacles are anticipated.

CHICAGO TOPICS OF A WEEK

Mrs. Emmons Blaine to Endow a Large College of Pedagogy.

MUCH TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK

A Vigorous Campaign Begun to Prevent the Spread of the Disease in This Way—The New Yacht Veva.

CHICAGO, June 3.—A great institution of learning, which primarily will be a college of pedagogy, but which will have a much larger scope and purpose than any mere normal school existing, is to be founded in this city by Mrs. Emmons Blaine. A liberal endowment—its figures have not been given officially, but it is reported to be $500,000—will be made by Mrs. Blaine within a few days, and that sum is to be considerably augmented by other Chicagoans. Although the scheme has been quietly brought near to completion, no intelligence of it leaked out until Wednesday evening, when Col. Parker, Principal of the Cook County Normal School, tendered his resignation to the Board of Education. Immediately afterward Col. Parker announced the project for the new school for teachers. He is to be its President. So far as outlined, the institution is to be much like the New York Teachers College, but with more departments. Briefly, it will be for the education of leaders in the field of education, for the training of Principals and Superintendents and the general benefit of the public-school system. A plan is also being considered for establishing a model school for children in connection with the college in a poor district of the city. It is said that Mrs. Blaine was encouraged to undertake the enterprise by the success of the college for teachers which she founded last year in connection with the University of Chicago. Mrs. Blaine, who lives at 344 Erie Street, is a daughter-in-law of the late James G. Blaine and a daughter of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, who bequeathed a large fortune to her.

War having been declared upon tuberculosis in milk by medical men in this city, a "tuberculosis congress" is to be convened here at a date to be decided shortly. Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Chicago's Health Commissioner, who has been energetic in fighting the bacteria in the city's drinking water, is the commander of the forces which are going to make milkmen sell pure lacteal fluid or go out of business. He is to be aided by the Chicago Medical Society and by some unaffiliated practitioners. The society has appointed Dr. Fernand Henrotin, Dr. Frank Billings, Dr. W. A. Evans, and Dr. John W. Robinson a committee to assist Dr. Reynolds. It is declared that hundreds of deaths, especially among infants, are due each year directly to the drinking of milk from deseased cows. The new crusade has aroused especial interest because of the tuberculosis convention in Berlin, and the warning that has come from it. Medical men state that in many dairies two-thirds of the cows are afflicted with tuberculosis.

There is floating in the Calumet River, receiving its finishing touches from a squad of busy workmen, a little yacht that is expected to represent Chicago in the international yacht races this Summer on the great lakes. Of course the Veva—that is the small craft's name, it having been launched and christened Tuesday at the yards of the Peare, Lytton, and Smith syndicate in South Chicago—will have to wip its right to compete with the Canadian boat that is to try to hold the cup on the other side of the line, but its builder, A. G. Cuthbert, confidently prophesies such a result of the coming test races. The Chicago Yacht Club hopes to win back the cup that is the emblem of international yacht-racing honors, and its members are trusting much to the Veva.

On his way to New York Capt. Charles D. Clay of the Seventeenth United States Infantry stopped in the city this week for a brief time, registering at the Leland Hotel. Capt. Clay is fresh from the Philippines, and the main object of his long trip is to receive surgical attention in New York for a rifle shot wound in the neck. He was wounded in one of the last battles of the campaign that resulted in the capture of Malolos, through which he served with a gallantry that received special mention from Gen. Otis. Capt. Clay said that at least 75,000 troops are needed to bring about peace in the Philippines, that statement following a description on gave of the difficulties with which the American soldiers contend. Capt. Clay's home is in Lexington, Ky., and he will visit that place before proceeding to New York.

A vision of great things in the underground railway line has dawned upon the Chicago City Council as a result of the agitation for a freeway to connect the North and South Side boulevard systems. The idea has assumed, however, a rather more practical shape than a mere dream. With the proposition for a bridge across the river for pleasure traffic, there sprang up a kindred proposition to make the link a subway instead. This was at the Council meeting Monday night. The proposal met with so much favor that the Public Works Commissioner, Mr. McGann, was instructed to make estimates for the subway. On top of this order came another for estimates for giant conduits under the entire down-town district, and this was also adopted. The Aldermen supporting the measure have in ultimate view a scheme for replacing the down-town surface road loops with underground passenger car traffic. But the project is not so likely to develop important things as is the subway idea. Bicyclists and drivers of buggies want the boulevard link; a subway will cost not much more than a viaduct, and will be more convenient, and so the tunnel plan is not unlikely of consummation—when, however, no one is able to predict.

Society women are to meet and talk with workingwomen about matters of mutual interest next Tuesday. The occasion will be the housewarming that is to mark the opening of the active career of the Chicago Business Women's League and of the new clubrooms in the Atwood Building. Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Emmons Blaine will make addresses. Both of these women are members of the Cuban relief, with Charles S. Henrotin, Mrs. Arthur J. Eddy, and Mrs. John Dupee. The club was originated last Fall through efforts of the National Woman Stenographers' Association, and since then it has absorbed several other women's organizations. The results have been obtained through the efforts of the business women and the liberal encouragement of the society women who have been enlisted in the enterprise.

R. B. P.

Starving Family Dispossessed.

Herbert E. Williams of 129 Milton Street, in the Greenpoint part of Brooklyn, in the Ewen Street Police Court, yesterday, charged Christian Thompson, a consumptive, with refusing to vacate two rooms he had been ejected from with his wife and three children three days ago. Thompson lives in the rear of 177 Huron Street, which property is owned by Williams. On account of his ill-health he has been unable to work. His wife, who was the only support, is now ill, and the children are in want of food. The unfortunate family was dispossessed, but again took possession of the rooms, having no other shelter. Their household effects consist of two small beds, the rest of the furniture having been pawned to keep the family from starving. Thompson told the Magistrate that he would try to find shelter for his sick wife and starving children by Monday, and would then vacate the place.

Girl Frightened Away Burglars.

The twelve-year-old daughter of Mrs. Jane Tuitt, who lives in apartments over the clothing establishment of Max Blatt, at 312 Grand Street, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, was awakened early yesterday morning by burglars at work in the store. She saw a large pile of clothing in the back yard. She and her mother screamed, and the two burglars fled. They left behind them their coats and hats. Policeman McConeghy fired four shots at the fugitives. The burglars, however, escaped. Entrance had been effected to the store by sawing off two iron bars from a rear window.

The Rev. Dr. Ray's Resignation.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Ray, Ph. D., who has been pastor of the Central Baptist Church, at Marcy Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, for more than two years, has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Phoenixville, Penn. He has tendered his resignation to his congregation.

BERNHARDT'S NEW HAMLET

French Actress's Idea of the Philosophy of Shakespeare.

PRAISE SHOWERED UPON HER

She Thinks Her Work Will Not Be Perfect for a Year—Massenet's New Opera Produced.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 26.—We have left politics, and we are not thinking much of painting, and the Dreyfus case is in abeyance, because the spirit of Shakespeare has suddenly made an apparition in the town, and our minds are absorbed with Hamlet and his philosophic ideas, and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's personification of him, and with the question whether he was fat or thin; whether his locks were black or golden.

To tell the truth, Mme. Sarah has solved all these problems to the satisfaction of all playgoers—for the time being, at any rate. Later on, of course, when the marvelous first impression of her acting has in some measure worn off, we shall begin discussing whether her interpretation of Shakespeare's most powerful and tragic creation is final or not. Personality means so much that I doubt whether any one at the end of the fifteen tableaus into which M. Marcel Schwob has divided his translation, when the curtain falls upon Sarah borne away upon a steel buckler by four Danish Captains, when the dead march has played itself out, and the guns have roared, and the last handclap has died away, does not think that this is Hamlet as the part has never been played before—the real Hamlet whom Shakespeare himself would have applauded to the echo.

It is strange that after all these centuries which divide us from the poet's lifetime it should be a woman who reveals Hamlet to us. But so it is. Sarah Bernhardt, with that amazing intuition and subtlety of perception which are her leading intellectual and artistic qualities, takes our hand in hers and places it right over Shakespeare's heart. Shakespeare is said not to have had a great opinion of women. He was the Kipling of his period in that respect. Whether his misogynist philosophy guided him or not in his delineation of Ophelia it would be difficult to determine. In Hamlet he certainly created a complex type which generations of male actors have failed so far to understand.

HAMLET FAIR AND SLIM.

Whether it be a German, an Italian, an American, or an English Hamlet, we have been accustomed hitherto to meet with a ranter, a black-haired melancholy monstrosity. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt shows us a fair-haired, slim, nervous, excitable youth, corrupt with the corruption of extreme innocence, pessimistic with a philosophy which is still in its teens. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet is in love with Ophelia as a lad would be just after leaving school, and he gives her the good advice which smacks of the Greek authors he has been made to construe, and he is royal with it all, for he is a Prince, and, though he says rude things to her, he says them with the tenderness and the naiveté of a child by which their venom is destroyed.

But child as he is—a blasé spoiled child, who is growing into a decadent young man—he has the superstition and the inherited savagery of a Dane of the Middle Ages. So when he is with his mother this lurid side of his character shines forth, tempered by sudden lapses into the dreamy, sardonic tenderness natural to him; it exhibits itself in wild outbursts of buffoonery, in which the hopeless and unrestrained heredity has a leading part. He is alternately respectful, insulting, tender, appealing, passionately loving, and withal profoundly philosophic, with a philosophy born of utter naturalness; a philosophy all the more true because it is so profoundly unconscious of itself.

What he has to say about death, whether it be the death of Polonius, whom he kills under circumstances which rouse a boyishly ruthless sense of the absurd, or whether it be about Yorick, whose souvenir excites the sentimentality which all children cherish about their earliest childhood—it is always essentially young. He is as young as Ophelia, and the two die, morally, hand in hand, victims of the same fate. Sarah has understood all that, and much besides. Hamlet, as she reveals him to us, loves Ophelia, loves his mother, loves his father, loves Horatio, but he loves Life and Love and Hamlet more than all. And it is the tragedy of a vigorous, passionate, life-loving personality, overwhelmed by the doom of circumstances, which Hamlet works out.

"To be or not to be, that is the question." Whether it were better to be simply the Prince of Denmark and cynically accept the situation as it is, to live the egoistic life in which one's own pessimism inclines one to condone the mother, forget the ghost, and love Ophelia, or be Hamlet, assume the fatal burden which fate has imposed, play out the tragic poem to its bitter end, and with the vision of the inevitable doom before one's eyes still live and die magnificently, en maître. "Ah, that's wormwood!" (Absinthe, absinthe, absinthe!") And all the phases of this incomparable story of a soul in pain and doubt, which was Shakespeare's own story perhaps, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt interpreted to us with a clearness and a precision and an artistic grasp of her rôle which were beyond praise.

AN INTELLECTUAL REVELATION.

It is not often that a piece of acting is a great intellectual revelation. In this case it was so. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has never played with so much power before. Her Hamlet is the crowning glory of her artistic career. And she feels and recognizes this herself. I have had a brief conversation with her on behalf of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and she assured me that never in her life was she so in love with any rôle as with that of Hamlet. I have already expressed, or at least hinted my belief, that no male actor ever came near Sarah in this part. There is precisely a point of femininity in the character which the male full-grown artist has invariably missed, and which is part and parcel of its youthfulness.

And yet Sarah assures me that it will take at least a year before she will be satisfied with her own interpretation of the rôle. She feels that in every one of Shakespeare's sentences there is a profundity of philosophy to which it is excessively difficult to give the necessary accent and relief. Her elocution never quite copes with all that Shakespeare is saying through the mouth of Hamlet. There are phrases and aphorisms of great philosophic import which it is difficult to avoid passing unperceived—so rich is the text in pearls of price. But in time Mme. Sarah Bernhardt hopes that her rendering will become more and more a sequent and convincing interpretation of Shakespeare's full thought. She is studying the part still—complete as her impersonation seemed to me. By the time she reaches America with it, it will be in fullest maturity. And this amazing woman, whose youthful travesty cuts a few years off Hamlet's life, is nearly sixty!

THE MENDES-VANOR DUEL.

Curiously enough, the French, who do not and never did like Shakespeare—whose minds are still in a great measure Voltairean—have not applauded Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as she deserves. She has of course a faithful and cultured following which suffices to fill her theatre, but the masses are not pleased that she should act Shakespeare. This hostility was the main cause of the dispute between M. Georges Vanor, a dramatic critic, and M. Catulle Mendes, which has led to an unusually dangerous duel, M. Mendes receiving a rather nasty dig in the stomach from his adversary's sword. However, M. Mendes, who has fought many duels in his lifetime, will recover from this one.

The quarrel arose as to whether Hamlet was fat and fair, or thin and dark, and it became passionate when the merits of Mme. Sarah's acting were discussed. M. Mendes is a great admirer of Sarah. M. Vanor is, also, but he prefers her in French parts, and his epigrammatic mind does not appreciate Hamlet's philosophic vagaries. So the two critics, who are old friends, came to blows, with the shocking result already mentioned. No one has been more horrified at this untoward incident than Sarah herself, who is a friend of both combatants. Fortunately M. Mendes's wound is not fatal, and he is now reconciled with M. Vanor, who is really an excellent fellow, of infinite wit.

MASSENET'S NEW OPERA.

A great musical event has been the production of M. Massenet's new comic opera, "Cendrillon," at the Opéra Comique. It is, I hear, the last work which this eminent composer means to write for the theatre, and it has had an enormous success, which is expected to equal, if not to surpass, that of "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Porte St. Martin. M. Massenet has deserved to succeed, for he has written some charming airs in his new work, and has remained faithful to the genius of French music without attempting to graft on to it a sham Wagnerianism.

His music is as light as a fairy's footsteps; a magical shower of gold dust; a gossamer shimmer. And though the Wagnerian critics scoff, it is as Massenet meant it to be, and as it should be, and is entirely successful. Never before has the old fairy legend of Cinderella been more charmingly told and staged, or wedded to more delightful music. The audience is transported to the land of Watteau, over which a good fairy has cast her spell.

DEATH OF ROSA BONHEUR.

I must close this letter with a brief reference to Rosa Bonheur, whose death took place this morning at Fontainebleau. What old memories her name recalls! She was not by any means the oldest French artist living, and yet she seems to have been painting so much longer than anybody else. The earliest anecdote I think I ever heard about any contemporary painter was about her, and as I subsequently ascertained, many years afterward, that it was not true, there is no need to repeat it.

The story of her first youth has always been somewhat of a mystery. We know that she was the daughter of a painter, and she has a still surviving brother, a painter like herself of cows and deer, who, though not without talent, has never obtained the slightest popular recognition. Her father's work has also not survived in public estimation. Rosa herself was a genius. And she had the temperament and physical appearance of a man—a great leonine head, not unlike that of Balzac, covered with a shock of iron-gray hair, cut not exactly short, but about as long as the late Ernest Renan's, covering the coat collar and just sweeping the shoulders.

In her studio she wore man's clothes, and only put on a skirt when she had done working, retaining her man's jacket and overcoat, and the velvet skull cap, cocked over one ear, à la Sardou. She had the misanthropy of an old man, (in later life,) and received very few visitors. She was rich, but her paintings did not bring her all the wealth she had a right to, for many years ago she made an arrangement with a French firm of picture dealers, who benefited extensively from her output, which was large, for she was an indefatigable worker. As a painter she was really admirable, and had few, if any, of the defects which are characteristic of her sex. She was not unduly imitative; and her brush was as vigorous as a man's.

Indeed, she was one of the very few female painters of any time who can rank as a "master," and in France, at any rate, there is no woman of equivalent talent to claim her mantle. There are other cow painters who are perhaps as good—notably the American Parisian, Mr. Bisbing; but as a woman she was unique. Since 1867 she has not exhibited at the Salon until this year, when there was a question of giving her the medal of honor, but she modestly refused it on the ground that her picture was too insignificant.

A passionate student all her life, her profound knowledge of animal life was largely acquired at the Paris slaughter houses, and it was the brutal conduct toward her of the butcher lads on these occasions—they are drawn from the dregs of the Paris population—which first induced her to assume man's clothing.

Rosa Bonheur had a passionate devotion for her poor old father—the raté artist, she the applauded genius—and she never quite recovered her spirits after his death, fifty years ago, in the very year that she won her first medal at the Salon. She never married. She was of Israelitish origin, and the only woman in France who wore the coveted decoration of an officer of the Legion of Honor.

ROWLAND STRONG.

BRIGANDAGE IN SARDINIA.

The Italian Government at Last Taking Energetic Steps to Stamp It Out —A Whole Province Terrorized.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 19.—The Italian Government is at last realizing that the increase of brigandage in certain parts of Sardinia, and especially in the Province of Sassari, is becoming serious, and steps are being taken by the authorities to bring the bandits to justice.

The Sardinian newspapers are filled with particulars as to the vast scale on which brigandage is being carried on. The condition of the inhabitants of Sassari has for some time past been intolerable. For some years the law in those regions has become a mere name, and all attempts at its regular enforcement have been unsuccessful. The bandits and outlaws continually terrorize the peasants and villagers.

Many landed proprietors and farmers who have been unfortunate enough to fall into the bad graces of these ferocious bands of outlaws have been unable to find any real protection against their threats, depredations, and persecutions, and have had either to literally abandon their possessions and leave the country or to remain in constant peril of their lives, shut in their houses in a state of siege. Many have been murdered in their homes or in the public highways in the near neighborhood of the towns and guardhouses.

The assassins have so increased in numbers and boldness as to hold the entire province in a continual state of alarm and suspense, defying the police and gendarmerie and forcing the inhabitants into a secret obedience of their rule by their too often carried out threats of vengeance. Favored by the wild nature of the mountain country, and relying upon the enforced protection of many of the peasants, they have almost invariably escaped the various expeditions of the carabinieri against them and have remained absolute masters of the whole territory which they infest.

The civil and military authorities have now been ordered to take decisive steps toward rooting out the evil. The authorities in question have naturally come to the conclusion that the only means of bringing things to an end is to take strict measures with all those found affording any protection to the outlaws or having any relations with them. Though many of these unfortunates have been forced into unwilling complicity, on pain of death and other menaces, it has also become known that many have been in voluntary league with the bandits, so that the latter were working into one another's hands by means of a network of spies and accomplices.

The police, gendarmes, and carabinieri planned a bold and decisive move, and on the night of May 14 arrested contemporaneously over 300 persons, men and women, in various parts of the province. Among these were several relatives of the outlaws, a large number of officials holding various positions in the smaller towns, from that of Mayor down, and some wealthy landed proprietors. The names of the arrested were published, and have created a great sensation.

The towns and villages have been placed under military rule, and determined efforts are being made to capture the remainder of those harboring and assisting the brigands before taking final measures for rooting these latter out of their mountain strongholds by a combined advance on the part of the troops and carbinieri.

Many of the accused have fled to the mountains, and allied themselves with the bandits, while others have given themselves up to the authorities. At Oranì and Nuoro two of the brigands, Luigi Tolu and Francesco Satta, have been captured by the mounted police. Much satisfaction has been evinced by the Italian press at this decisive though tardy step on the part of the Government. Meanwhile there will be some lively work between the carabinieri and the desperadoes during the next few weeks, and the public is anxiously awaiting developments.

Buy China and Glass Right.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

SO MANY YACHTS & SUMMER COTTAGES

Are being fitted out complete by us with Fine China and Rich Cut Glass — including in many instances special letterings and illumination—Our offerings this season are so comprehensive and attractive—We present so many novelties of our own importation, and not obtainable elsewhere in the United States

That we think we are fully warranted in calling the attention of Everybody requiring these special goods to our stock as now constituted;

And particularly to the Prices, some of which are appended, many being far below the established rule of the house, which is always

"At Least ¼ Less Than Elsewhere."

Special care taken as to packing, forwarding, etc., safe and prompt arrival being cheerfully guaranteed.

TOILET SETS.

We have 10 or 12 different styles, colors, decorations, etc., of full-sized toilet sets, which we are selling complete with jar at (See cut)..... $3.45

UMBRELLA JARS.

Rustic umbrella jars, in combined tints of red, yellow and olive, suitable for the country, at ..... $1.90 each.

ENGLISH SERVING PLATES.

English serving plates with very pretty border decorations, having the appearance of $15 or $20 plates; they would be good value at from $6 to $9 per dozen; we will sell about 100 dozen of these plates, commencing Monday, at.. 25c. each.

DOULTON CUPS & SAUCERS.

English Doulton A. D. Coffee cups and saucers, pretty border decorations in sage green ..... 10c. each.

SOUP TUREENS.

We have recently been closing our several patterns of dinner ware, and for some reason the soup tureens have not sold. We must have the room, and in order to hurry them along we will sell English Porcelain full-sized soup tureens, of artistic blue pattern, at..... $1.50 each.

Soup plates to match, same decoration..... 10c. each.

COTTAGE DINNER SETS.

We wish to call your attention to two new patterns of cottage dinner sets which have just arrived. One has a brown border decoration with flowers running toward the centre in Lavender with sage green leaves, each piece has gold edge, set for 12 persons complete $19.95

Same set as mentioned above in green border decoration, quite suitable for the country, same price.

If you wish something at a less price than these, we can supply you, or if you want something more expensive we can furnish them. Never before have we had the pleasure of calling your attention to as complete a line of dinner ware as we are now showing, there being between four and five hundred different patterns to select from.

GLASS WARE.

Several new patterns of Baccaret glassware have been added. One is especially adapted for yacht furnishing. We have exceptional facilities for decorating glassware either in gold or with engraved monogram; special designs or emblems will be submitted.

CUT GLASS SALAD BOWLS.

Our variety of salad, fruit or berry bowls is undoubtedly very much larger and more complete than can be found elsewhere in the City. We mention one lot which are 8 inch, handsomely cut, beautiful design and well polished; you have your pick of several different patterns..... $4.50 each

CLARET SET.

Rich gold glass claret set, consisting of 12 claret glasses and one claret jug, in white satin lined leatherette case complete... $29.75

50, 54 West 22d Street.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

Buy China and Glass Right.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

FOR THE JUNE WEDDINGS

We can only say that once more we have outdone ourselves—and that's a volume in a single line.

Never has New York's favorite Gift store been so crowded to overflowing with everything that's beautiful in Glass and China.

Never has it been quite so easy to demonstrate that nothing is more appropriate or satisfactory for a Wedding Present than what you can purchase here;

Or that the same amount of money which expended for things of gold or silver would produce an insignificant result, will, in Glass or China—especially here where the cost is always

"At Least ¼ Less Than Elsewhere,"

make a magnificent showing of articles, than which nothing can be more beautiful or fit. We mention the following merely as

SUGGESTIONS.

Cut Glass Sterling Silver Mounted

Several weeks ago a large manufacturer of cut glass came to us with his entire stock of glass, which had been made especially for silver mounting, he having decided to close out this department of his business. We bought it at a mere fraction of its original cost. A large portion of it has been mounted with sterling silver, and coming as it does at the height of the wedding season, we call this to your attention. There are not many articles of a kind, but a good many different kinds. A great many people have a special fondness for the combination of cut glass and sterling silver, which certainly is very pleasing. We mention below a few of these prices.

PUNCH BOWL.

Large, very richly and deeply and handsomely cut footed punch bowl, with magnificent hand-chased sterling silver top. Fair price would be $200, but we offer it for $1.25

There is only one of these punch-bowls.

LOVING CUPS.

Large size, three-handled richly cut, beautifully polished loving cups with sterling silver mounting, hand chased $23.15

Larger size $30.00

SMELLING SALT BOTTLES.

Large size, plain panel cutting with ground glass stopper, and sterling silver and gold mounting. Ordinarily would sell at $5, special at this time..... $2.00 each.

Small smelling salt bottles, intended to carry in the hand, ordinarily would sell for $1.50; there are about 100 of these at.. 35c. each.

CLARET JUGS.

Beautifully cut claret jug, hand chased sterling silver mounting, quart size. $9.00 each.

CIGAR JARS.

There are several patterns of cigar jars, all equally rich and beautifully cut and with hand chased sterling silver covers, gold lined; right price would be $10; special for this sale..... $5.50 each.

There are also in this lot many small pieces, such as salts and peppers, pomade jars, puff boxes, etc., prices of which we do not mention, but which you will find equally desirable.

LAMPS.

We wish to call your special attention to our department of art lamps and also to our exceptional facilities for decorating lamp globes to order to match any style of furnishings or decoration. We have the most experienced decorators in the country. Some of these lamps are shown on the first floor of store

THE CHILD-LIFE OF SPAIN

Characteristics of Youth as Observed in the Capital.

INFANTILE THEATRE VISITORS

The Thirteenth Birthday of Alfonso XIII.—Child-Royalty in Spanish Art—Influence of Murillo.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, May 17.—While the larger children of Madrid are busy with their own plays of politics, bullfights, and flirtation, the little ones have happy afternoons in the great historic park of the Buen Retiro. Convents, palaces, and fortifications have all made way for the children's romping ground. Resting on a rustic seat in the leafy shade, with the rich, thrilling notes of the nightingale answering the bell call of the cuckoo from the deeper groves beyond, one may watch these budding Spaniards to heart's content.

It is well to observe them from a distance, however, for their young voices are of the shrillest. Among the boys, an energetic few are developing muscle by tag and leapfrog; more are flying kites, cracking whips, twirling slings, and brandishing the terrors of pewter swords; while at every turn, beside some flashing fountain or beneath some spreading oak, one comes upon a group of urchins playing al toro with the cheap, gaudy capes of red and yellow manufactured for the children's sport. The girls are skipping rope, rolling hoop, teaching one another the steps of the Sevillana and the jota, and whispering momentous secrets in statue-guarded grottos, or thickets of flowering shrubs, or whatsoever safe, mysterious nook their fluttering search can find.

Here is a school out for its daily airing, a pretty procession of rainbow-clad little damsels, marshaled by the black-veiled figures of graceful nuns, and pacing with all decorum down a crowded avenue, but the moment the troop turns into some sequestered by-path how it breaks into a shimmering confusion of butterflies, darting hither and thither in those jewel-green lights and sea-green shadows, the nuns casting their dignity to the winds and scampering with the swiftest! Wandering after we come, perhaps, upon an open space where the smaller boys are gathered, delicate little lads riding horse-headed sticks, digging with mimic spades, and tossing big, soft, red and yellow balls, while mothers and nurses sit about in circle on the stone benches, calling out sharp-toned cautions to their respective charges.

BABY DIGNITY.

And everywhere in the park are toddling babies, clasping dolls, tugging at gay balloons, dragging wooden donkeys on wheels, and tumbling over live puppies. They are pale, engaging, persistent little creatures, with a true Spanish inability to learn from experience. I saw one aristocratic cherub, white as snow from feathered cap to ribboned shoes, take ten successive slappings because he muddied his hands. The angry nurse would make a snatch for the naughty fingers, roughly beat off the dirt, and cuff the culprit soundly. His proud little mouth would tremble; he would wink hard and fast, but there was not a tear to be seen, not a cry to be heard, and no sooner had her peasant clutch released him than back went the baby's hands deep into the mire. A gorgeous civil guard finally distracted her attention, and the last view I had of the child showed him blissfully squatted in the very middle of a puddle, splashing with arms and legs.

White is almost the universal wear of the prattling age in the Buen Retiro, although now and then flits by some lily fairy with saffron sash and harmonious saffron stockings, or costume similarly touched by pink or blue. The Scotch plaids, too, are in some favor as sashes, and at rare intervals we may see a tot sensibly attired in a stout plaid frock. But the white of this childish multitude is thickly flecked with mourning suits, complete to the bits of black gloves and even to jet studs in the collars. Among the sad sights of the Retiro this Summer is an epileptic boy, led and half supported between two sweet-faced, youthful ladies, both in widows' crêpe, who screen him with caresses as he hides his face and his foams and screams in piteous helplessness. This pathetic trio, ever seeking seclusion, is ever followed by a retinue of idlers, who, for all their intrusive staring, are silent and sympathetic.

The nursemaids are not the least attractive feature of the kaleidoscopic picture. Most wear white caps, fastened with gilded pins or knots of rose or russet, but the nurses counted the best, from the mountain province of Santander, are distinguished by bright-colored handkerchiefs twisted about the head. Here, as in the Elisées, baby wagons are seldom seen. The nurses carry in arms the black-eyed infants, who bite away at their coral necklaces quite like little Yankees.

YOUTHFUL LOVEMAKING.

But Spanish traits soon declare themselves. In the centre of the park is an artificial pond, where lads in their first teens, too old for play, lean languidly over the iron railings, and, while they throw crumbs to the flock of forlorn-looking ducks or watch the dip of the red oar-blades that impel the pleasure boats, brag of their amorous adventures and exchange the scandal of the Prado. Sometimes their love chat is of sweeter tenor, for many of these schoolboys have already spoken the betrothal vows, which the Church will not let them lightly break. Spaniards often marry under twenty-one, and even a recent wedding in Madrid, where neither bride nor bridegroom had reached the fifteenth year, is hardly thought amiss, in view of the fact that there is parental money to maintain them.

And why was the stately City of Valladolid under a reign of terror for half the week just past, with shutters up, doors barred, and women and children kept at home for safety, while bands of young men swayed in bloody struggle through her ancient squares and streets, but because a cadet and a student must needs lose heart to the same maid? Cupid, not Santiago, is the patron saint of Spain. And Cupid, for all his mischief, has some very winning ways. Our boyish sentimentalists of the Buen Retiro, for instance, easily fall into song, and the native melodies, always with something wild and Oriental in their beat, ring across the little lake into the woods beyond till the birds take up the challenge and every tree grows vocal.

The more favored children of the capital may be seen in force at the matinées in the Apolo, Lara, and Larzuela. Afternoon performances are given only on Sundays and the other Catholic fiestas, which last, numerous enough, are well within reach of the Puritan conscience. At these matinées more than half the seats in the house are occupied by juvenile ticket holders, from rows of vociferous urchins in the galleries to round-eyed babies cooing over their nurses' shoulders. If the play be an extravaganza, abounding in magic and misadventure, the glee of the childish audience is at its height.

INFANT THEATREGOERS.

The close attention with which mere three-year-olds follow the action is astonishing. "Bonito!" lisping voices cry after each fantastic ballet, and wee, white hands twinkle up and down in time with the merry music. When the clown divests himself, one by one, of a score of waistcoats or successively pulls thirty or forty smiling dairy maids out of a churn, little arithmeticians all over the house call out the count and dispute his numbers with him. When the dragon spits his shower of sparks, when chairs sidle away from beneath the unfortunates who would sit down or suddenly rise with them toward the ceiling, when signboards whirl, and dinners frisk up chimney, cigars puff out into tall hats, and umbrellas fire off bullets, the hubbub of wonder and delight drowns the voices of the actors.

The house is never still for one single instant. Babies cry wearily, nurses murmur soothingly, mystified innocents pipe out questions, papas rebuke and explain, exasperated old bachelors hiss for silence, saucy boys hiss back for fun—altogether the Madrid matinée affords a far better opportunity to study child life than to hear the comedy upon the boards.

The dramatic instinct, so strong in Spaniards, is constantly manifested in the children's plays. I know of one overflowing nursery where the niños have amused themselves for months in fashioning paper fleets and repeating the naval battles of the war, duly sinking the Spanish squadrons because they "prefer to play the truth." If only they may live to be Ministers of State! The most common house toy in Spain is a wooden or paper theatre, and in many of these all over the peninsula we may be sure that the Cuban campaign is going on to-day with more or less ragged armies of dolls as dramatis personæ. The little people play at repatriados with much gusto, and make believe die of hunger and exhaustion "in the streets of Malaga," where such deaths have taken place in only too grim earnest.

INTEREST IN THE BOY KING.

The boy King of Spain is, of course, a fascinating figure to his child subjects. The Queen Regent has a Summer châlet at San Sebastian, on that artistic little bay called the Concha. Indeed, it is so tiny and so perfect, with its jasper mountains and sapphire waves—which are ingeniously arranged to throw a diamond surf and make a music quite like real sea water—that I never could believe it anything but a bit of wonderful jewel work. On those red-letter days when the King takes a sea dip, children come running from far and near to see him step into these mother-of-pearl waters, with two stalwart soldiers gripping the royal little fists. And no sooner has the Court returned to the sumptuous, anxious Palace of Madrid than the boy bathers of San Sebastian delight themselves in playing King, mincing down the beach under the pompous military escort that they take turns in furnishing one another.

In Madrid, too, the sightseeing crowds that gather before the royal palace or at the doors of the Iglesia del Buen Suceso, where the Queen Regent, with her "august children," sometimes attends the Salve on Saturday afternoons, are thickly peppered with little folks, eager to "see the King." They are often disappointed, for the precious life is jealously guarded, especially while the Carlist cloud still broods above the throne. A fortnight since, a man with a revolver under his coat was arrested on suspicion in the vestibule of the Theatre La Comédia, where the Queen was passing the evening. Skeptical Madrid shrugged its shoulders and said: "Stuff and nonsense! When the Ministers want the Queen to sign a paper that hasn't a bar liking they make a great show of devotion and pounce down on some poor devil as an Anarchist to frighten her into being meek and grateful." And, in fact, the prisoner was almost immediately released for lack of any incriminating evidence. Ever since, nevertheless, the royal movements have been more difficult to forecast, and, on the daily drives, the kinglet is often missing from the family group.

But, undiscouraged, every afternoon the children fringe the palace side of the Plaza de Oriente, hoping to see the royal carriage go or come with their young sovereign, whose portrait, a wistful boyish face above a broad lace collar, is printed in one of their school reading books above the inscription: "To the Head of the State honor and obedience are due." Expectant urchins, in the all-enveloping black pinafores that remind the eye of Paris, with book satchels made of gay carpeting over the shoulder, shake out their smudgy handkerchiefs, often stamped with the likenesses of famous toreros, and help themselves to one another's hats in readiness to salute, but the elegant landau, preceded by an escort of two horsemen, dashes by so swiftly that their long waiting is rewarded only by the briefest glimpse of bowing bonnets and of a small gloved hand touching the military cap that shades a childish face.

ALFONSO'S THIRTEENTH BIRTHDAY.

It is a pale and sober little face, as I have seen it, but Madrilenos resent this impression and insist that his youthful Majesty is "sturdy enough" and as merry as need be. They are especially sensitive about him just now, for he, Alfonso XIII., godson of Pope Leo XIII., is thirteen years old to-day—an iteration of the unlucky omen that really ought to be satisfied with the loss of the Spanish colonies. His mother, in honor of the date, has distributed $5,000 among orphan asylums and other charities, and there was a grand reception in the Hall of the Embassadors this afternoon, where the slight lad in cadet uniform, enthroned beside the Queen Regent, between the two great lions of gilded bronze, received the congratulations of a long procession of bowing Ministers, Admirals, Captain Generals, prelates, and those haughty grandees of Spain whose ancient privilege it is to wear their hats in the royal presence, but to the shrinkage of his realm since his last birthday must have been uppermost in the mind of even the young lord of the festival. Pobrecito! One wonders what thoughts go on behind those serious brows of his, when, for instance, he looks down from his palace windows at the daily ceremony of guard mounting in the courtyard. It is such a gallant sight; the martial music is so stirring; the cavalry in blue and silver sit their white steeds so proudly, with the sun glistening on their drawn swords, and the wind tossing their long white horsehair plumes, that all these tales of defeat and loss must puzzle the sore boy heart and cast confusing shadows across the page before him.

Little as the Spaniards love the Queen Regent, to whom they cannot pardon her two cardinal offenses of being "a foreigner" and of disliking the bull fight, they have a certain affection for Alfonso XIII., "the only child born a King since Christ." Indeed, Spain seems to have been always sympathetic toward childhood in palaces. Enter this wonderful Armeria of Madrid, where those plumed and armored Kings, on richly caparisoned chargers, whom we have come to know in the paintings of the Museo del Prado, seem to have leaped from the canvases to greet us here in still more lifelike guise, albeit not overgraciously, with horse reined back and mighty lance at poise. Any fine morning they may all come clattering out into the Plaza de Armas—and where will the United States be then? Here stands a majestic row of them—Philip II. in a resplendent suit of gold-inlaid plate-armor; Maximilian, whose visor gives him the fierce hooked beak of an eagle; Sebastian of Portugal, with nymphs embossed in cunning work on his rich breastplate, and Charles V. three times over, in varieties of imperial magnificence.

But opposite these stern warriors is a hollow square of Princes, and of noble niños, whose visors hide their identities in long oblivion. The armor of these childish figures is daintily wrought, with tender touches of ruffs and cuffs, scallops and flutings, and rosettæ. Often only the upper half of the body is incased in steel, the slender legs playing the dandy in puffed trousers of striped velvet—scarlet, green, and buff—silk hose, and satin slippers. Little Philip III. proudly displays a diminutive round shield, with a relief of battle scenes in gold. The plate armor of little Philip IV. is stamped with lions and castles, eagles, and spears. And his little son, Don Baltasar Carlos, bestrides a spirited pony and wears at the back of his helmet a tuft of garnet feathers.

PICTURES OF ROYAL CHILDREN.

The Prado Galleries abound in royal children. This same infante, Don Baltasar, is seen here in the foreground of a lonely landscape, with desolate blue hills beyond and driving clouds above. But all the more bright and winsome glows the form of the six-year-old horseman, the gold-fringed, pink sash that crosses his breast streaming out far behind with the speed of his fearless gallop. This boy, who died at seventeen, is pictured again in a hunting suit, with gun in hand and hound on either side. But the genius of Velasquez is at its perfect best in the world-renowned painting of "Las Meninas," whose central figure is the little daughter of Philip IV., sitting for her portrait. Such a doll as she is, with her prim fluff of hair, cruelly stiff bodice, and balloon skirts, all in the pale colors of the unripened soul within. Her gratified parents, reflected in the mirror, beam upon the group, her ugly dwarfs tease the drowsy dog, and one of her charming maids kneels to her with a tray of cakes and wine, but the solemn puss, undiverted, will not stir from her pose nor alter the set of her small features until the artist, standing half disdainfully before his easel, gives the word. She has waited for it now hard upon 250 years, but the centuries beat in vain against that inflexible bit of propriety.

Even the royal burial vaults beneath the grim Escorial have in their chill grandeur of marble halls an especial Panteon for babies, princely innocents whose lives are reckoned in months more often than in years. Gold and blue and red brighten their great white sepulchre, and above the altar smiles the Christ child, with the graven words: "Suffer the children to come unto me." But for Alfonso XIII. a sombre sarcophagus waits in the haughtiest and gloomiest of all the Panteons, where only Kings and Queens who were mothers of Kings may lie.

It is not royal childhood alone that is dear to this strange, romantic, monstrously inconsistent heart of Spain. The cruelty of Spaniards to horses sickens even the roughest Englishmen, yet almost every voice softens in speaking to a child, and during these three months in Spanish cities I have seen nothing of that street brutality toward the little ones which forces itself upon the daily notice in Liverpool and London. Spanish children, though less fresh and wholesome than young Britishers, are peculiarly attractive, largely because of their careful training in the courtesies of life. There is an old-fashioned exaggeration about their set phrases of politeness. Just as the casual caller kisses the lady's feet, in words, and she reciprocates by a verbal kissing of his hand, so the school children respond to the roll call with a glib: "Your servant, Sir." Ask a well-bred boy his name, and he rattles back: "Jesus Herrera de La-Chica, at the service of God and yourself." They learn these amenities of speech with their first lispings.

INFANTILE POLITENESS.

I was much taken aback one day by a rosy youngster twenty months of age. Not in the least expecting the infant to understand, I said to his young aunt, who was exhibiting him with pretty pride: "What a fine little fellow!" Whereupon that precocious roly-poly ducked his head in my direction and gravely enunciated: "Es favor que Usted me hace"—"It is a compliment you pay me." I could hardly recover from the shock in time to make the stereotyped rejoinder: "No es favor, es justicia"—"No compliment, but the truth." To this Don Chubbykins sweetly returned "Mil gracias"—"A thousand thanks"—and I closed this uncanny dialogue with the due response: "No las merece"—"It does not merit them."

Servants, neighbors, passers-by, beggars, all prompt the children in these shibboleths of good manners, adorning the precept with example. "Would you like to go with us to the picture gallery this afternoon?" I asked a laddie of artistic tastes at a boarding house table. "Si, señora," he replied, whereupon several of the boarders, greatly scandalized, hastened to remind him, but in the gentlest of tones, of the essential addition "con mucho gusto," to which we were bound to reply: "The pleasure will be ours." The girls, even more than the boys, are bred in these formal fashions of intercourse. Every morning they ask if you have rested well, and express grief or gratification, according to your response. In the Gulick school, mere midgets of six and eight, returning from class, will not close the doors of their rooms if you are in sight, though perhaps seated at a reading table in the further end of the corridor, lest they should appear inhospitable. I have seen a thirsty child of seven, heated to exhaustion with the sun and fun of an Andalusian picnic, refuse to touch the water which some good Samaritan had handed up to the dusty carriage until the glass had been offered to every one else, driver included, leaving, in the sequel, little enough for her. On our midnight return from the Feria, this same niña of gentle memory, staggering and half crying with sleepiness, would nevertheless not precede any of her elders in entering the home door. "After you," she sobbed, with hardly voice enough to add: "And may you all rest well!" "The same to you," chorused the adults, trooping by, and her faint murmur followed: "Many thanks."

"Shall I give you this fan when I go away?" I asked her once, "or would you rather have it now to take to the party?" She wanted it then and there, but what she answered was: "I shall be best pleased to take it, when you like best to give it."

You must beware of saying to a little Spanish maid: "What a beautiful rosebud in your hair!" Instantly the hand is busy with the pins. "It is at your disposal." You hastily protest: "A thousand thanks, but no, no, no! It is very well placed where it is." Off comes the flower, notwithstanding, and is fastened into your belt. For when the elder sister has insisted on giving you (until the next ball) those dancing slippers which you so rashly admired, and the sister's novio went home the night before without his cloak, because you had approved that, although he sent his servant around for it before breakfast,) what can the children do but follow suit?

SPANISH LOVE FOR CHILDREN.

Yet, although little Spaniards are so punctiliously taught to put the pleasure of others before their own, the affection lavished on them in the household circle is most indulgent and passionate. I observed one day a brusque young fellow of twenty-four, whom we had thought a hard, prosaic, catch-penny sort of person, suddenly gather a four-year-old nephew to his heart and cover the dimpled face with kisses, while the look in his own black eyes was the look of a St. Antony. I stood last week in a crowded cathedral and lost all sense of the service in contemplation of an ugly mannikin, with coarse features and receding forehead, who held a frail baby boy clasped tight against his breast. It was a blue-eyed, fair-haired weanling, with a serious, far-away expression, and from time to time, attracted by the gilt of the ceiling, it raised a tiny pink forefinger and pointed upward, while the father's animal face, never turned away from the child, became transfigured with love and worship. He took the baby out, when it had fallen asleep upon his shoulder, and it was good to see that dense throng open and make a lane for him, every man, however brutal or frivolous his aspect, being careful not to jostle that drooping, golden head.

But Spanish children, so caressed and so adored, are nevertheless modest in their bearing, and fall shyly back before a stranger. I remember a beaming grandfather displaying to us two blushing little dons, bidding them open their eyes wide that we might contrast colors, turn back to back that we might measure heights, and in various ways put their small selves on show, all which they did in mute obedience. Not a word or a release flew together, flung their arms about each other's necks, rolled under the nearest table, and curled up into the least possible bunch of bashful agony.

It would be strange, indeed, if children were not beloved in the country of Murillo. Spain has let the most of his beggar-boy pictures go to foreign collections, but she has cherished his Holy Families and cherub-peopled Annunciations. Such ecstatic rogues as those Andalusian cherubs are! Their restless ringlets catch azure shadows from the Virgin's mantle; they perch tiptoe on the edges of her crescent moon; they hold up a mirror to her glory and peep over the frame to see themselves; they pelt St. Francis with roses; they play peek-a-boo from behind the fleecy folds of cloud; they try all manner of aerial gymnastics. But a charm transcending even theirs dwells in those baby Christs that almost spring from the Madonna's arms to ours, and those boy Christs that touch all boyhood with divinity. The son of the Jewish carpenter, happy in his father's workshop with bird and dog; the shepherd lad whose earnest eyes look toward his waiting flock; the lovely playmates, radiant with innocent beauty, who bend together at the water of life—from these alone might Catholic Spain have learned the sacredness of childhood. But Spain first showed Murillo the vision that he rendered back to her.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

FOR AN AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Conference Called to Consider Plans for a Unique Organization.

A meeting of those interested in automobiles has been called at the Waldorf-Astoria for Wednesday evening, June 7, at 8:30 o'clock, by Whitney Lyon. The object of the meeting is a discussion of the desirability of organizing an Automobile Club. The call sent out by Mr. Lyon says:

"It has been thought desirable to call this meeting of owners or intending owners, of these vehicles for a conference looking toward the formation of a club which in due time shall have a clubhouse, where the carriages may be properly stored and cared for by competent mechanics, and where may be found also a library of literature upon the development of the automobile, as well as suitable meeting rooms for social intercourse and general interchange of views upon the subject. It is proposed to restrict the membership to owners, of good social standing, and to eliminate strictly any trade interests, following the general lines which have been so successful in establishing the well-known organizations abroad."

TENEMENT-HOUSE IMPROVEMENT

Charity Organization Society Suggests Many Radical Changes.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society has for some time been considering a number of suggestions to be made to the Municipal Building Code Commission, and held a conference May 12 for a full discussion of the matter. According to Charities, the official organ of the society, Richard Watson Gilder urged "the necessity for a new tenement-house investigation at the present time, and called the attention of the conference to the fact that his commission had recommended much more radical legislation than the Legislature had seen fit to grant. That, while the commission had not secured many changes in the laws affecting the percentage of the lot permitted to be occupied, it had secured more stringent laws as to semi-fire-proof construction, and had accomplished the opening of small parks and recreation piers in the crowded districts and the destruction of the most unsanitary buildings."

A series of twenty-five suggestions was offered by the Secretary "as supplemental to but not in conflict with the present tenement-house laws." The suggestions relate chiefly to sanitation. One of these is:

"Every tenement house hereafter erected and every building not now used as a tenement house, but hereafter used as a tenement house, or hereafter altered to be used as a tenement house, shall be provided with at least one bath tub or shower bath for the use of tenants, to which the tenants shall have access, in a separate apartment, and such bath tub or shower shall be provided with a proper and suitable supply of water and shall be furnished with proper pipes and traps, constructed in accordance with the plumbing regulations of the Department of Buildings of the City of New York. Where there are more than twenty families in any such house there shall be provided an additional bath tub or shower bath for every twenty families or fraction thereof in excess of twenty families."

Another calls for the fire-proofing of the first floor of every tenement house, and another suggests that "no wooden buildings of any kind whatsoever shall be placed or built on the same lot with a tenament house."

THE HEAVENS IN JUNE.

Summer Solstice to Arrive in a Little Over Two Weeks.

TWO ECLIPSES THIS MONTH

The Moon Will Be Totally Hidden, but Not to New Yorkers—Saturn to be in His Glory.

Time brings us each year a most important astronomical event in which all are interested, and that is the arrival of the sun at the most northerly point in its career, or the Summer solstice, as it is called. It reaches that point just before the 21st day of the month arrives from an astronomical point of view. Ever since a few days previous to last Christmas it has been journeying in this direction. This movement, is, of course, apparent only. To the average thoughtless person, though, it is the sun, and not the earth, that seems to do the moving, and this notion is deferred to in all popular references to phenomena of this kind. So firm a hold had this idea on the mind of a colored preacher down South that he assured his congregation that "the sun do move," and we have not been informed of his having changed his opinion.

Old Sol dashed across the line in March, when the noon mark was exactly overhead to residents at the equator, and, speeding northward, he will just graze the Tropic of Cancer, and will then turn and begin his six months' journey to the southward, leaving the long days to be shortened, and strike an average length with the shorter nights.

THE PROMINENCES ON THE SUN.

We have heard more or less about the prominences on the sun, and astronomers tells us that the sclar globe is entirely covered with an ocean of fire on which constantly rise rose-colored flames of a gigantic height, and from which tremendous eruptions proceed. There such perpetual fireworks exist that the true figure of the sun should be represented by a globe surrounded by a rose-colored flame. The substances which produce the phenomenon of the prominences are generally incandescent gases raised toward the upper regions by forces of which the origin is still unknown. These substances are not simply shot up in a straight line; they are also animated with vortex motions, which give to the luminous jets the appearance of spirals, of which the axes take all positions, from the vertical to the horizontal. Reaching a certain height, the luminous masses change their aspect and become nebulous, like smoke which vanishes in the air. They continue to ascend, but they are diffused by degrees, and end by fading away.

The phenomenon which strikes us most when we observe an eclipse of the sun with the naked eye is the brilliant halo of light which surrounds the moon, and which has received the name of corona. The ancients had noticed it, and they concluded in consequence that the eclipse was never total. Three well-defined regions are generally distinguished in the corona, although the lines of separation are not sharply marked. The first and the most vivid of these regions is the brilliant ring which is found immediately in contact with the sun. Round this first layer, and in immediate contact with it, is found another region, where the light is still rather vivid. Above this begins the halo properly so-called. It is often irregular, and its outline, far from being uniform, often presents inequalities, and sometimes very deep cavities. On June 7 there is a partial eclipse of the sun, but this year we are not destined to see these solar eclipses in this portion of the world, and so for the present are denied a view of the corona. Our possessions are now much more extensive than they were that while possibly we may not be able to say that the sun never sets on them all we can say in this instance that we are to be counted in, for away off in Alaska they are promised a fine view of this interesting spectacle, so perhaps we may be able to read of something new, although totality is generally looked for to develop the new features.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

On June 22 there is a total eclipse of the moon, but we here are again excluded from the spectators. The beginning is to be seen in the eastern portions of Asia and throughout the Pacific Ocean and the western portions of North America; and the end, in Asia, the eastern portions of Africa, and the Middle and Western Pacific Ocean. At this time the moon is at the full, a new moon happening on the 8th, first quartering on the 16th, and last quartering on the 29th. There are seven planetary conjunctions with the moon: On the 5th a conjunction with Venus, on the 7th, one with Mercury; on the 8th with Neptune, which is the closest for the month. On the 14th the growing crescent comes up with Mars; on the 19th with Jupiter; on the 21st with Uranus, closing on the 22d for the month with a meeting in which Saturn is the star performer.

The moon at the full is so low down in southerly declination that on rising it will seem very near and large, and throughout the warm Summer evening will be a beautiful sight in the sky.

Venus is now about two hours ahead of the sun at the hour of rising, but this interval is reduced by half an hour before the month closes, as the fair planet is on its way toward superior conjunction with the sun, which phenomenon will occur in September. After that we shall have to begin to watch for the queen to appear in the western sky as soon as the sun's brightness fades away sufficiently to bring out the planet's disk on the blue sky. The revolution of Venus around the sun is performed in a period of 224 days 16 hours 49 minutes and 8 seconds; or about seven and one-half of our months. While we count 100 years the inhabitants of Venus reckon 162, and those of Mercury 415. On such worlds the years pass still more quickly than here, so that those who fret at the rapidity of our calendar would there be disconsolate.

WHAT PLANET-DWELLERS THINK.

Mercury is still a morning star, and will remain in that category until the 14th, when it will be in superior conjunction with the sun, and we shall have it as an evening star until after the middle of August. The inhabitants of Mercury see us shining in their sky at midnight as a splendid star of the first magnitude. Venus and the earth are the two most brilliant objects in their starry nights. The earth and moon form to them a double star. The inhabitants of each planet have all, originally, believed themselves the centre of the universe, because they do not perceive their own motion, and, like the Chinese, they declare they occupy a central empire, the rest of the universe being superfluous or given up to barbarians.

Neptune and the new moon are in conjunction on the 8th, but we cannot see either, as the sun's overpowering rays effectually hide them from us. From this we may naturaly infer that the planet is drawing on toward conjunction with the sun, and our inference is quite correct, as the event takes place on the 15th, when we lose Neptune from the realm of the evening stars until after his opposition with the sun in the latter part of December. This distant planet takes more than a century and a half to make the circuit of the sky, and the year of the Neptunians is more than 164 years of ours. We do not yet know the duration of the diurnal rotation of Neptune; it may be very rapid, like those of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. Great improvements in optics will still be necessary before we can succeed in magnifying this pale disk so as to discover the aspects of its surface, and thus reveal its motion of rotation.

SATURN IN HIS GLORY.

Saturn is really the most interesting and important of the planets for the month, as he rises in opposition to the sun on the 11th and we have him in his most favorable point of view. At this time he is larger and more brilliant than at any other portion of his course, and he will decorate the evening sky night after night with his steady serene glow. Unhappily for the picturesqueness of the tableau, at the time of his conjunction with the moon the latter's disk is too bright and full for proper scenic effect, although the meeting is a fairly close one. It is unfortunate that we can never see the wonderful rings that distinguish this planet from his fellows, except obliquely, at the epochs when they appear to us most open. Twice in the Saturnian revolution—that is to say, about every fifteen years—we see them with their maximum of opening; seven and a half years after that, and with a period of fifteen years also, they are presented edgeways, and disappear twice.

Mars is still numbered among the evening stars and we find it in conjunction with the growing crescent of the moon on the 14th, but with too much clear sky between the two to make the meeting one of interest. The planet has dwindled so in size that his cheerful ruddy face no longer has the prominence it once had. We find him close to some of the smaller stars that form the constellation of the Crab.

Jupiter is still a very attractive feature of the evening, as he shines high overhead about 9 o'clock every evening, and while not so dazzlingly brilliant as he was a month or so ago he is still the most conspicuous star of the evening. We shall have him with us for some weeks to come, although he is getting smaller in size as he draws in toward the sun. Uranus comes also under the head of the evening stars and as he was a fairly close conjunction with the moon on the 21st we can form a satisfactory idea of his location in the heavens. It is aggravating to know that so beautiful and wonderful a heavenly body as this exists, to know a great deal about his motion and just about where he is located, but to be denied a sight of his face.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Bridgman's command will be relieved at the State Camp next Saturday by the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Smith, and the Third Battery, Capt. Rasquin. Following these organizations the details to camp are as follows:

June 17 to 24—Seventh Regiment, Col. Appleton, and First Battery, Capt. Wendel.

June 24 to July 1—Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, and the Fourth, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Separate Companies. The latter organizations will be in command of Col. R. T. Emmet of the First Regiment.

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Major Gen. Roe has decided upon the dates for the annual team competitions for the State Brigade Prizes and the individual competition for the Governor's Cup. The competition for the State, Naval Militia, First, Second, and Fifth Brigade Prizes will be shot for at Creedmoor on Thursday, Sept. 14. The Governor's and Adjutant General's matches will be shot for at Creedmoor on Friday, Sept. 15. The competition for the Fourth Brigade Prize will be held at the range at Tonawanda on Saturday, Sept. 2. The Third Brigade Prize will be competed for at the range at Bath, on the Hudson, Saturday, Sept. 9. The following dates for supplementary practice days at Creedmoor are also announced: Marksmen and sharpshooters, Aug. 5, 12, and 19, Sept. 4 and 23, Oct. 7, 14, and 31; marksmen and expert class, Aug. 26, Sept. 30, Oct. 21 and 28. Members of the Guard proceeding to Creedmoor for supplementary practice will not be furnished transportation by the State.

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The Seventh Regiment Glee Club, lately reorganized under the leadership of Mr. Charles B. Hawley, will give a concert next Tuesday evening at Mendelssohn Hall. The club will have the assistance of the following well-known vocalists: Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto; Miss Ethel Crane, soprano, and Mr. Robert Hosea, baritone. Tickets may be had of members of the club.

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The O'Donohue Trophy for shooting at Creedmoor, which was thought to have been won by Company H of the Seventh Regiment, has been won by Company F, Capt. Stelle. By an incorrect transposition of the scores in the volley firing, Company F was credited with only 57 centres, instead of 133. The corrected score is as follows: 128 bull's-eyes, 133 centres, 57 inners, 27 outers. Company H now takes second place, with Company B third.

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Capt. Loyal L. Davis of Company K, Second Regiment, of Glens Falls, has been elected Major and has passed the examining board. The Rev. Edward P. Esterbrook of Rockton has passed the board as Chaplain of the regiment.

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The First Naval Battalion has qualified at Creedmoor 200 men out of 205 men present. The number of men to qualify in the various divisions were as follows: Staff, 10; petty staff, 6; First Division, 47; Second Division, 50; Third Division, 35; Fourth Division, 33; Engineers' Division, 18. The volley firing resulted as follows:

	Men Present.	Bull's-Eyes.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	Total.
First Division	44	43	72	47	24	
Second Division	47	56	109	100	54	319
Third Division	32	17	35	46	33	131
Fourth Division	30	41	64	49	35	189
Engineers	18	12	13	15	19	59

The volley firing was won by the Second Division, Commander Duncan has again put up a cup for shooting at Creedmoor, the terms being as follows: The division qualifying the largest number of marksmen and sharpshooters at Creedmoor during the season, being the winner; it becoming the permanent property of the division winning it three years in succession. The New Hampshire, the home and armory of the battalion, has been taken from her moorings at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to have her masts removed, as they are unsafe, and for the general overhauling of the ship, after which she will be taken up the Sound to Whitestone, where she will anchors for the Summer. Third Division, under the command of Lieut. W. J. Henderson, had charge of her removal to the yard. In the Fourth Division the night for recruit drill has been changed from Thursday to Friday night. There has been a marked improvement in the drilling of these recruits, who have been enlisted for some time. The recruits are still coming into the division. This keeps the petty officers very busy, as they have to be divided into various squads, according to the degree of perfection they have attained. The new ones beginning with the elementary drills and learning to tie knots and elementary lessons in seamanship. The boat crews of the Fourth Division after the parade last Tuesday, went up to see the races of the Harlem regatta, and J. R. and R. H. Crawford, who are members of the division and members of the New York Athletic Club, were successful in a number of events. The new navy cutters have been received, and are very completely equipped. Every Sunday at least one boat crew from the Fourth Division takes a trip, returning Monday, and that division also sends out Sunday boat parties.

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A review of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will, it is understood, be held by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, at the regimental armory on or about June 10. On this occasion a handsome bronze trophy, offered the regiment by Edward Kemp, a veteran of the Seventh, will be formally presented. The trophy is to be competed for in rifle shooting among the several companies. The regiment will proceed to Creedmoor Thursday, June 15.

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Second Lieut. Charles P. Shinn of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, has been unanimously elected First Lieutenant. He first joined the military service some years ago as a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was one of its best duty-doing members. He served with the Thirteenth Battalion as First Sergeant of his company, and is very highly spoken of. Capt. George H. Kemp of Company L, recently elected, has passed the Brigade Board.

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The appointments on the non-commissioned staff of the Twenty-third Regiment have been made by Col. Smith as follows: Battalion Sergt. Majors Fred A. Seifken and Frederick A. Guild. Mr. William G. Tuttle has been appointed Hospital Steward.

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An election will be held in the Fourteenth Regiment for a Colonel to-morrow night, which it is expected will result in the choice of Capt. B. C. Clayton of Troop C. Capt. Clayton is a graduate of West Point, and is said to be a very promising candidate. Company D has unanimously elected Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Griffin First Lieutenant. Lieut. Col. Kline has invited the members of the regiment to attend memorial services at Greenwood Cemetery this afternoon in honor to deceased members of the regiment. The Rev. J. O. Wilson, Chaplain of the regiment, will conduct the services, and the War Veteran Association of the regiment will also take part. The members of the regiment will attend the memorial services in uniform, and will first assemble at the armory. First Lieut. James Howe, who resigned recently, has received his honorable discharge.

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In the parade of the Twenty-second Regiment on Memorial Day the command turned out twelve commands of sixteen files, which is considered a very satisfactory showing. Company H has elected Lieut. A. H. Dyett of Company I Captain, in place of Isherwood, appointed on the staff of Col. Bartlett. Capt.-elect Dyett is a very popular officer, and served with the regiment in the volunteer army. An election for a Second Lieutenant in Company F will be held to-morrow night, which it is said will result in the unanimous choice of First Sergeant Joseph Turney. Sergt. F. Bolig of Company K has been appointed First Sergeant.

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Second Lieut. Robert Byers of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, who served with that command in the Cuban campaign, has been unanimously elected First Lieutenant of the company in place of Hill, promoted Captain. The turn out of the regiment in the Memorial Day parade was fifteen commands of sixteen files, which, it is claimed, was second in point of numbers to the Seventh Regiment. The trouble in Company K, it is said, is about over, as Lieut. John M. Thompson, whom the company disliked to serve under, will, it is understood, resign in a few days. In fact, this is considered such a surety that candidates for the Captaincy are already in view.

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The successor to Major Charles S. Burns of the Twelfth Regiment, who resigned a short time since after some thirty years' service, will, it is understood, be Capt. George R. Dyer, who is one of the most popular officers of the Twelfth, and served with it in the volunteers from its muster in until its formal muster out Capt. Dyer is a son of Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island.

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Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant C. Whitney of the Seventh Regiment will sever his connection with the regiment on account of business. Adjt. George J. Weaver, who resigned some time ago after service of over fifteen years, has received a full and honorable discharge; his successor, it is understood, will be Battalion Adjutaunt De Witt C. Falls.

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These officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment who resigned a short time since have been honorably discharged: Lieut. Col. W. H. Hubbell, Quartermaster Charles H. Chase, Capts. George C. Butcher, Edward J. Olden, John S. Strouse, and Daniel C. Sullivan, Lieuts. Jose

RECENT GOSSIP IN BERLIN

The Emperor's Visit to Wiesbaden Spoiled by Camera Fiends.

VIRCHOW ON THE CONFERENCE

Admission of Women to Universities—Mr. Armour Better—Butchers Want American Sausages Barred.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 20.—Potsdam was en fête on Saturday to welcome the imperial pair on their return from Wiesbaden. After the round of festivities in the Hessian oasis their Majesties are glad to get back for a short time to the Potsdam New Palace, the only castle out of the fifty he owns in which the Emperor feels really at home. People who returned from Wiesbaden at the same time as their sovereigns say that the festivities this year surpassed anything yet seen at Wiesbaden. At the theatre the clou of the season was naturally "Eisenzahn," (Iron Tooth,) the new drama of Major Lauff, who is supposed simply to hold the pen for the Emperor. The work only obtained a succès d'estime. It is a glorification of the monarchical idea in the person of Frederick II., and the action moves round the conflict of the Hohenzollern ruler with Peter Ryke, the bad Mayor of Berlin. In view of the existing crisis in Berlin Municipal Government, many people have interpreted "Iron Tooth" as an exposition of the Emperor's views concerning the proper attitude of the burghers toward their ruler. Whether the Berliners will take the lesson to heart with regard to the Revolutionists' Cemetery remains to be seen. Besides attending the theatre the Emperor made daily excursions on foot and on horseback while at Wiesbaden, and on these occasions was the victim of cyclists and camera fiends of the snob genus. Directly he left the castle he would be surrounded by a group of wheelers armed with kodaks, who escorted him during the whole ride. It was useless for him to endeavor to escape, as when he spurred his horse his tormentors also increased their speed. One day his Majesty lost patience entirely and gave expression in very strong terms to the annoyance caused to him. In Berlin the imperial pair do not suffer much from the inquisitiveness of tourists. If strangers post themselves on the route to take snap shots there is generally a policeman in the neighborhood who advises them to move on. The Berliners themselves claim to be too polite to take snap shots of the Emperor.

Prof. Virchow has been interviewed respecting the Peace Conference by Ange Morre, the well-known French writer. In the course of his remarks Virchow complained that modern Governments, instead of directing the national policy, often yield to movements of public opinion provoked by ignorant demagogues. He continued: "We see an example of this lamentable lack of energy on the part of Governments in what has recently happened in the United States. This civilized country was precipitated into a barbarous and iniquitous war—as are all wars—by the culpable agitation of an imbecile demagogy and the notorious incompetence of the Government. The United States thus sinned against humanity and against civilization. Let us hope that, finally reawakened to a sense of its errors, the great American Nation will repair, so far as is possible, the enormous fault it has committed."

THE "SECESSION" PICTURE SHOW.

The "Secession" exhibition of fine arts contrasts favorably with the old Salon. A great advantage has been scored by limiting the exhibits to less than 400 carefully selected works. This relieves the eye of the labor of selecting interesting pictures from among a multitude of worthless potboilers which irritate the aesthetic sense. The Secessionists have installed their pictures in the new building specially built for them at Charlottenburg, and the appropriate disposition and lighting of the various rooms is another factor of their success. Böcklin shows a new masterpiece, "Nessus and Deianira," and some portraits. Leibl's thirteen canvases are all noteworthy, and his "Village Politicians" is a production of exceptional value, both in conception and execution. Liebermann wins new laurels with a color study, "Dutch Orphan Girls." Olde exhibits a striking portrait of Klaus Groth, the Plat-Deutsch poet. Stück, Skarbina, Leistikow, and Trübner also make commendable displays.

A petition from the Berlin Women's Union demanding the admission of women to universities and to the State medical examinations came up for discussion in the last sitting of the Prussian Landtag. At present women attend several German universities, but their admission depends on the tolerance of the university authorities and cannot be claimed as a right. In Berlin each individual professor decides whether he will admit women students to his lectures. A number of professors welcome women, but others take care to keep them out. Some professors refuse their personal consent to a woman's attendance at their lectures, but make her feel she is an intruder if she avails herself of the privilege. Those women who have braved all the ordeals to which skirted students are subjected are not admitted to the State examinations, and are compelled to go to Switzerland to take their diplomas. Halle University recently allowed some women to take the medical examination, and a scandalous agitation on the part of the male students resulted. In the Prussian Landtag Dr. Langerhans and Herr Wetekamp, the spokesmen of the Progressive Party, advocated the women's cause, while Herr Schall, the Conservative orator, approved of the Halle students' manifestation and declared that women are unfitted to study medicine. "Our ideal," he said, "is the German woman, not the American woman." The majority of members sided with the anti-emancipationists, and the house shelved the matter by passing to the order of the day.

J. B. Jackson, the first Secretary of the American Embassy, returned from his vacation on Friday to assume the duties of Chargé d'Affaires during Ambassador White's attendance at the Peace Conference.

P. D. ARMOUR'S HEALTH.

Philip D. Armour of Chicago is at Bad Nauheim. His health has much improved since his arrival there, and the local doctors now hold out hope of a recovery. When he reached Nauheim, Mr. Armour's heart disease had brought him to such a critical state that everybody who saw him thought he could not live a week. Some wonderful recoveries have resulted from visits to Nauheim, and it is hoped that the treatment will be efficacious in the present case.

Matchmakers are anxious to force a husband on Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and scarcely a month passes without it being reported that she had promised her hand to some impecunious Princeling. The latest candidate is Prince Alexander of Teck, whose merits and graces are being trumpeted in certain circles in the hope that he will be invited to visit Holland. In the Dutch colony of Berlin the suggestion that Holland's Queen should espouse a Teck is flouted as a monstrosity. The Tecks issue from the union of Alexander of Würtemberg with a morganatic spouse, the Countess of Rhedey, and the marriage of the Queen of Holland with a Teck would be a mésalliance. As the Dutch are rather punctilious about such questions, young Teck's chances of success are infinitesimally small. Prince Eugene of Sweden and Prince William of Wied, Wilhelmina's cousin, are other muchtalked-of candidates.

The name of Bleichröder was brought forward in the law courts in a curious manner on Saturday. A certain Gustav Dinker, formerly a detective, was condemned some time ago to three months' imprisonment for stealing 50 marks from his landlady. He was supposed to be employed at Bleichröder's Bank. One evening he came home with a broken nose and staid in the house the next day. The 50 marks disappeared from a wardrobe that day during the landlady's absence, and it was concluded that Märker staid in the house to steal this money. Immediately after his condemnation Märker lodged an appeal, and in his plea demanded that Herr von Bleichröder be subpœnaed. He asserted that on Nov. 5 he was asked by Frau von Bleichröder to come into her private apartments. The lady wanted an introduction to two high police officials, Herren Stüwe and von Meerscheidt-Hüllessem. While she was talking Herr von Bleichröder suddenly appeared, and in a fit of jealousy struck Märker in the face with a sabre he seized from a decorative collection of arms hanging on the wall. Herr von Bleichröder was subpœnaed, but there are two Bleichröders—George and Hans—and as the summons did not mention which was meant neither attended the court. The case has been adjourned, and both Bleichröders will be summoned for the next hearing.

Medical visitors to Berlin this Summer should not fail to pass a day at the exhibition of aids for nursing the sick, which was opened on Saturday by Prof. von Leyden, before an audience comprising Prof. Virchow, Princess Elizabeth von Hohenlohe, Mayor Kirchener, Probst von der Goltz, Herr Bosse, the Minister of Education, and Baron von Gossler, the Minister of War. Of the two sections of the exhibition the first contains a unique display of special furniture and appliances for the sick room and every imaginable form of nourishment for invalids. The other section, specially devoted to nursing proper, is remarkable for the completeness of the department dealing with the care of consumptive patients.

WANT MORE GERMAN CARDINALS.

Reports to the effect that Prince Max of Saxony will be created a Cardinal in the next consistory are being circulated in letters from Rome, but are absolutely without foundation. Prince Max is at the beginning of his ecclesiastical career, and did not adopt it with a view to honors. It would be easy to find precedents for the creation of young Cardinals of high birth in the history of the Church, but such creations belong to the past, and would today be distasteful both to the clergy and the laity. At the same time Germany is anxious that a new German Cardinal should be created as soon as possible on account of the fact that a conclave for the election of a Pope may be necessary at any time. Since Cardinal Krementz's death Germany has but three representatives in the Sacred College, namely, Cardinals Ledochowski and Steinhuber, who reside in Rome, and Cardinal Kopp, the Prince-Bishop of Breslau.

The Emperor has decided that henceforth officers in uniform shall be allowed to ride bicycles in the streets of Berlin. Up till now the rule that officers could only mount the steel horse when in mufti has practically barred them from using the wheel, as the army regulations compel them to wear uniforms almost exclusively. The Emperor further allows the use of the bicycle during service hours, so that we shall shortly see officers spinning out on their machines to the shooting ranges and exercise grounds.

ANTIQUITIES PLOWED UP.

The deep-plowing machine is coming to the front in Germany as a discoverer of antiquities. On the municipal farms near Französisch-Bucholz, where plowing to a depth of 30 centimeters was being done by steam power, a magnificent bronze sword was turned up by the plow some weeks ago, and now a similar find is reported not far from where the first was made. Both weapons belong to the fifth or sixth century B. C., and have been sent to the Museum.

To-night a meeting takes place in Berlin for the purpose of founding under the name of the Schiffbautechnische Gesellschaft a German society on the lines of the British Institution of Naval Architects.

The Berlin Butchers' Union has petitioned the President of the police to prohibit the sale of American sausages in the streets of the city. For some months past itinerant merchants have taken up their stand at street corners in populous districts every evening for the purpose of retailing American sausages from carts drawn by dogs. The competition hurts the shop keepers considerably.

Frau Vilma Parlaghi, the well-known painter, is engaged to a Russian Prince. The marriage will take place in Dresden. The pair will visit New York next Spring.

Two duels have taken place in the neighborhood of Berlin during the week. Pistols were used in both cases. In one an officer fought with a civilian in consequence of some hot words exchanged in an all-night restaurant. The officer was hurt slightly in the arm by the first shot and fell after the second ball, which wounded him in the chest. The other duel took place between two civilians, one of whom was the brother of a young lady to whom a promise of marriage had been made but not kept. The Lothario received a bullet which traversed his chest. He is not expected to recover.

An anti-Semitic movement is in progress in certain Freemason lodges in Germany. In the Royal York Grand Lodge a motion was recently introduced to make adherence to the Christian faith a condition of admission. Prince Carolath Schönaich combatted the resolution, which was rejected by a large majority. The Jew-baiting press claims that in several lodges affiliated to the Royal York the anti-Semitic movement is very strong, and that a secession may result.

Darmstadt is menaced with a revolution arising out of a schoolboy's idleness. He was the son of a Superintendent of Education named Dettweiler, and as he had neglected his studies, one of the gymnasium teachers, Dr. Ahlheim, "crammed" him for the examination. Young Dettweiler was, however, not only lazy, but extravagant, and to obtain pocket money sold copies of his crammer's notes to several of his schoolfellows. Of course they passed their examinations brilliantly, rendering their more studious classmates justly jealous. It became known in the town how the black sheep of the gymnasium came out first on the class lists, and a complaint was lodged. An investigation was made, and Dr. Ahlheim was blamed for cramming young Dettweiler and removed from another gymnasium. This punishment appeared too mild for the Darmstadt parents, and the campaign begun in the local press was continued. On Tuesday last the whole sitting of the lower house of the Diet was devoted to a discussion of the incident. The Minister of State announced that a new investigation had been begun and promised to inform the House of the result when it was completed. But this did not satisfy the Diet, and a dozen orators vented their indignation. The galleries of the House contained a large audience, a most unusual occurrence in the Hessian Parliament.

SALARIES OF STAGE STARS.

Buenhe unde Welt gives this week some amusing stories about the exorbitant salaries demanded by certain stage stars. When Caterina Gabrielli went to St. Petersburg at the request of Catherine II., she asked for a salary of 20,000 rubles. "What!" exclaimed the Empress, "I can have two Field Marshals for that money." "Then your Majesty can get the Field Marshals to sing for you," scornfully replied the diva. In 1801 the manager of the Pesth Opera House wanted to engage Giulio Perotti for an eight months' season. The tenor asker for 30,00 gulden and the Iron Cross. The manager replied, "I do not dispose of the Iron Cross, and, although I dispose of 30,000 gulden, I certainly shall not give them." A comrade of Perotti asked him how he could ask for 30,000 gulden for eight months, when Count Szapary, the Prime Minister, only received a salary of 32,000 gulden a year. Perotti's answer was: "I doubt, though, whether the public gets half as much pleasure from Count Szapary as from me." Catalini received from Napoleon, for singing twice at St. Cloud, 5,000f. in cash, a pension of 12,000f. yearly, and the use of the Paris Opera House for two concerts, which realized 50,000f. Catalini considered this poor pay, and disdainfully refused Napoleon's offer of 100,000f. and a month's vacation annually if she would stay in Paris. In London she received 250,000f. for the season. When in England Catalini and her husband were invited to spend several days at Stowe House. During the visit Catalini never refused to sing when requested, but on taking leave presented her host with a bill, which ran: "For singing seventeen songs, £1,700." J. PARSLOW.

GERMANY'S MERCHANT MARINE.

Second Only to That of England and Rapidly Increasing in Size.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, writes to the State Department as follows in regard to Germany's merchant marine:

"It is interesting to note this empire's eagerness to equal England as a mercantile and manufacturing State. This city, hundreds of miles inland, organized last week a branch of what is known as the National Union for increasing the fleet. In the industrial development that has assumed gigantic proportions in the last forty years, the mercantile marine has not only kept pace with internal progress, but has done much to increase its fields of operation. Germany's fleet is second only to that of England. In 1875 Germany's merchant marine numbered 4,062 ships, with 1,098,860 registered tons net; in 1895 she had 3,065 ships, with 1,554,000 tons; in 1898, 3,093 ships, and 1,555,000 tons.

"While the number of ships is smaller, the number of tons, compared with 1875, has increased 50 per cent. The falling off is in sailing ships. In 1875 there were 4,303, with a capacity of 878,385 tons, and 299 steamers, with 189,998 tons; in 1885 there were 3,607 sailing ships, with 880,345 tons, and 650 steamers, with 413,943 tons; in 1895, 2,622 sailing vessels, with 660,856 tons, and 1,043 steamers, with 803,046 tons; in 1898, 2,522 sailing vessels, with 585,571 tons, and 1,171 steamships, of 969,800 tons. In general, a steamer is thought to be able to carry three times as much as a sailing vessel of the same size. The falling off in sailing ships from 4,303 in 1875 to 2,522 in 1898 was more than made up for in the increase of steamers from 299 in 1875 to 1,171 in 1898. The regular crews numbered, in 1898, 42,428 men. The average was 5.7 men to a sailing ship and 24.3 to a steamer.

"German writers point with pride to the fact that whereas formerly a good many, if not quite all, of the big ships were built abroad, they are now built in German shipyards by German mechanics, with German materials. All that is now needed, they say, is a powerful fighting marine. The empire's interests are in every part of the world. These must be protected. Germany will probably give attention next to building a large and powerful fleet."

FREAKS OF THE MISSOURI

How the River Has Changed Its Course and Buried Treasure.

SHIPS LYING UNDER MEADOWS

Rich Cargoes Covered by Soil Deposited by the Stream and Guarded Now by Timber.

OMAHA, May 30.—By the fickleness of the Missouri River a square mile of Nebraska adjacent to Omaha has this Spring been dumped over on the Iowa side. By a similar change in the current years ago it gave a slice of Iowa to Nebraska, and this tract has been decided by the courts to belong to Iowa still, although it is now a part of Omaha, and is covered with houses. What they will do about this square mile which has just been set over in Iowa is a question for deliberation.

Two years ago there was much fear lest the city be left high and dry without water. The water works are situated at Florence, five miles north. There is a bend in the river just above the village, and during the high water two years ago the current began cutting across lots, until it was within a quarter of a mile of an old channel through which it used to flow in the latter fifties and early sixties. Had it been able to reach this old course the stream would have rushed down it, and the water works, upon which Omaha depends for her water, would have been left three miles from the river. Happily, this did not occur, and riprapping since may prevent the catastrophe, although the city is not yet out of danger, and there is no telling what the floods this Spring may do.

The fickleness of the Missouri is well known in the West. There is never a year in which it does not change its course for a few rods at least. As a result, one never knows where to find it. Should one go away for a year, on his return he would be as likely to find it a mile away from its old channel as in it. These changes cut strange freaks at times. Recently in removing snags from the channel they were found to be at exact right angles to it. This meant that when they were left the river was running directly across its present course. These snags had been there until covered with soil, after which timber four feet thick had grown over them. They were so hard that dynamite was used to get them out.

It is for this reason that there are few if any sunken steamboats in the Missouri River. They are all a mile or so out in the country and the grass is growing over their graves or the farmer is plowing corn over their remains. As they almost always sink in shoal water, in time the sand would be washed from under them and they would float down stream. But it is rarely that the river gives them a chance for this. A year is time enough for it to change its mind, and before twelve months have gone the channel may be flowing at right angles to its old course or wending its way a mile or so to the right or left of the wreck. Then the soil begins to accumulate and in a couple of years the thrifty cottonwood is growing over it.

Every now and then some one begins searching for one of these sunken steamboats, and for a time the papers are filled with stories which almost rival in interest the searching for sunken gold. Some of these boats which went down carried with them cargoes which would be valuable if recovered now. For instance, a steamer which was sunk at Arabia, in Missouri, was filled with whisky, which at its present age would sell for a handsome fortune if it could be raised.

There is another boat further north which also has on board a cargo which would make the man who dug it up wealthy. As long ago as 1865 the Bertrand, loaded with miners' supplies, among which was a large quantity of mercury, went up the river bound for Butte, Mon. This mercury was sealed in iron jars, and there were 35,000 pounds of it. When near De Soto and Fort Calhoun the boat ran upon a snag and sank. While attempts were being made to save the cargo, the steamer Cora passed up the stream, and when a mile above the Bertrand she also ran upon a snag. Work was at once abandoned upon the Bertrand and the whole force transferred to the Cora, (which was a lighter boat and more easily handled,) in order to try to save her. The attempt failed, but in the meantime the Bertrand sank beyond recovery, or at least so low that work upon her was abandoned.

In 1868 the Government Survey located the sunken boat, and again eleven years later Bertrand Bend, so called from the steamer, was marked out upon the Government maps by the surveyors. At this latter date the prow of the boat was still visible above the water, and a farmer living near Blair, Washington County, Neb., mortgaged his farm to raise money to secure the Bertrand's valuable cargo. He spent all his money in raising two or three barrels of fish from the hold, and then was obliged to retire a ruined man.

Two years ago three men entered the office of Surveyor Grover in Omaha and asked for a dip needle. Their questions as to how it worked caused Mr. Grover to suspect that they were after sunken treasure, and he remarked after they went out that he would wager his office that they were looking for treasure trove.

"Those men are going to look for something in the Missouri River," he remarked. They were, but Mr. Grover did not know it for certain until a week later, when they returned and begged for his assistance. When the three men secured the dip needle they returned to Bertrand Bend, and the next night began their search for the lost steamer. The whole night was wasted in experimenting, as none of them knew that in operating the needle it must be held straight north and south. As a result of this ignorance, they found that, apparently, metal was hidden all over the Missouri bottom. At last, in the gray of the morning, one of them, who was a little brighter than the other two, took the needle down to the river bank, and found that it dipped there as well as anywhere else.

This convinced them that they did not know how to hunt treasure trove—at least in the Missouri bottoms—and they went after Mr. Grover. He visited De Soto and heard so much about the wrecked steamers that he also caught the fever and wrote to Washington for the early Government surveys. They were sent to him, and, to his surprise, he found the location of the Bertrand wreck marked upon them. To an old surveyor, with the map and figures, the latitude and the longitude, it was no difficult task to go back to De Soto and in half a day drive his stake over the remains of the lost steamer.

But instead of being in the middle of the river, as it was thirty-four years ago, it is now a mile and a quarter from the bank and in the middle of a meadow. The wreck occurred due east of a sand bar, which is now a mound in the field. While making his survey Mr. Grover met the old county Surveyor of a quarter of a century ago, who came out, and, after taking his bearings, walked directly to the spot Mr. Grover had located and stated that was where the Bertrand had gone down.

Some digging was done a year ago, but the enterprise cannot be carried to a successful termination without capital, as the wreck is twenty feet under ground, with ten feet of water and several feet of quicksand to go through. As fast almost as a man digs, the water and the sand rush in and undo what he has done. The cargo, when abandoned, was valued at $100,000, and was paid for by the St. Louis Underwriters, for whom J. M. McGeath of Omaha was the agent.

LEGAL NOTES.

GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS.—William Buchanan, the paternal grandfather of Charles, Roderick, and Adelaide Buchanan, was appointed their general guardian in December, 1896, by the Surrogate's Court, but on account of family differences, aggravated by religious differences, the children were a few days previously abducted by members of their mother's family, and have since been kept out of the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court, or so concealed that the guardian has been unable since to find them. Recently an application was made by the maternal grandfather for the removal of Mr. Buchanan as such guardian. Surrogate Varnum has denied the application. If no guardian shall ever been appointed by the court, Surrogate Varnum says he might feel at liberty to exercise a wider discretion. "But I find a guardian already appointed, the paternal grandfather of the infants, a gentleman who, I am satisfied by the proof before me, is a person of unquestioned social and business standing and of ample means, who, although not young, is in the full possession of all his faculties, and is not, as has been suggested, liable to be unduly influenced by those adverse to the children's best interests. He agrees, in the papers before me, that the relatives of the minors on the maternal side shall have full opportunity to see the children as they may wish, whereas the relatives on the maternal side have not only denied a similar request on his part, but have carried the children out of his reach and out of the jurisdiction of this court. The question as to what may be best for the children's interests may be a doubtful one; but I accept the responsibility imposed upon me, and decline to remove the guardian heretofore appointed by this court, who, I am satisfied, is honest, competent, and responsible, and who is one of the nearest relatives of the minors."

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PHOTOGRAPHING OF CRIMINALS.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court was asked to grant a writ of peremptory mandamus to restrain the Police Commissioners from taking a photograph of Thomas Joyce and placing it in the Rogues' Gallery after he had been convicted of an assault and sentenced to six months in the Workhouse. It was shown, in response, that Joyce had frequently been arrested and that he was an associate of criminals. Justice Truax denied the application, holding that these facts were sufficient to warrant the action of the Commissioners. Justice Truax quotes from Prof. Tiedeman's treatise on the limitations of police power: "Another phase of police supervision is that of photographing alleged criminals and sending copies of the photographs to all detective bureaus. If this be directed by the law as punishment for a crime of which the person is afterwards convicted, or if the man is in fact a criminal, * * * there can be no Constitutional or legal objection to the act, for no right has been violated." Referring to the definition given in the Consolidation Act of the duties of the Police Board of this city, the Court states them to be "among other things, to preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, and protect the rights of persons and property. "One of the ways to prevent crime and to protect the rights of persons and property," Justice Truax says, "is to know who are habitual criminals, and the easiest way that such persons can be recognized is by their photographs. But it is well settled that a mandamus will issue only to compel a public officer to perform a duty imposed upon him by law. There is no duty in respect to the matter now before the Court imposed upon the Police Commissioners. If the Commissioners have wronged the relator at all, that wrong is in the nature of a libel, for which he has an adequate remedy at law."

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MISTAKE IN A DEED.—George H. Perrior, while owner in possession of certain premises in Onondaga County, attempted to convey them to one Goodwin, but owing to the error of a scrivener the deed, dated Jan. 29, 1877, by its terms conveyed only the east half of a brick partition wall described in it, "and also all the dower right and interest of the party of the first part as widow of the late Samuel Larned, deceased, of, in, and to the following described premises, viz.," following which was a correct description of the premises to be conveyed. The widow of Larned at the date of the deed was dead. In an action of ejectment commenced Jan. 25, 1899, by Perrior, the grantor in such deed, against Wilbur S. Peck, the successor in title of the grantee, to recover the premises described, in which the mistake of the scrivener was interposed as a defense, the Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Spring, has decided, affirming judgment for the defendant, that the deed might, in accordance with the intent of the parties, be construed as a conveyance of the entire premises, and that it was unnecessary to direct a reformation of the instrument. It was held, however, that the defendant, as grantee in possession of the land, might, in defense of the action of ejectment in which his title was attacked, seek a reformation of his conveyance, and that the statute of limitations did not begin to run against his right to a reformation until he knew of the distinct flaw in the deed, or became cognizant of the adverse claim. It was a question whether, while he remained in possession, the statute would ever run against his right to a reformation.

THE OLD HARTFORD REBUILT.

Admiral Farragut's One-Time Flagship to Go in Commission as a Training Ship.

An event of peculiar interest in the American Navy will take place in September, when the sloop of war Hartford, Admiral Farragut's famous old flagship, which has been reconstructed, will be placed in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Hartford is to be used exclusively as a training ship for recruits, and will be the first vessel in the navy to be devoted to such a purpose.

As soon as she is put in commission the Hartford will come to the Atlantic Coast and it is very likely that New York will be given a chance to once more behold the battle-tried craft with which the name of Farragut is so closely associated in history.

When the Hartford gets here she will probably be ordered to Connecticut waters for a brief stay, the people of the City of Hartford having expressed a desire to present the famous ship with a silver service.

The Hartford was launched at Boston in 1858. As originally built she was full rigged, 225 feet long on the water line, had a beam of 44 feet, a displacement of about 2,250 tons, and drew 16 feet of water. She carried nearly 20,000 square feet of canvas and was fitted with the best engines and boilers made for those days. Her armament consisted of fourteen nine-inch smooth bore guns and a number of other guns of lesser calibre.

The career of the Hartford in the war of the rebellion is a matter of familiar history. Her usefulness as a fighting craft departed with the advent of the modern armor-clad, and she was relegated to a place in "Rotten Row," at the Mare Island Navy Yard, there to go the way of all obsolete naval craft. But half a dozen years ago it was decided to convert the famous old vessel into a training ship, and authority was given for her reconstruction.

The work of rebuilding the Hartford was begun in 1894. The war with Spain interrupted the progress of the work, but it has since been resumed and is now practically complete.

Except in name the Hartford is substantially a new ship, having been fitted with modern machinery and armament. She is now bark-rigged, and in place of her old smooth-bore rifles carries 13 five-inch guns of the rapid-fire type, 4 six-pounder and 1 three-pounder rapid-fire guns. Her steaming speed will be about 12 knots an hour, and, with the help of her canvas, she is expected to make 15 knots.

Commander John M. Hawley has been assigned to the command of the Hartford, and Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., who commanded the spunky little Vixen in the war with Spain, will be her executive officer.

Following out a new plan of the Navy Department to give the Central and Western States a chance for proper representation in the enlisted branch of the navy, Lieut. Sharp will spend the time between now and the date of the commissioning of the Hartford enlisting men in the sections named. About 300 men are to be recruited in this fashion, and these, with a force of about 150 experienced seamen, will form the complement of the famous ship on its first cruise as a training vessel.

J. Neale Plumb Buried.

James Neale Plumb, who killed Alexander Masterton, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday. As no communication had been received from any member of Plumb's family, Mr. Thompson, his lawyer, buried the body.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Shirt Waists.

White Linen, Piqué, Lawn and Silk

Fancy Waists.

Lace and Embroidery trimmed.

Silk Petticoats.

Mohair, Dimity, and Pongee Skirts, Dressing Sacques, Kimono Wrappers.

Batiste Summer Corsets.

Broadway & 19th st.

Burial of Gunner's Mate Garrett.

Sydney William Garrett, late Gunner's Mate, United States Navy, who served the big guns in the after turret of the battleship Indiana in the fight with Cervera's fleet, will be buried from the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, under the auspices of the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, Port of New York, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. After the services in the church the remains will be taken to the United States Naval Cemetery in Brooklyn, for interment. A detail of United States marines from the barracks will fire a volley over his grave.

An Appeal for an Aged Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 toward the support of an aged widow, without children or relatives. She is seventy years old and infirm. She has applied for admission to a home, but it will be at least a year before she can be received. With the small amount asked for the little she can earn will be supplemented, and she can live comfortably till the home has a vacancy. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Friends Write to Mayor Van Wyck.

Mayor Van Wyck has received a letter from the New York yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, which concluded its session in this city on Thursday. It says: "The New York yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, now in session, desires to call thy attention to the use of indecent pictures in theatrical and other poster advertising, and to respectfully request thee to use the influence of thy great office to secure the enforcement of existing ordinances which provide for the suppression of this demoralizing practice." The letter is addressed "Esteemed Friend."

LENSES.

SEND POSTAL TO YOUR DEALER OR TO C. P. GOERZ, 52 E. Union Square, for list of the famous Double Anastigmat lenses for all photo purposes.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Empire State Engraving Co., 11 Spruce St., is prepared to furnish superior class cut half-tone & line work. Tel. call 476J Cortlandt. Open day and night.

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EST. 1848.—Thomas A. Wilmurt's Sons, makers of fine gold frames, 54 East 13th St., 3d door west of Broadway. Repairing and regilding done in the neatest manner.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES' MAGAZINE is printed by The Carey Printing Co. If you are in the market call 24 and 26 Vandewater St., or phone, 1762 Cortlandt.

SURE POP INSECT POWDERS.

Sure Pop Insect Powder is guaranteed to kill cockroaches, water bugs, &c. Call or address ADOLPH ISAACSEN & SON, 86 Fulton St., N. Y.

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ALBERT GERARD THIERS, VOICE PRODUCTION and Song.—Voices tried Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 to 4. Studio, 649 Lexington Av.

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LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

WHEN INTERESTED

IN BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE CONSULT GEO. W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. List of desirable property for sale cheerfully submitted.

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New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
New twin-screw steamers ROTTERDAM and STATENDAM, (8,300 and 10,500 tons, respectively.) Twin-screw S. S. ROTTERDAM, June 10, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. First Cabin, $65 up; 2d Cabin, $37. S. S. EDAM, June 15, 10 A. M., for Amsterdam direct. Saloon Rates, $40 up.
Apply at Company's Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

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ST. LOUIS, JUNE 14th.
One vacancy; small party of ladies. Address MISS H. M. BARBOUR, 81 Columbia Hts., Brooklyn.

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Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
CHINA .....June 9|NIP. MARU....June 27
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JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...June 19, Aug. 21, Nov. 6
EMPRESS OF CHINA...July 10, Sept. 11, Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....July 31, Oct. 9

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FIJI, and Australia.

WARRIMOO.....June 29|ORANGI.....July 27
For rates apply 363 Broadway and 62 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S PARTIES.

The pace has become so hot, and we are kept so busy supplying telegraphis and other demands, that the day for particularizing in these notices is well nigh past. Very little accommodation is vacant on any steamer for the next six weeks, but the remainder is at your service.

Cook's Fourth June Party—28th Season—85 days, $750, including All Expenses, steamer "Furst Bismarck," June 29. A splendid tour, visiting the whole of the continent of Europe, with a special feature of the English Cathedral cities. Party nearly complete; telegraph us.

Attractive Vacation Tours to Europe and America during June, July, and August. Tickets for independent travel at home or abroad, and every requisite for every traveler.

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*Kais. Wm. d' Gr. June 6|*Kaiser Fried...June 20
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SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Bremen.....Thurs., June 8, 10 A. M.
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Sailing at 11 A. M.
Kais. Wm. II.....June 5|Saale .....June 24
Ems .....June 10|Trave .....July 1
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"S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II." will sail on Monday, June 5, at 11 A. M. for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

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NEW YORK—PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG.
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NEW YORK—LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
Pennsyl. Je. 10, 6:30 AM|Patria, July 1, 11:30 AM
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Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

In commenting upon the doings and movements of society just now it would possibly be well to adopt the general formula of the old-fashioned almanac and write down the face of the calendar "Expect much golf about this time." Golf seems to be a hot-weather game, and the warmer it becomes the more enthusiastic are its votaries. To find society just at this time is to go to the various golf links, and those who are not abroad will be discovered there either engaging or watching the progress of the adopted National game. Tennis is heard of only once a year, when the Newport Casino has the annual championship, and it would not be surprising now that the Country Club has succeeded the Casino for fashionable functions if a golf week should eclipse tennis in the near future. Polo will have its own. It has been holding on quite well this week in Westchester, where the games have been very well attended. There are few more delightful suburban resorts than the Country Club, and its dining room, with its view of the Sound, is ideal in this June weather, and the short drive from the railway station to the grounds reminds the guest of a lane in Devonshire. Perhaps the hawthorn is missing, but then it is rather late for that English bloom, which is more indicative of early Spring.

⁂

Americans have been called a restless people. One day society has quite a gathering in town, notwithstanding it is officially out of the season and the heat is supposed to be intense. The next will see some at Newport, others on the Hudson, a few booked for Europe, and others again at all kinds of suburban and country resorts. New York now claims an area for its suburbs which extends almost to Philadelphia. But New York society is only blindly following London. Last week the cable stated that the Duchess of Marlborough had determined to pass the period of her mourning in Paris, and that she had State apartments at the Hotel Ritz, where sovereigns of this year have been refused. At the end of the week, beautiful in black and diamonds, she was beaming from a box at Covent Garden, applauding Jean de Reszke with all the fervor of a true American. Mrs. Arthur Paget was in London, was at Biarritz, was in Paris—you can take your choice. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan were in Venice and in Paris. Mrs. Astor was in Paris and in London. Mrs. Griswold Grey's name appeared signed to a protest concerning the Custom House here, and she was in Paris and had looked in at Dinard. The Willie Astors were at their London house, at Cliveden, at their new shooting box near Perth, and had made plans to go to Ireland. And so on.

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Newport, after all, is only a few hours from New York, and a run can be made from any of the Hudson River country seats down to New York for the play and supper and back again home, reaching there a little after midnight, even now as far away as the John Jacob Astors. Long Island is still a little more difficult. Just now people are cruising in their yachts, and not a day elapses that some dozen or more are not reported around the waters of New York. Miss Susan De Forest Day has anchored off Whitestone, and yesterday she gave the last of two receptions. These are rather original entertainments, and have been made quite delightful by the way in which Miss Day has asked musical and artistic and literary people to meet the exclusively fashionables. In fact, Miss Day's receptions have been the only entertainment except the weekly dances at the different country clubs and casinos which take place with great regularity on Saturday evenings.

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Newport has been very dull but none the less enjoyable. It has been freer from fogs this Spring and it has been more livable in consequence. It is still a bit damp down at the seaside, and the Long Island and Jersey coast resorts are filling very slowly. Correspondents, however, are most enthusiastic and great seasons are predicted for the Atlantic Coast. Oyster Bay is coming up, and Mrs. Frederic Benedict's dance there on Wednesday will be a very jolly event. The clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian was opened last Friday. On Memorial Day the clubhouse was formally placed in commission for the season, and there was a dance at the clubhouse beginning at 9 o'clock. Dances will be given at the clubhouse on the evenings of June 17 and July 4.

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Yesterday sounded the knell of the coaching. The Pioneer made its last trip, and this week the horses are to be sold. The few devotees to coaching were faithful to the last. Reginald Rives and Frederic Bronson drove the Pioneer day after day, fair or foul weather. Sometimes there was quite a representation of fashionable people aboard, but on other occasions the coach was taken by strangers from other cities. T. Suffern Tailer did not make the proposed trips from the Union Club to Tuxedo. During the Masonic Park he ran his Lightning almost daily. Mrs. Tailer was only on a few occasions a passenger with him. Mr. and Mrs. Tailer were last week at Tuxedo.

⁂

Philadelphia has made quite a success with its horse show, and society was well represented. There were not many New York people present. The fashionable element at Philadelphia usually go to Bar Harbor, and people in consequence remain much later in town, as the season does not begin at the Maine resort until the dog days. The John R. Drexels will, of course, be at Newport, where many of the Drexel family will congregate. Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren have gone to Colorado Springs for a while, but they will be at their Seabright home later.

⁂

According to a published report of the engagement of Miss Susan Le Roy Dresser, the daughter of the late Capt. George Warren Dresser, United States Army, and the Vicomte Romain d'Osway of Paris, the George Vanderbilts will not come over until July, but will remain until the wedding, which, it is stated, will take place in a few weeks. The Cornelius Vanderbilts, however, are due here on the 12th, and their names will be found in the cabled list of one of the incoming European ships. Mr. and Mrs. John Beresford are also due today. Mrs. Ogden Mills will remain abroad for some time, and Mrs. Storrs Wells and her daughter will be abroad the Summer. If some of the cabled reports be true—and nearly all of them must be taken with more than one grain of salt—Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg is having such a gay time in London that she may not be over for some weeks if not months, although she has taken a cottage at Newport. Mrs. Ladenburg may be looked for at any day, as the London season is now already on the wane. Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond, who are now at Lenox, sail for Europe about the middle of June.

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In fact, the London season per se is a fiction. A few weeks of opera, Parliament, and some notable balls at great houses, and that is all there is to it. After the May drawing-rooms it dwindles considerably. The off season, on the contrary, except a very few weeks in midsummer and again about Easter, is growing to be the most popular. The South African millionaires and the Australian magnates absorb much of the season proper. England is so small, the country is so beautiful, and rural life so attractive then that many of the fashionables let their town houses at a vast profit for these few weeks, and enjoy them when the crowd has gone. The most notable balls this year have been those given in Winter at the various great country houses. A week or two of State entertainments, the drawing-rooms, and some few political parties, and that is all there is of the rest. This year the Queen making her stay very short, the Princess of Wales is absent, and there is really a scarcity of royalties.

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Mrs. Ronalds continues to give her weekly parties and musicales, which are as much in vogue during January as in the present season. This year she is at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Ritchie. Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds will be in London next week. Lady Randolph Churchill has been seen much at the opera and is wearing half mourning for her mother-in-law. Mrs. Bradley Martin has just arrived and Lady Craven has already been giving dinners in the combined Sherman-Bradley Martin house. As already announced, William Waldorf Astor will give a ball for the début of his daughter Pauline, who has already made her bow at the drawing-room and has been seen at one or two of the great entertainments given by the English peerage. A ball will also be given by Mrs. Henry White to introduce her daughter. These are perhaps the principal items of interest which concern Americans.

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The wedding in London this week of "Loulou" Harcourt and Miss Burns is of much interest to Americans, as the bride is a niece of Pierpont Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are expected in London for the ceremony, and the bride-elect has received many handsome presents from her American relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., have made their home in London for some time, and have a large circle of acquaintances. Mrs. Morgan goes out much more than she did in this country.

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The weddings in New York this past week were plentiful. The marriage of Miss Souther and Dr. Edgar was perhaps the most picturesque, as such ceremonials are far and few between now at old Trinity, and the city becomes violently excited when such an event takes place. There certainly was a great crowd gathered around Trinity last Monday. The many friends of the young couple who had come down to witness the ceremony were prepared for a long journey. The majority of them arrived in automobiles and horseless cabs, thus giving a "tail of the century," as it is called in Paris—1800 being compared to a great comet—effect. It was certainly a peculiar mingling of the modern and the antique. The ceremony itself was beautiful, and Trinity lends itself well to spectacular effects. The floral decorations were few, but well suited to the severe interior of the church.

⁂

Springhurst, the country home of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, is an ideal spot for a large entertainment, and those who were present at the Iselin-Goodridge wedding reception, held there last Wednesday, counted themselves fortunate indeed. The bride's desire that only relatives and close friends should witness the ceremony, together with the small seating capacity of the church, caused the larger part of the guests to be bidden only to the festivities at the house. It was characteristic of the homelike spirit of the entire affair that the decorations should have been left to the care of the gardener, Mr. Welch, who has been in the employ of the Goodridge family ever since Mrs. Iselin was a little child. He therefore knew the refined simplicity of her taste and was better fitted to see that they were gratified than a florist with an elaboration of city ideas at his finger's tips. Therefore the snowballs and locust blooms within the little church were but a hint of those blooming outside, which filled the air with a subtle fragrance most delightful.

After many of the guests had congratulated the newly married couple they paired off and sought the beauties of the open. The sloping, smooth-mowed lawn was taken possession of by them, and the wearers of the softly-tinted summery gowns doubtless did not half realize how much their presence heightened the prettiness of the natural picture.

The special trains, which left the Grand Central Station at 3 and 3:55 P. M., were each met at Riverdale by a large number of carriages and stages, which quickly conveyed the guests to the house, and afterward back to the trains. There was nothing to mar the pleasure of the whole trip, as great care had been given to the arrangements for the comfort of the visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin's honeymoon trip will not be a lengthy one.

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"Atlantic City and a finish up at Newport is the wedding journey in this country of Count and Countess da Conturbia, whose marriage was solemnized in all grandeur on Thursday last. The Count, by the way, rejoices in a variety of names, all equally beautiful, for in the license he is called Cesare, Giovanni, Batista, Giuseppe, Francesco, Alessandro, Pio, Maria da Conturbia. The wedding was one of the most interesting that has taken place in Baltimore for many a year, the bride being connected with numerous well-known people, the Pattersons, Wilsons, and Bonapartes, as well as her family in the North upon her mother's side, who was Miss Alice Gery before her marriage to Count Vinci of the Italian Legation at Washington, was best man. Miss Mary Patterson Harris was the maid of honor. The attendants, indeed, were all in some way connected with the Pattersons, Wilsons, or Stewarts. The ushers were the Messrs. Henry Patterson, Redmond and Piunkett Stewart, and Harry Birckhead. The flower girls were Misses Mary Patterson and Sophie Shaw, and the ribbon boys Masters Patterson Harris and Julian Le Roy Ridgely. The Stewart's home was a mass of flowers, palms, handsome plants of all kinds, and the Cardinal officiated. The bridal party entered through the Turkish room and walked slowly toward the end of the long music room, where a bower of palms and lights were arranged. The orchestra, hidden behind palms, played softly during most of the ceremony. Mr. Stewart, the step-father, gave the bride away. Mrs. Stewart was gowned in a beautiful satin, trimmed with jewels and laces. The bride wore satin, point lace, and pearls, the veil an heirloom in her mother's family. The maid of honor and flower girls were gowned in organdy, white and pink. The presents were superb—much silver from relatives and friends in Baltimore and jewels from the other side. The Count's mother sent an emerald necklace, very handsome and effective, an old family piece—his godmother, a large diamond butterfly; one of his sisters, a pearl pendant and another a diamond star. Mrs. Stewart gave a diamond tiara. Mme. Pangirus Bey, the aunt of the Countess, sent a diamond crescent. After the ceremony a breakfast was served for a hundred people, nearly all relatives or connections. It was a seated affair and very handsome, the upper portion of the house being used for the occasion, as well as the large dining room. During the breakfast cables from abroad came to the Count from friends and relatives—a dozen or more—wishing him and the Countess happiness." So writes a correspondent from Baltimore.

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This week the William D. Sloanes arrived at Lenox. They reached there on Wednesday. Mrs. David Lydig and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, have already opened their cottages. The Stokes house is open, although Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are abroad. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and Miss Sloane have been at Lenox for some weeks. The Giraud Fosters were in town until late in the week, but are due at Lenox this week.

⁂

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have been at their place on the Hudson. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has been in and out of town, and for a few days had as guest her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. She is in town to-day. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is in Paris, where he has been attending art sales. Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are at Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Webb was in town last Friday. Mrs. McK. Twombly has cards out for a luncheon at Florheim this week. Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton are at Ellerslie. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget are on Long Island.

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A few little items about the Whitsuntide abroad were that Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke had left for a ten days' stay in Paris, and that there was some possibility of their coming over to Newport this Summer. Mr. Reginald Ward was at Brighton, much benefited by a trip to Biarritz. Lord William Beresford and his wife, Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, were having a large house party at Deepdene, and among their guests was Mr. Adrian Hope.

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Not a few will go to Alaska this Summer, although the Klondyke has somewhat dropped out of fashion. Among the parties is one of which Mr. Raoul-Duval is chief. His guests are Comte George des Garets and the Marquis de San Martino.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain in New York until the middle of June, as their Newport house is not ready. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson remain in town until late in June. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have been stopping with Mr. William C. Whitney at Westbury. This week they have been in Westchester following polo.

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Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Jackson and Miss Elizabeth Jackson were among those who returned last week from Europe. Miss Jackson was getting her trousseau. She has been in Paris for about two months, sailing Easter week. The Princess Lynar and her daughter, who will be at Newport this Summer, and who came over this week, are Americans. The Princess was a Miss Parsons. Her sister married Mr. Henry Higgins of London, one of the largest stockholders in the Covent Garden Opera House. Mr. Moreton Frewen, who married a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill, sailed for this country yesterday.

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The wedding of Miss Mary Dickey and General James M. Varnum will take place at Grace Church at noon Wednesday, June 14. There will be a wedding breakfast, for relatives only, after the ceremony, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Chas. Denston Dickey.

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Mr. Rudyard Kipling will leave Morristown this week for a short sojourn on Long Island. Mr. Kipling's health is improving.

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Many ships arrived late yesterday and more will come in to-day. Among those who are expected back from their European trip are Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who sailed shortly after Easter. They will go to Southampton this Summer.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Alice Barton Bolton, the daughter of Thomas Bolton of West Farms, to E. Harris Janes of New York will take place at noon on Thursday, June 8, at Grace Church, West Farms. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Fanny Auguste Bolton. Frank Harold McLaury will act as best man for the groom, and the ushers will be William Alfonse Rolin, Stephen Wray, Horace Brightman, Francis Livingston Pell, Richard Leo-Leopold Leo and William Hervey Bolton, the bride's brother. All of the principals and attendants at this function are well known in the best society of the Borough of the Bronx, and the wedding has created a great deal of interest among the residents of that section of the city.

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One of the rumored engagements is that of Miss Helen Garretson, a débutante of this Winter, to Mr. Charles V. V. Gunther, the broker.

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Miss Elsa Blun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Blun of 15 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Louis Long will be married at Delmonico's at 6:30 P. M. June 7. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El. Miss Madeline Blun will be maid of honor and Bernard Long best man. The bridesmaims will be Miss Olga Blun, Miss Edith Gugenheim, Miss Viola Solomon, Miss Louise Byner, Miss Jennie Dryfes, and Miss Cora Mehrbach. Percy Straus, Harry Geisling, Edward Richards, Benjamin Sharps, Harry Sheurman, Edwin Blun, Edward Long, and Arthur Long are to act as ushers.

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A very pretty home wedding will be that of Miss Estelle Sloan, daughter of Col. Thomas E. Sloan, to Mr. Charles Arthur Cone on the evening of June 7.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Dwyer have sent out cards for the wedding of their cousin; Miss May E. Maume, and Mr. Henry H. Meyer, Wednesday evening, June 7, at their residence, 509 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The ceremony will take place at the Church of the Holy Rosary, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, near Second Avenue, earlier in the evening.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—Several years ago Commodore Gerry purchased the estate where his villa, Seaverge, stands. It has been so much improved that few would recognize the place as the same which the Commodore purchased.

To begin with, the cottage has been materially improved without in a manner that has called forth many favorable comments. Within the decorations are among the most beautiful in the cottage colony, while no finer ballroom is to be found here. Nothing has been omitted about the grounds that would add to their beauty. As for the greenhouses and their products, they are not duplicated here.

The engagement of Miss Dora Havemeyer to Lieut. Commander Winslow of the United States steamship Indiana was a surprise to the cottagers here, as Miss Havemeyer has not as yet been introduced formally. The function was to take place here this season, and instead there may be a marriage. The bridegroom-elect is well known in Newport, having been for a time stationed here, and he made many friends among the cottagers. Miss Havemeyer, like her sisters and brothers, has always been popular with the younger set, and is a talented and highly accomplished young woman. It would not be surprising to hear at any time that Lieut. Commander Winslow had been detached from the Indiana and sent to duty at the naval station here. Mrs. Havemeyer and her family are expected at Freidham in the near future.

During the week there have been many persons registering at the Casino and the Golf Club, which are in the pink of condition. Nor has there ever been looked better. Considerable money has been expended at both places during the Spring, and the expenditures have been well directed. Undoubtedly the Golf Clubhouse will be more than ever used at night during the season for the large dances, as the cottagers consider the clubhouse one of the most charming of places for the holding of such entertainments. The building is highly elevated, and the breezes from the Atlantic so close by add much to the other natural advantages of the pretty spot.

The "social strategy board," of which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are members, with Mr. Belmont as legal adviser, will soon have a meeting, and the plans for a large social function which will open the entertaining will be discussed. These ladies last season gave together the affair of the season, Mrs. Bradley Martin's farm in Middletown, known as Grey Craig. The affair was termed a dinner picnic, and its memories still live in the minds of the hundreds of cottagers who attended the affair.

Of course Mrs. Oelrichs has not the cottage this season to do any entertaining, but next season her new villa will be completed, and then the "board" will have another large cottage to hold their social events in. But in the meantime there are three splendid places for entertainments—Mrs. Fish's, Mrs. Belmont's, and Mr. Belmont's farm in Middletown. Mrs. Fish is to introduce her eldest daughter, Miss Marion Fish, during the season, and the occasion, it is expected, will be a ball at Crossway.

The loss of the Brices from the cottage colony this Summer will be very much felt here during the Summer months, especially on Saturday evenings, when the "at homes" were given. They began with a dinner, and then a hundred or more guests would drop in and enjoy a concert given by artists. The highest-priced vaudeville artists were brought on from New York to entertain the guests, and never was a Saturday evening considered dull while the Brices were in Newport. Few large entertainments are ever given on Saturday evenings here, and the affairs which were held at Bleulieu were much enjoyed by the cottagers, and on many occasions broke the monotonous dull spell from Friday night to Sunday evening.

At this writing about half the cottage colony are occupying their cottages, and within the next two weeks many more cottagers will have arrived for the season. Already there have been a few small dinners, luncheons, and afternoon receptions, while a few have tried the bathing. Along Bellevue Avenue each pleasant afternoon can be seer so many handsome horses and carriages that one would be led to believe that the month was July instead of June. At the Golf Club there are large gatherings. The links are more popular with the cottagers than ever. The journey to the Golf Club heretofore made on the bicycle is now made in a carriage.

The bicycling fad among the women of the cottage colony appears to have died a natural death. Although the baggage arriving for the cottages includes quite a large number of wheels, very few of the ladies are to be seen on the highways or the learning grounds. Driving by the ladies during the morning hours, however, appears to be more than ever in vogue, and some of the daintiest basket carts ever seen here are now in use. The men have not abandoned the bicycle by any means, for a stroll past the reading room will show a large display of wheels.

During the past week there were several visits made by persons desirous of building cottages in Newport to extensive lands in the location of the Golf Club, which location appears to be in considerable demand ever since the Newport Golf Club was established. These lands for the most part belong to the Newport Hospital Corporation, and where now stand rocks and pretty hills will sooner or later begin the erection of handsome cottages.

A year ago there was considerable discussion among the cottagers relative to the tests with the then new mortar battery at Fort Adams, until the predictions of the army officers were verified. Nothing like a shock was experienced by the cottagers who live close by, and even at the fort little concussion was experienced, despite the fact that some very high-power and the most modern guns in this country were tested. Since last Fall a number of additional guns have been placed along the harbor front and over at Jamestown for the proper defense of both Newport and Narragansett Bay, and before many months additional high-pressure rifles will be mounted. Experts declare, however, that the cottagers have no cause for alarm.

Fort Adams will soon be fitted with handsome new barracks and officers' quarters and other buildings, which will be an ornament to Newport and Narragansett Bay, instead of the wretched quarters and buildings both officers and enlisted men now occupy.

Recently I. Townsend Burden and William Dehon King made the usual application to become citizens of this city, and it is currently reported that several other Summer residents will do likewise. A year ago quite a number of the cottagers became citizens, and a number of others were to do likewise, but, for some unknown reason, the citizen papers were never taken out.

It is said that the majority of the most prominent cottagers intend to remain earlier in the Fall at their Newport cottages than heretofore, and to come here much earlier than has been the custom. One of the leading cottagers was asked a few days ago why it was that there were so many cottagers in Newport at so early a time as this, and he replied that the cottagers had simply found out that Newport was the place in Spring as well as in the Summer, and that they were coming to realize this fact more and more every year.

The following is a list of the cottagers who have arrived for the season: Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. Roland King, Mrs. Shirley Erving, Miss Hattie Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Henry Rice, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sweet, Mr. John Bolt, Mr. J. Nelson Howard, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. W. T. Burroughs, Miss Emily O. Gibbs, Mr. J. Burke Wolfe, Miss Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Neill, Mrs. Paul A. Dahlgren, Dr. and J. J. Mason, the Hon. J. B. Eustis, Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, the Hon. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Buchannan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. John O'Brien, Mrs. William B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Mrs. William Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mrs. Joseph Stone, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winan, Col. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. L. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. Gordon McKay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Mrs. J. R. Busk, Mr. James V. Parker.

The servants for Mrs. Astor arrived during the week to prepare Beechwood for occupancy. It is believed that Mrs. Astor intends to come for the season much earlier than usual, as many others are doing.

The harbor during the week has had many yachts within its anchorages and already the yachting festivities have been begun by Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones on board the Narada.

SOUTHAMPTON.

There were many visitors at Southampton this past week. The opening handicap of the season was at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, but there were also quite a few people who devoted the day to business, either examining the cottages as yet unrented or else fitting up those which they had engaged for the season. Mr. Henry G. Trevor's large cottage, Meadowmere, was the scene of what was probably the first large dinner party of the year, at which Mr. Nathan H. Lord, Miss Julia Clark, Mr. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. A. A. Bibby, and Miss Laura M. Day were among the numerous guests. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen spent Memorial Day at the Meadow Club. Among the other guests at the clubhouse during the course of the week were Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clarence Dorsett, Mrs. Hugh L. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. Charles T. Barney, Mr. Ashbell Barney, the Misses Barney, Mr. C. B. Canfield, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Miss Laura M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, Miss Kemble, Mr. George E. Wood, and Col. Henry May. Col. May is stopping at the clubhouse while his newly rented cottage is being put in order. Mr. Charles Coster was also at the Meadow Club for a part of the week, which was probably his last visit, as he contemplates taking possession of his own residence in a short time.

Mr. J. Hampden Robb will have as his guests, as soon as the season begins Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston.

Dr. and Mrs. George A. Dixon have settled for the Summer in their pretty cottage—By-the-Way. Mr. L. C. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mrs. J. L. Lamson, and Mr. Henry E. Coe are among the other old residents who have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and Miss Barclay, who have been staying in Lenox, Mass., since last Fall, have taken one of Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas's Old Town cottages. Mrs. and Miss Barclay were at the Meadow Club during the week. Mrs. Benjamin Brewster will share the Humphreys cottage with Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings.

Mr. F. O. De Luze, who has been in Southampton several times during the Spring inspecting vacant cottages, has finally taken one of Mrs. Alfred Nelson's Fair Lea houses. Mr. J. T. Atterbury will again occupy his own cottage. Mr. Howard Townsend, who was stopping with Gen. Thomas H. Barber, has taken possession of Mr. E. R. Kennedy's Bonnie Dune, which he has rented for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant, who have been stopping in their own cottage, Dune Eden, for some time past, had as their guests during the week Mr. and Mrs. George A. Weaver, Jr.

Mr. William B. Hornblower, who arrived for the season last week, is the latest victim to the tyranny of the Southampton Electric Light Company. Like Mr. James L. Breese and a few others, he insisted on having his cottage wired by a New York firm, and the local company accordingly refused to supply him with electricity for the Summer. Unlike Mr. Breese, however, Mr. Hornblower has not seen fit to supply himself with a private plant, and as a consequence will be compelled to rely on lamps as the only means of illumination. The fight between the New York cottagers and the Southampton company shows no signs of abating, but, on the contrary, waxes hotter as time wears on. Many of the residents are in a condition similar to Mr. Hornblower's owing to the fact that because of the present arrangement the electric wires extend only through certain parts of the town. The cottagers are unwilling to have many of the principal avenues disfigured by unsightly poles, such as are commonly erected here, and the company, for some unknown reason, steadfastly refuses to lay underground wires. Talk is rife among the oppressed of more private electric plants, but the latest and probably most feasible suggestion yet made is that of illuminating the different cottages through the agency of gasoline. Several residents have announced their intention of making the experiment.

One of the features of the proposed new extension which is to be added to the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club next Autumn will be a large swimming bath. Close upon the announcement that the Kirby House will not receive guests this Summer, but has been rented as a private residence by Col. Henry May, comes the intelligence that the Brunswick Hotel will in all likelihood remain closed for the season. The Brunswick was generally conceded to have the finest situation of any of the hostelries, being built near the edge of Shinnecock Bay and having an excellent view of the country for miles around. It was a favorite resort for those of the Summer guests who were unable to secure cottages, and bore the reputation of always being crowded. The last proprietor, Mr. William Platt, has accepted the stewardship of the golf club of Lakewood, N. J., and up to the present no one has taken his place.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and Miss Sands, who have been spending the past week at the Meadow Club while fitting up their cottage, have decided to leave for Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Monday, returning to Southampton by the latter part of the month.

LONG BRANCH.

Everything is in readiness at this famous resort for the Summer's rush, with the exception of the leading hotels, which will not be open for business for about two weeks yet, but the cottagers have been arriving in large numbers the whole week, and to-day nearly every cottage is occupied.

All the cottagers, as well as the year-around residents, are expecting a good season, and they have every reason to expect it, one of the principal ones being that they will be honored by the presence of Vice President Hobart, who will spend the Summer months here at Mrs. Norman L. Munro's residence at Norwood Park. It is not known when the Vice President and his family will arrive, but it is believed they will be here by June 10. The cottage was leased by the Vice President on May 15 at a rental of $4,000.

The grounds are handsomely laid out with shrubbery, flowers, statuary, abundance of shade trees, and a fountain, and cover a space of fully 500 feet square. The cottage has a large basement, where all the cooking and laundry work is done. On the ground floor are the reception room, breakfast and dining rooms, and parlor. The reception room is in green, the parlor in white and gold, the breakfast room in blue and white, and the dining room in mahogany. The dining room and breakfast room contain some beautiful pieces of ware, one set of gold glass being especially noticeable. This set Mrs. Munro imported from Italy at a cost of $5,000. On the second floor there are the library, five bedrooms, and a Turkish corner. One of the rooms is in lavender and white, another is in green and white. The bedroom that the Vice President will likely occupy is in mahogany, the decorations being in blue, with hand-painted flowers. Another bedroom is in white and gold, while an adjoining apartment is in white and old rose. The Turkish corner, which is often called the "cozy corner," has an Oriental canopy, with an abundance of rugs, seats, and a table to correspond. The third floor has six bedrooms and a sewing room.

The cottage overlooks all the handsome Norwood Park cottages, about twenty-five in number, as it stands on an elevation of about 50 feet. The Vice President's nearest neighbors will be William D. Harper, Richard Deeves, Charles Lederman, and W. C. Hoagland, all New Yorkers.

Martin Pechelmer is now occupying his new villa on Elberon Avenue.

Max Drey of New York is occupying Hollywood Cottage No. 12.

H. B. Vanderhoef and family are at North Long Branch for the season.

J. M. Limburger is occupying the Talbot cottage, on Lincoln Avenue.

E. Wasserman is at Hollywood Cottage No. 8 for the Summer.

The Pennsylvania Orphanage at Elberon opened for the season on Wednesday. Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, as usual, will have the management of this institution.

Judge William O'Dea of New York is occupying Castle Wall, on the Hill, formerly the Summer home of the late Rev. C. Frederick Hoffman.

Hugh Smith of Newark, a well-known Democratic politician, leased the Castner cottage this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn have taken possession of their Ocean Avenue cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Reckendorfer will pass the Summer with them.

Charles Lederman of New York has rented the Albaugh cottage on Cedar Avenue for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Parker of New York took possession of their country seat on the Monmouth Road this week.

Mrs. and Mr. M. Sternberger were at the McWood cottage the beginning of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Brent Good of New York are at their Monmouth Beach cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. John Shoemaker of Newark is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pickering at their Ocean Avenue cottage, North Long Branch.

Joseph Jonnason and family of New York were among the Hollywood arrivals this week.

C. H. Ward, who recently leased the Leech cottage at West End, is occupying it for the Summer.

Henry Rosenwald of New York, who purchased the Gen. Horace Porter cottage at Elberon last Winter, has arrived with his family.

Mrs. S. Loeb and family are at West End for the Summer. They are occupying the cottage that was formerly the Elberon Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks Arnheim are enjoying their new Ocean Avenue villa at Elberon.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Stockton of Trenton have been the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry B. Edwards, Branchport Avenue, during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Livingston are at their Cedar Avenue villa for the Summer.

Gen. and Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert are at their Elberon home.

L. Cohen and family of New York are domiciled in the Hertzig cottage at West End.

Dr. Baruch took possession of the Bates cottage on Cedar Avenue this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Shanley of Newark will take possession of Green Gables next week.

Mrs. J. W. Albaugh, Jr., left Tuesday for Atlantic City, where she will spend the Summer.

Mrs. Wilbur Fiske True of Washington Street gave a dinner on Thursday to Miss Florence E. Hazard. Prince Francis von Auersperg, and the six bridesmaids and six ushers who will officiate at their wedding on Wednesday, June 14.

Howell Woolley, son of John W. Woolley of Bath Avenue, and Miss Gertrude Oliffe of New York City, will be married at the home of the bride, 120 West Forty-third Street, on Wednesday, June 7.

Mrs. Dewitt Seymour tendered a farewell reception Tuesday afternoon to her niece, Miss Amanda Seymour.

Miss Emily Brinley entertained the committee of the Chattle Memorial Fountain Fund at her Broadway residence Friday evening.

Mrs. Hannah C. Poole celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday this week at her home on Broadway.

L. Goldberger and family are at Barbour Cottage No. 4, Elberon.

I. Rosenwald has taken possession of the Billings cottage.

John Frankenheimer and family of New York have arrived at their new Elberon cottage for the Summer.

Solomon Guggenheim of New York has purchased the Fitler cottage at Elberon of Mayor M. N. Nolan of Albany, N. Y.; the cottage is occupied for the Summer by F. W. Savin of New York.

Mrs. H. V. Thorne, widow of Inspector Thorne, who is at present stopping at the Palmer cottage, will sail for Europe next month, to remain during the Summer.

St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Sunday school subscribed $100 toward the Chattle Memorial Fountain that was unveiled Decoration Day.

Some of the cottages that are run in connection with the Elberon Hotel have been leased to Dr. Muir, J. W. Deering, John R. Dos Passos, and William Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Henry Rothschilds will spend their Summer abroad. Their two handsome Norwood cottages have been leased to John C. Sheehan of New York and President Elias of the Third Avenue Railroad.

The country seat of W. E. D. Stokes, at North Long Branch, was leased this week to J. Hecht of New York at a rental of $2,500.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Seligman, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Summer residents of West End, will spend the greater part of the season of 1899 abroad.

Abner H. West, for more than a quarter of a century Captain of the Seabright Life Saving Station, has resigned from active service.

Preparations are being made for the opening of the popular Hotel Brighton on June 15.

The Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay minister in charge, will open its doors for the season on Sunday. William Campbell will be Superintendent and Adam Worth Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Three recent rentals of cottages were made to the following persons: Van Note cottage, Bath Avenue, to G. S. Strassburg; Applegate's cottage, Westwood Avenue, to Edward R. Cohen, and the Bayard cottage, on Chelsea Avenue, to Seymour Bookman, all of New York.

Commissioner Thomas McKenna has rented his new Morris Avenue cottage to W. D. Fitler, of New York.

The restaurant of the Hotel Lenox has been leased to Mrs. W. Maya of New York.

At last Sunday's jubilee services, held in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, on Third Avenue, $7,539.08 were raised by subscription toward putting a new addition to the church, which is to cost $10,000.

The United States Hotel will be managed this year by Samuel Prosky of Brooklyn. The hotel will be opened for the season on Saturday, June 24.

Up to the present time Allenhurst Hotel at Allenhurst has a ten weeks' booking of guests that will bring in $35,000 in business.

ASBURY PARK OPENING.

Every Hotel and Boarding House Already Filled—Record-Breaking Season Predicted.

ASBURY PARK, June 3.—The outing season in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove—the Twin-Cities-by-the-Sea—has opened with a rush, and all signs point to a record-breaking, money-making year for the hotel and boarding house keepers. Every hotel and boarding house has been rented, and even in the cottage colony "To Let" signs are few and far between. The real estate ag

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

John Blair's experiment with an Ibsen "social drama"—"Gengangere," the most repulsive and most powerful of the lot—did no harm to him or to Ibsen's reputation in America. It is announced that the receipts somewhat exceeded the expenses, which, of course, were small. From this fact some consolation may be derived by the few who either believe in Ibsen as a great moral reformer as well as a dramatist and poet, or recognizing the technical merit of his plays, think their occasional performance beneficial to the cause of dramatic art.

There was a waiting line of men and women at Carnegie Lyceum ticket office Monday evening, and doubtless a large proportion of the people who crowded the audience room paid for their seats. Some of them probably expected from the name, "Ghosts," a show as thrilling as Mr. Tripler's experiments with liquid air, and when they found it was nothing but a few persons talking in a plainly furnished room they went home. Others, who were evidently bored from the very beginning, endured it all. But for once at an Ibsen performance both of these kinds of people were in the minority.

It is the habit of most folks never to use their minds in the theatre. The performance must overcome their indifference and awaken their emotional sympathies without any help from them, or it fails. A play that must be intently listened to is always, from their point of view, a worthless play. If any considerable number of persons can be taught, by experiments with Ibsen, to listen in the theatre, much good will be accomplished. Fine plays, treating delicately of the workings of character on character, will then be possible. Ibsen and Ibsenism are only means to a desirable end. The doctrine of heredity, the theory of individualism, the failure of law, the futility of order, the needlessness of personal decency do not count for anything in this matter. Ibsen's teachings are quite unimportant. But his skill in constructing a play and in revealing traits of character in dialogue is matchless.

The general performance of "Ghosts" last Monday night was not so smooth and good as that given some years ago in Berkeley Lyceum, under the direction of Charles J. Bell. Pastor Manders, Engstrand, and Regina were not so capably and understandingly portrayed as they were by Arthur Lawrence, G. H. Leonard, and Eleanor Lane. But Ibsen never had a larger audience in New York or one in which the proportion of rapt listeners was so large. The portrayals of the widow and her stricken son, too, were admirable. Mary Shaw's facility has not been lately so well demonstrated, while John Blair never before revealed so wide a range of power.

"Rouédrama" is a term lately invented in London to describe a kind of play like Pinero's latest and the still later "Wheels Within Wheels" of R. C. Carton. The type is not new, but as old as if not older than the English Restoration. Mr. Pinero and Mr. Carton have merely adapted the tone and manner of the long-established comedy of intrigue to contemporary London life. Mr. Carton's new work seems not to compare favorably with Mr. Pinero's in original observation and wit, but to be, nevertheless, a smart and effective piece, objection being made chiefly to its lack of sympathetic interest. Mr. Carton's dialogue has been rarely marked by real wit. Here is a passage from The London Times's review, relating solely to the text of "Wheels Within Wheels":

> The vulgar, blatant James Blagden is describing the grand doings which followed on his coming into his estate. "There were banquets and fireworks, all the tenants turned out, and that kind of thing," he explains. "Why did you turn out the tenants?" returns his bored companion, whose mind is occupied with other things. "You promised you'd leave the talking to me at Victoria," says Sir Philip Curtoys, M. P., in his most pompous manner. "Yes, but I changed my mind at Clapham Junction," returns the irrepressible Blagden. This is scarcely wit, but it passes for it well enough on the stage, and it is in this sort of quick fence that Mr. Carton is seen at his best. His more elaborate efforts are apt to fail. "The Venetian blind leading the blind" was received by the house with the nervous laugh of imperfect comprehension, and even prolonged consideration fails to reveal its meaning.

The story of the play is purely conventional, but the treatment is said to abound in piquant effects:

> Lady Curtoys, the wife of an intolerably priggish member of Parliament, has become entangled with a certain Egerton Vartrey, who makes use of an indiscreet letter of hers which he possesses to induce her to run away with him. The elopement duly takes place, but Mrs. Onslow Bulmer, Curtoy's sister, has already broken feloniously into Vartrey's rooms at night with the aid of Lady Curtoys's latchkey, (we find her doing it in Act I.,) and destroyed the letter. She therefore follows Lady Curtoys and Vartrey to the inevitable inn in the country, and the former, who seems to have accepted the elopement without enthusiasm from the first, is readily persuaded to return to her husband as soon as she learns that Vartrey's hold over her has been destroyed. Mrs. Bulmer further contrives that Sir Philip shall believe that it is with her and not with his wife that Vartrey (who is a married man) has eloped, and Sir Philip, finding her with Vartrey when he arrives at the inn in pursuit, is of course convinced. An ingenious comedy scene follows, in which Mrs. Bulmer solemnly allows herself to be persuaded to give up Vartrey and Vartrey acquiesces with feigned reluctance.

If not the principal, yet as it turns out the most important character in "Wheels Within Wheels" is Blagden, the wealthy, boisterous cad. He belongs to the family of cads and vulgar roysterers who have pervaded English comedy since Congreve created Ben the Sailor. Blagden is rich, good humored, gullible, and lacking in the moral sense. In the portrayal of this personage Arthur Bourchier has made a hit. When he was acting "juvenile leads" and "light comedy" dawdlers at Daly's Theatre in this city Mr. Bourchier always seemed out of his element. Doricourts and Charles Surfaces were clearly not for him. Lately, however, he has been coming to the front in England as a "character actor." His sketch of the eminent Dr. Johnson in a little play by Leo C. Trevor, his portrayal of the well-meaning but hopelessly vulgar "ranker" in the same author's "Brother Officers," and now his acting in the rôle of Blagden have given him new fame and started him on the right road.

Droll Bernard Shaw seems to have quite outdone himself in the Roman drama called "Caesar and Cleopatra," written to correct Shakespeare's errors, and supply Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, both rather serious actors, with congenial new rôles. Here is one of his "stage directions," referring to Cleopatra:

> She is seized with a strong desire to stick her tongue out at Ptolemy, but refrains for fear the action might appear unqueenly.

This is as deliciously subtle as a "stage direction" of our own Mr. Howells in his operetta called "A Sea Change," in which he required one of the personages, a shop girl, to express "fine resentment."

Shaw's Cleopatra is sixteen years old, pert and mischievous. She has lost her white cat, Pasht, and quarreled with her nurse, Ftatateeta, and, having wandered away from the palace of the Ptolemies, has fallen asleep in the arms of the sphinx when she is awakened by mighty Caesar, aged fifty-four. Cleopatra addresses the noble Roman as "Old Gentleman." Here is a bit of their conversation:

> CLEOPATRA.
> (Snatching Caesar's laurel crown.)
> I know now why you wear this; it's to hide your bald head.
> CAESAR.
> (Testily—replacing the trophy.)
> Don't talk about that.
> CLEOPATRA.
> Why not?
> CAESAR.
> Well, do you like to have people tell you what a child you are?
> CLEOPATRA.
> No, I hate it.
> CAESAR.
> Same here. I hate to be told how old I am.

The most striking peculiarity of Bernard Shaw's "Theatre"—to use the French term—is that his personages are all either Bernard Shaws or mere puppets. Bluntschli, Dick Dudgeon, Mrs. Warren, and Candida are just so many assorted Shaws.

The cable dispatches dealt very briefly with the death of Carlotta Grisi. Comparatively few readers of American newspapers, perhaps, ever heard of her. Those who had must have thought she died early in the Victorian era. Yet she was only eighty years old. She was a cousin of the more famous Giulia Grisi, the singer, and was a dancer from her sixth year. In the forties she was the most famous solo dancer at the Paris Opera.

Hers was truly the golden age of the ballet. Among her contemporaries were Fanny Elssler, Marie Taglioni, Fanny Cerito, and Lucille Grahn. With Taglioni, Cerito, and Grahn, Carlotta Grisi took part at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in the famous pas de quatre, with which, it was said, Lumley, then manager of the Italian opera, "Killed ballet."

Really, the excitement about Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet in Paris seems to be feverish. The correspondents of most of the London newspapers have been infected, too. Of praise and the expression of wonderment there are columns. Of graphic description, thus far, little or nothing. That in her first scene with Polonius she was "curiously meditative and serious" and gave to the scene with the courtiers "a fantastic extravagance that was as original as effective" is surely not illuminative criticism. The London Times's correspondent actually found an Englishman in the stalls who could talk thus extravagantly: "I have seen all the great tragedians in 'Hamlet' for thirty years, but only now have I seen 'Hamlet' acted to perfection." Tut, tut! The English-speaking Hamlets of the last thirty years have included, not to speak of Fechter, Booth, Irving, and Walter Montgomery.

Sarah Bernhardt, as most of us believe, is, with all her deficiencies, the greatest dramatic artist of her age. Her genius is unsurpassable. But her Hamlet, at its very best, can be no more than a piece of brilliant whimsicality. The female Hamlet long has been known on the stage, but can never be highly esteemed.

Paris, under the influence of Bernhardt's genius, thus amazingly manifested, and of MM. Morand and Schwob, (who seem to have translated "Hamlet" as Mark Twain translated Heine, preserving "all the facts,") has been enjoying one of its periodical fits of enthusiasm for Shakespeare, which M. Jean-Jacques Jusserand points, she has been subject to for nearly two centuries. Still, the French do not really understand or like Shakespeare.

Besides Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," to be first acted here next October, we are likely to have another drama of modern Jewish life. "The Ghetto," by the Dutch dramatist Heyermans, is to be translated and adapted for the London stage by Chester Bailey Fernald, author of "The Cat and the Cherub," and will doubtless live to cross the Atlantic. Why could not Mr. Cahan turn his story of our own Ghetto, "Yekl," into a smart little play?

Gillette is in London talking over "Sherlock Holmes" with Conan Doyle. That particular tale called "A Scandal in Bohemia" is to form the basis of the play, in which Gillette will act the wonderful detective, and Dr. Moriarity will be a character almost as prominent as Sherlock himself.

Meanwhile, in the big show at the New York, Sam Bernard continues to appear nightly as Sherlock (or is it as Conan?) "in spite of Puck and Judge."

E. A. D.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new group of People Talked About is practically completed. Extensive changes and additions have been made to all of the groups representing scenes or personages of the civil war and the war with Spain. In the Winter Garden new views have been obtained for the cinematograph, including scenes from different parts of the world.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Great Ruby" is drawing its engagement to a close, and two possible dates are now set for its termination, June 10 and June 17. Manager Dorney is seriously considering the advisability of closing this coming Saturday night, if the public shows a disposition to stay away owing to the hot weather.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A strong bill is again presented at this house for the present week. Odell Williams and his company in their amusing sketch entitled "The Judge," and Idelene Cotton and Nick Long in "Managerial Troubles." Miss Cotton will, in addition to her sketch, give some personations of Anna Held, Mrs. Fiske, and many other prominent celebrities. The remaining part of the programme will include McIntyre and Heath, Hays and Lytton, and Ching Ling Foo.

CASINO.—Beginning to-morrow evening, the Jefferson De Angelis Opera Company will give a revival of "The Jolly Musketeer" for a brief engagement. The cast has been somewhat changed since the opera was first produced at the Broadway Theatre early last Fall. Miss Hilda Clark will sing Maud Hollins's part, Miss Marie George will be in Miss Bertha Waltzinger's rôle, and Queenie Vassar in the part played by Miss Helena Frederick.

THE NEW YORK.—"The Man in the Moon," with the effect of the warm wave counteracted by the number of other theatres which recently closed, continues to draw large audiences nightly.

GARRICK THEATRE.—It has been definitely decided to bring Mrs. Leslie Carter's season to a close on June 17. The last fortnight will begin with a souvenir celebration, when the one hundred and fiftieth performance will occur.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"His Excellency the Governor" has completed the first month of its performances, and the continued demand for seats indicates that the play is likely to run for many more weeks.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—The Rogers Brothers in "A Reign of Error" and "Ka-za-za" are doing so well that the management hesitates about announcing the date of their closing.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A programme of unusual excellence is offered this week. George Fuller Golden will be the leading feature, while others on the bill will be Dolan and Lenhaar, Touhey and Mack, Seville and Stewart, James Rosco, the three Millo brothers, and Nelson and Hansen.

The style and cut of your clothing will add a great deal to your photograph. Special sale of black vicuna thibet for coat and vest, with a genteel striped trousering, suitable for dress wear, suit to order, $20.00.

Novelty for midsummer wear is our Outing Flannels—many new designs in stripes and mixed colorings, made full skeleton, suit to order, $16.00. Trousers, $4.00. Nothing cooler or pleasanter for hot weather.

We give you present and future protection—a year's guarantee or money back!

Samples, Fashion Booklet, free.

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OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

An Interesting Memento of the Remarkable Hungarian Violinist, Remenyi.

Edouard Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist, was known all over the world. His strongly marked individuality and his vigorous expression of unique opinions led many to suppose that the tenor of his daily thought ran toward eccentricity. There may have been grounds for the belief, but there is reason to think that Remenyi's musical faith was founded on a firm basis. Through the courtesy of Charles R. Baker, formerly Remenyi's manager, THE TIMES is enabled to publish for the first time a characteristic essay on Bach by the Hungarian. As all musicians look to Bach as the fountainhead of their art it is interesting to note how profound was Remenyi's admiration for him. The essay is herewith given precisely as the author wrote it:

> A Somewhat Ethereal, but Nevertheless a Truthful Essay on John Sebastian Bach, by Edouard Reményi. October, 1896.

Written in an observation car coming from Telluride to Rico, Colorado, amongst the most glorious scenery imaginable, and impressed by the sublime sights, the following lines were written under the impulse of the moment:

SHORT ESSAY ON BACH.

If you want music for your own and Music's sake—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want music which is as absolutely full of meaning as an egg is full of meat—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want music full to repletion of rhythmic melody, harmony, and counterpoint, dropping down on you as easily as a tepid Summer rain—Look up to Bach.

* * *

Counterpoint without which grand music is unimaginable, and the knowledge of which makes and constitutes the musician, was part and parcel of Bach's great musical brain, the cosmopolitan receptacle of pure and always perfect musical ideas.—Counterpoint, which is the proof of a musician, was to Bach mere child's play; therefore, look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want absolute music, without any deviation from the sublime line of Beauty, and without any void whatever or useless padding, which we find sometimes in grand music, even of some of the great masters, for such absolute music, with its absolute sublime line of beauty—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want four, five, and six-part writings, with as much ease as if written by five or six angels with ethereal breathing—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want drama, if you want tragedy, comedy, even sublime farce, jollity, humor—Look up to Bach. He had the absolute gamut of every human feeling, with the exception of satire, which has, to my ideas, no heavenly attribute.

* * *

If you want to hear how they can or may sing in the Seventh Heaven, listen to his music in the "Mathews Passion," and you will know what constitutes the ingredients of heavenly music.

* * *

If you want to hear a fugue written with the ease and absolute naturalness of a heavenly endowed Legerdemain, from the celestial abode—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want to hear real endless melody in all his part-writing—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want to hear a Concert as might be ordered by the Good Lord in High Heaven, the Leader of that Orchestra is sure to be Bach.

* * *

If you want to hear so-called Catholic music, or so-called Protestant music—Look up to Bach.

* * *

I say so-called, because his music is neither Protestant nor Catholic—it is religious music, to put it correctly. It is music in its most absolute Catholicity—good for Heaven and earth—and for such music—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want to discover all the germs Music might possess—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want absolute beauty, and all that that Beauty may and can suggest—Look up to Bach.

* * *

If you want to know something in music, study Bach, and he will be of more service to you in one day than any other immortal musician in a month.

* * *

If you want to know who is the embodiment of a Musical Archangel, point to Sebastian Bach! And the billions of Cherubs, Seraphs, and Angels in Heaven, will nod to you, and the Good Lord will give His glorious Patriarchal and Universal consent.

* * *

Children of tender age, who learn music and, after having acquired the necessary and elementary rudiments, and after having "somehow" learned how to play the scales in a tolerable way, ought to be put at once to play the two-voiced pieces so wonderfully full of jollity and Simon Pure invention by Sebastian Bach. A child put to such a task in a playful way and endowed with only a little talent, would make astonishing progress, and thus save a great deal of precious time and unnecessary trouble in after life, and would be through studying Bach in his tender age and be almost of unerring judgment in music, and especially such a musical child would never say in after life such absolute nonsense we hear all the time uttered even by good artists: "This is a good piece for an encore"; or "It takes with the public," and such encore pieces would never see the light of the day, trashily compiled, (not composed,) by so many musical nincompoops all over the world.

* * *

Anyhow, Bach ought to be the daily bread, the Shibboleth, the talisman, the panacea, and the vade mecum of every musician, and if that would or could be the case, then Music would be the Art of Arts, and, although being, to my ideas, not yet rightly treated, it is already an Art and Science combined; sent to us from Heaven as a consoling medium and solace between here and there, and of which the embodied Archangel is Sebastian Bach!

* * *

Bach was, and remains to this very day, the most unconscious and unbiased musician who ever lived, with the exception, perhaps, of Franz Schubert.

Bach composed every day something, and after having composed it, put the composition as naturally as naturalness is imaginable in the cupboard, where most of them remained mute during his lifetime, to be uncupboarded, (not unearthed) after his death—and only part of it—Oh, misery! (because the then world thought so little of it.) Oh, shame! That a great deal of this divine music treasure went as waste paper. Yes, as waste paper! To a sausage dealer in Leipsic, to wrap up sausages. And to this most horrible and atrocious barbarity only a futile accident put a stop, and it was, that one of his many sons, Philip Emanuel Bach, his most gifted son, just returned from England, where he gave concerts, happened to pass in the street where the sausage dealer distributed his indigestible sausages to the unsuspecting Hausfrauen of the then not overmusically cultivated public of Leipsic—and Philip Emanuel Bach in passing the store of the virtuous sausage maker and dealer, happened to recognize that the music papers, with the music written on them, happened to be the handwriting of his deceased father—had still reverence for him, and repurchased, for a trifling sum, the to-be-wasted music paper for sausage packing purposes. Yes, this is the holy truth, of this most ungodlike sausage story. Man, think of it for a moment—a lot of manuscript of J. Sebastian Bach sold as waste paper to a sausage dealer for packing purposes! It makes one shiver with horror to think of it! I invite all good musicians, who think that music is a divine art, to bow every day of their natural life at the shrine of John Sebastian Bach.

And now, before finishing my article on Bach, which is in this part not ethereal at all, and before finishing this small essay on the greatness of Sebastian Bach, let me mention another sad fact. Scarcely was the great man dead, I believe the very day of his death, his successor was elected by the wise (?) Council, (of Aldermen of Leipsic,) and, although no equal could have been elected for the place of Organist at the Thomas School, but the successor was a very unworthy one, and it would have been easy, very easy, to find a fine musician, if not a great one. But what do City Aldermen generally know about art matters? Let me say a few words more for the present, and to finish this hastily written short essay under the immediate impression of grand and sublime scenery: that to my ideas, John Sebastian Bach was not only the most Godly musician, but is the very embodiment of music in its crystalline supreme serenity!

* * *

If you want Heavenly music sent down to Mother Earth—Look up to Bach!

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

The young French violinist Henri Marteau will make a short tour in America this coming Fall under the direction of the Henry Wolfsohn Musical Bureau. He expects to remain here only two months, and will most likely open his tournée in New York City in the early part of November. Mr. Henry Wolfsohn was a passenger on the Fürst Bismarck, which sailed for Southampton last Thursday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wolfsohn and Miss Clara Wolfsohn. Mr. Wolfsohn, who represents and manages many most successful and brilliant concert attractions in this country, has gone abroad for a much needed rest, and will also close contracts with several prominent European concert performers to visit this country during the coming season. While in Paris Mr. Wolfsohn will arrange for the début of Rosenthal in that city, and also for a series of concerts to be given by Lillian Blauvelt, the American soprano.

Henry Peakes talked about "The Chimes of Normandy" to a Pittsburg reporter thus: "It is curious how 'The Chimes' was first produced here," he said. "You know Planquette did not give it that name. When it was first produced in Paris it was called 'The Bells of Corneville.' The man who was conducting the dramatic department of The New York Herald in 1877 bestowed the American name on it. I was with the Hess & Castle Opera Company at the time, and C. D. Hess had gone abroad to secure Thomas's 'A Summer Night's Dream,' an opera adapted from Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' In Paris he chanced to hear this opera and he immediately cabled to call off the first engagement, adding that he would send over 'The Chimes' for translation. He instructed Castle to have The Herald man translate it. This was done, and to make the American copyright strong, the title was changed. Mignonette had been the name of the prima donna rôle, but it was changed to Serpolette, and the part of Jean Grenicheaux was carved from a part that had originally been Robin More. Emily Melville was our Serpolette, and I was given the part of Gaspard. I had been singing heavy basso rôles and I refused Gaspard, because of the little opportunity for singing, but Castle finally persuaded me to take it because of the opportunity to act, and I made the hit of my life in it." Mr. Peakes is quite right in his last statement, and he might have added, with justifiable pride, that the light opera stage of to-day has no such singer and actor as he was in his prime.

The eastern division of the American Union of Swedish Singers held a festival in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., on Thursday and Friday nights under the direction of Arvid Akerlind.

The Charleston Musical Association has just closed its season of three concerts. Anderton's "Yule Tide," Sullivan's "On Sea and Shore," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Nacht" have been given. The association will give three more concerts next season. The chorus numbers 100, and is trained by Mme. Barbot.

The Wednesday Morning Musicale of Nashville has just closed a busy season. The value of the work of such an organization may be judged by the following list of concerts:

Nov. 23, 1898—Song recital, Miss Vesey.
Nov. 23, 1898 (evening)—Piano recital, Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler.
Feb. 1, 1899—Wagner programme.
Feb. 7—Song recital, Katherine Bloodgood, contralto.
Feb. 9—Cantata, "Olaf Trygvasson," (Grieg,) solo and chorus.
March 1—Piano and song recital, Miss Cosgrove and Mrs. Thurston.
March 15—"Olaf Trygvasson," repeated by popular demand.
April 17—Programme of the ensemble music on Thomas's programme.
April 18—Chamber music, Miss McCandless, piano; Mr. Lampert, violin; Mr. Tavenner, 'cello.
April 20—Thomas Orchestral Concert, Tabernacle. (Club assisted in bringing.)
April 21—Thomas Orchestral Concert, Tabernacle.
May 10—Song recital, Mrs. M. S. Lebeck.
May 11—Song recital, Miss Mary Lee Leftwich.
May 15—Song recital, Justin Thatcher, tenor, Chicago.
May 16—Afternoon musicale, Chaminade Club, by special invitation of the musicale.

Nashville has also a Philharmonic Club and a Tuesday musicale, which do creditable work.

In a recent lecture in Pittsburg Mr. Frederick Archer said that Emil Sauer is probably the best of the reigning pianists, showing sentiment and musicianly ability, and playing with some zeal in his work. But the others are merely musical acrobats. Rosenthal, for instance, advertises his rapid finger work; Paderewski cultivates his long hair and is a tremendous success, and then every one must cultivate long hair to be a pianist. The lofty originality of a man who can regard Mr. Sauer as a greater pianist than Paderewski is entitled to the most reverential admiration.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Mr. F. H. Cowen starts from London for Canada shortly as examiner in music on behalf of the Associated Board, and will be absent about three weeks. Mr. Cowen does not leave till after the production of his new work, written at the invitation of the Philharmonic Society. This is a concert-stück in B flat major, of important dimensions, filling ninety-eight pages of the closely written manuscript score. The piece is for pianoforte and orchestra, and, as the solo executant will be Mr. Paderewski, amateurs may safely conclude that it has very brilliant features.

From the balance sheet of the late Gloucester Festival it appears that the principal singers cost £1,033 as against £1,185 in 1895. The orchestra ran to £828 from £803, the advance being due to an increased number of violins. The expense of the chorus was £792, as against £812. Only £196 4s. was spent in advertising, and refreshments for singers cost no more than £1 4s. 6d.

"Some one has just called my attention," says Joseph Bennett in The Telegraph, "to a cryptic contemporary utterance. It refers to the waltz in Gounod's 'Faust': 'That the waltz itself is essentially ridiculous is the fault of the composer. And the fault has been atoned by the cordial appreciation of two generations.' Does this mean that, Gounod having composed a ridiculous piece of music, the public have atoned for his fault by appreciating his work?"

The second act of "Lohengrin" was omitted in the recent performance before the Queen at Windsor because of the lengthy duets in the dark. The whole of "Das Rheingold" is omitted for the same reason.

"H. M. S. Pinafore" was announced for revival the Savoy Theatre, London, yesterday.

The obsolete custom of praising Mlle. Bauermeister every time she appears on the stage survives in London, in company with the worship of Mendelssohn.

M. Lamoureux and Mr. Willie Schutz (for some years M. Jean de Reszke's American agent) now officially announce in the legal columns of the French papers particulars of their scheme to produce Wagner's operas in Paris during the exhibition period. M. Lamoureux brings into the affair the sole right, granted by Mme. Cosima Wagner, to perform "Tristan und Isolde" in France, and will also devote his time and care to the direction of the artistic side of the enterprise. Mr. Schutz, on his part, brings into the scheme the lease of the Théâtre Nouveau, and will manage the business details. M. Saléza has been offered the part of Tristan. A private joint stock company has been formed, with a capital—apparently by no means too large for such an enterprise—of £3,000, the 150 shareholders, however, each contributing £20 for the sake of art alone, and being mere sleeping partners, without having any voice in the management.

A Munich correspondent writes to London that the new opera, "Der Fremdling," ("The Stranger,") the book of which is by Felix Dahn, and the music by Heinrich Vogl, the tenor of the Munich Opera House, was produced there early last month with great success. Book and music are quite Wagnerian, especially the latter, as was to be expected of a composer who is also the foremost interpreter of the Baireuth school. Baldur the god of the sun, is to wed, but instead of taking the goddess Freia as his wife, he has betrothed himself to a mortal, Nanna, the Queen of Gautland. Odin is ready to accept her as goddess, if she undergoes certain trials in proof of her love and faith. This she agrees to do. In pursuance of her determination she is accused of witchcraft, and is condemned to be buried alive. As she leaps into the open grave to keep her faith with the Stranger, viz., Baldur, the latter rises with her from the pit in full glory and takes her as a goddess to Asgardh, the home of the gods. Fräulein Ternina, as Nanna, our correspondent says, surpassed herself, acting with great fervor. Vogl himself, as Baldur, was suffering from horseness, but sang nevertheless with his accustomed art. There was quite an ovation at the end of the performance for the popular young composer.

Mme. Patti gave a concert at Albert Hall, London, a few days ago. She sang "O luce di quest' anima," "Caro Nome," "Batti, Batti," "Pur dicesti," "Angels ever bright and fair," and the inevitable "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Maurice Grau's opera company will leave London for America on or about Sept. 15, a month earlier than usual, as the tour opens in California in October. M. Jean de Reszke will not join the troupe till later.

Negotiations are in progress for the production of Mr. de Lara's Monte Carlo opera, "Messaline," at Covent Garden.

It is said that for his two performances at Mr. Astor's house this Summer M. Paderewski will receive £2,000.

Mlle. Chaminade will be in London this month, and will give a concert of her works at St. James's Hall on June 9.

JEAN DE RESZKE'S ART.

J. F. Runciman in The Saturday Review.

Last week I spoke of his voice as probably the most magnificent tenor voice there has been, and the phrase did not accurately define my meaning. I did not mean the mere quality of the voice; there are other tenors who have some tones as rich and beautiful as Jean's best; there are tenors who have better upper notes, and some who have better lower ones. I did mean that it is hard to imagine a voice—one would not believe the thing possible if Jean did not come to Covent Garden to demonstrate it—which is fine in quality throughout, upper notes and lower notes being good, which is able to chant every sort of music from Donizetti at his most facile to Wagner at his most impossible, and which has such an enormous variety and range of tints. He spoils us for every other tenor. I tremble to think of listening to "Tristan" at Munich this year, "Tristan," with a German tenor! Some of my friends will have it that Jean, though a great artist, is not a genuine tenor, and I am beginning to wonder what on earth a genuine tenor is. People tell us that Edward Lloyd is merely a light English tenor; that Tamagno is not a tenor but a fog-horn; that Jean is not a tenor but a high baritone. One might as reasonably say that a 'cello is not a 'cello but an overgrown fiddle. It seems to me sufficient if a man tainly not bass or baritone, and certainly not either alto, contralto, or soprano. Of course it may be conceded that Jean's voice has a flavor of baritone which is absent from Edward Lloyd's; but what of that? It is undeniably quite distinct from a baritone; in fact, I decline to believe that anyone would have thought of identifying the two kinds of voices, had not Jean once been a baritone. To me it is the most wonderful voice now singing; more wonderful than even Melba's, and chiefly wonderful because of the beauty of its perpetually shifting tone colors. That beauty enthrals you in the love scene in the second act; any one hearing that act alone would declare that no more could be done with the human voice. But that is as nothing compared with the staggering virtuosity (of a sort) of his performance in the last act. He commences with a cold, empty tone, a tone that sends a shudder through one; gradually the voice becomes warmer, richer, fuller, till it vibrates with the delirium of passion; then, when he begins to despair again, the timbre suddenly changes back to the chilly tint of the beginning and one feels as if a sudden puff of rainy wind had blown through the theatre; then once more we get the delirium and his voice glows; and the dying cry, "Isolda"—that cry which we have all heard sentimentalised, barked, coughed, gasped, or hiccoughed—is delivered with a perfection of color and intensity far beyond any description in words. All this art of coloring the voice lies on top, so to speak, of the ordinary vocal art. There are plenty of singers—or, at least, a few; one must be cautious in speaking of tenors—who can play their instrument as well as Jean in certain passages; but Jean can sing every passage as well as they sing their best, and then, over and above that, the instrument is capable of this ever-shifting color, and Jean knows how to use it.

MISS WAINWRIGHT'S MARRIAGE.

Wedding of the Actress and Franklyn Roberts a Surprise to Theatrical People.

Surprise was manifested in theatrical circles yesterday over the announcement of the marriage of Miss Marie Wainwright and Franklyn Roberts, her leading support during the past season, at St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, on Thursday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. Cheatham, and only intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts's daughters, sailed yesterday for London, as passengers on the Atlantic Transport liner Menominee.

They will spend the entire Summer on the Thames, and upon their return to America Mrs. Roberts will appear in Brady & Ziegfeld's play, "Mlle. Fifi," taking the rôle played by Miss Rose Coghlan—that of the mother-in-law—and Mr. Roberts will become a member of Charles Frohman's company, which will present "Phroso" in the principal cities of the country.

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JOHN E. JAMESON, M. P., ROBBED

Appeared as Complainant Against Holland House Bellboy, but Asked for Leniency.

John Eustis Jameson, a member of the English Parliament, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against a bellboy who had robbed him. The accused boy is Arthur L. Du Plessis, twenty years old, and has been employed in the Holland House for about a month.

Soon after the bellboy's arrival complaints began to be received at the office that articles of jewelry had been stolen from the rooms of guests. The Detective Bureau was accordingly notified, and Detectives Price and Kiernan were assigned to the case.

The attention of the detectives was first attracted to Du Plessis because they noticed that he was a good dresser. By keeping an eye upon him after he left the hotel, they discovered also that he dined at expensive hotels, and was much in the company of young women.

By inquiry at several pawnbroking establishments Du Plessis was soon discovered to have an income aside from his salary. Long after this fact was discovered the detectives did not feel warranted in arresting Du Plessis, because the guests who owned the stolen articles had left the city. Finally Mr. Jameson returned to the city, and he was made the complainant in the case against Du Plessis.

Mr. Jameson was robbed of two shirt studs, one of them valued at $90. This was the only one Mr. Jameson would mention in his complaint, because he was anxious to make the case against the bellboy as light as possible. When the case came up before Magistrate Pool, Mr. Jameson pleaded for leniency for the young offender, and it was largely due to his pleadings that the bail in the prisoner's case was fixed at $500.

Nearly all the articles which Du Plessis is accused of stealing are diamonds, and have been recovered. The value of them was about $500.

Mr. Jameson was formerly a Major in the British Army.

THE OLD SCOTS' MONUMENT.

On the Site of the First Presbyterian Church.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 3.—The contract has been awarded for the foundation of the monument to mark the site, near this place, of the Old Scots' Meeting House, the First Presbyterian Church in America. The monument is to be ready for unveiling in the third week in October, when the New Jersey Synod will meet at Asbury Park.

The granite for the monument has been quarried in Ireland, Scotland and New England, in honor of the three men who constituted the first Presbytery in this country and ordained John Boyd as first pastor of the Old Scots' Church in 1706. The church was torn down long ago, but the Old Scots' burying ground is still visited by tourists.

This mother church was located near Bradevelt. The earliest official records extant of the Presbyterian Church in this country begin abruptly in the midst of the ordination of John Boyd, on December 29, 1706, in the Old Scots' Meeting House of Freehold. The first two pages of the original manuscript have been lost, and, therefore, it is not claimed positively that the Old Scots' Church was the original Presbyterian Church in America, but only that it is the first one referred to in the existing records. Francis Makemie, as Moderator; Jedidah Andrews, of Philadelphia; and John Hampton, then recently from Ireland, composed the Presbytery which ordained John Boyd. Walter Ker was the Elder of the old church. The Rev. William Tennent, Jr., wrote in 1774:

> "It was the first in East Jersey on the west side of the Raritan River, which was settled with a Gospel ministry. This was owing to the agency under God of some Scotch people that came to it, amongst whom there was none so painful in the blessed undertaking as one Walter Ker, who, in the year 1685, for his faithful and conscientious adherence to God and His truth as professed by the Church of Scotland, was there apprehended and sent to this country under a sentence of perpetual banishment."

A pilgrimage was made to the site of the Old Scots' Church in June, 1895, under the auspices of the Synod of New Jersey. The pilgrimage received the indorsement of both the Southern and Northern General Assemblies by the appointment of delegates to it, and resulted in a call for the erection of a monument to commemorate the events and the men thus intimately connected with the beginnings of the organic Presbyterian Church in America.

On the gables of the monument four bronze historic seals will be placed, and on one side will be a bronze tablet with the Latin inscription from the tomb of John Boyd, who died in 1708.

A suitable plot of ground at Old Scots' has been conveyed by deed to the Trustees of the Synod of New Jersey, and the monument proper is now nearly completed.

Princeton Men in the War.

College men will be interested in the "

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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GERMANY AND SPAIN.

When the treaty of Paris was concluded between the United States and Spain, the latter ceded to the former the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam, the largest of the group known as the Ladrones, or the Marianne Islands. With that treaty the interest of the United States in the Spanish possessions in the Pacific or elsewhere was determined and disposed of. Now that it suits Spain to cede and Germany to acquire the Carolines, the Ladrones, with the exception of Guam, and the Palaos, or Pelew, group attached to the Carolines, there is no reason why our Government should concern itself with the change. There is no reason why we should not regard the transaction with satisfaction, since the islands pass from the hands of a Government unfortunately unable to administer them with vigor or skill to the hands of a powerful and capable Government, with commercial traditions and the habits and aspirations of modern times.

This, we take it, will be the view generally accepted throughout the world. Politically, so far as can now be seen, and with no knowledge of the specific conditions of the transfer, it has no significance for the United States. Our own recently acquired possessions, the Philippines, came to us as one of the unforeseen and unintended results of a war undertaken with no reference to them. They are rather an obligation than an asset. Our mission is to reduce them to order, to develop them as far as possible in the line of modern civilization, and in doing so to open them to the commerce of the world. For a long time to come they can yield us no advantage, if indeed they shall ever do so, and whatever that advantage may ultimately be, it would not have induced us to seek the possession of the islands. In the performance of the task that we have taken on ourselves, the influence of the possession by Germany of colonies also derived from Spain is likely to be helpful rather than otherwise. The query suggested by The London Chronicle, "how the United States will like to have Germany planted on the high road between San Francisco and the Philippines," is easily answered. The "high road" is wide enough for free passage for all, and Germany is in no sense objectionable, either as a traveling companion or as the keeper of a wayside station.

It is easy to see why Germany should desire the Carolines, where she has considerable commercial interests which were expressly reserved to her in the arbitration by the Pope a dozen years ago, when the political title was recognized as being in Spain. The acquisition is in the line of the recent German policy of colonial expansion. We have regarded that policy as in some respects less advanced and less favorable to civilization than the British because it has heretofore involved a certain exclusiveness in commerce. But the exclusiveness of Germany is far less, at its worst, than that of Spain, and must, with the development of trade, gradually cease. All the forces of modern life are against it. It is practically impossible that Germany can really profit by restrictions, and her people are too shrewd not to recognize the fact in due time.

Meanwhile the policy of the Spanish Government, or rather of the Queen Regent, on whom the statesmen of Spain have thrown the responsibility in no chivalrous spirit, is wise. The last remnant of a vast colonial empire is given up because it cannot be held with any hope of advantage, and the surrender leaves Spain in far better shape to concentrate all the energies of her people upon home interests. Pathetic as is this last incident in the melancholy experience of failure, it clears the way for something simpler and less imposing, but far more promising.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

It may not be particularly "symptomatic" that the latest stages of the "Dreyfus case," which not so long ago was gathering crowds to mob some lonely advocate of justice and decency, should have passed with scarcely any popular excitement in the most excitable of towns. There has been MARCHAND and glory, there has been DEROULEDE and some fun, to distract the attention of the populace. And these distractions have been lucky. The discovery, on the part of an individual, that he has been making an ass of himself, and that all his neighbors know it, is humiliating but wholesome. The ensuing tragedy takes place entirely within the private theatre of his own breast. But when everybody is in the same boat and the whole community has gone crazy together there is some danger that it will resist even the plainest demonstration, and even organize "counter-demonstrations" against it.

It is hard to say just when the French people came to its senses upon the Dreyfus case, or rather the Parisian populace, for there is abundant evidence that the mass of the French people has never been excited by it. Probably it is only since the publication of the detailed evidence in the Figaro that it has become impossible for any Parisian who cared about his reputation for good sense to pretend that DREYFUS was guilty. The gallant and unfortunate Major MARCHAND is likely to turn out to have been the last Frenchman to maintain that theory, and his admiring countrymen will forgive him because having been so long out of France he could not be expected to be "in the movement."

But evidently enough the matter cannot stop here. The arrest of DU PATY DE CLAM is very well, and the man is doubtless a great scamp. But he was a subordinate, working, if not under orders, at all events working for professional recognition and promotion. The chief criminal, the first and least excusable perjurer, and the chief suborner of perjury, is Gen. MERCIER, some time Minister of War. The circumstances all suggest that he deliberately and knowingly sacrificed DREYFUS. It is plain that any prosecution will be a farce that does not begin with MERCIER. In that case, if it is honestly conducted, there is no telling where it will end.

AN INCOMPLETE DEPUTATION.

Speaker REED made an exhibition of that Mephistophelean humor of which he possesses so large a share in making his list of appointments to the Board of Visitors at West Point. For he named as a member of the board Mr. MARSH of Illinois. One would suppose that it would be particularly unpleasant for that statesman to visit the Military Academy just now, except under the protection of a strict incognito. For it was Mr. MARSH who, in his capacity of member of the Military Committee and Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, began in the House the onslaught which ended in the destruction of the bill for putting the army on a war footing, which was reported from the committee a year ago last April, and which the House killed by a vote of about three to one. The bill had the sanction of all experts as providing, not perhaps an entirely adequate apparatus, but the most nearly adequate that there was any chance that Congress could be brought to accept, for fighting the then inevitable Spanish war. It was to adopt the modern organization for the regular army and to increase its war strength to 104,000 men. The debate on the part of the majority was a wonderful exhibition of presumptuous ignorance and of shameless demagogism. The particular malefaction of Mr. MARSH was not that he made one of the most outrageous speeches, for he did not. It was nothing like so outrageous as the speech of Mr. KNOWLES of South Dakota, who had the courage to assure the House that when he was in the Army of the Potomac, "as useless as a regular" was a common expression in that army. It was nothing like as ridiculous as that of Mr. LEWIS of Washington, with his sparkling antithesis of "gilded military satraps on the one hand and tasseled society sapheads on the other." The special offense of Mr. MARSH was that he brought some show of authority, by reason of his membership of the two committees, to the ignorance and prejudice of the irresponsible members. It was he who thought feasible the project of fighting a foreign war with amateurs. It was he who told the House, as one having authority, that the militia of the States was in a condition to fight Spain, and ought to have an opportunity to do so. His words were: "We have in this country now a National Guard, numbering 104,000 men, well drilled, well equipped, well clothed, well armed, and well able to meet any emergency that might arrive," and that nothing might be wanting to complete his subsequent humiliation, he added, at the suggestion of another member, "and well officered."

We all know now how much of truth and sense there was in all this. There is not a man, nor a woman, nor a child of school age in the United States who does not know what dreadful rubbish the Chairman of the Militia Committee and member of the Military Committee was talking, who does not know that the war in Cuba was fought by the regulars and the regulars alone, and that if we had relied upon the forces invoked by Mr. MARSH we should have been disgracefully defeated by a fourth-class power. There can be few members of the House who are not anxious to have their parts in that debate forgotten, and Mr. MARSH is not one of them. But for the sake of the country it ought not to be forgotten. And Mr. MARSH must be either highly pachydermatous or else feel particularly sheepish at visiting the one place where, while he is quite safe not to be reminded of the nonsense he talked in Congress, he must also be quite certain that it has not been forgotten.

While the cynical Speaker was about it, we wish he had made his deputation complete by adding to it the judicious LEWIS and the graceful KNOWLES. It is very seldom that a Board of Visitors is able to make any recommendations about the Military Academy that commend themselves to experts. Mr. REED seems to have taken the view that the board is appointed for the instruction of its own members. There are no statesmen who need that instruction more than those we have named. If they were to spend a week at West Point, they would learn what it meant and what it stood for. They would see and hear, in the classrooms as well as on the parade ground, as plainly as KIPLING'S engineer heard and saw it in the movement of his machines, the lesson of the value of

"Law, Order, Duty and Restraint, Obedience, Discipline."

If they were strictly segregated and forbidden to keep each other in countenance by talking politics, so that the effect of the place could have a chance to sink in, the wildest of our demagogues could not fail to derive, from such a sojourn, benefit and shame.

THE LICENSE OF LAWYERS.

The proceedings of the Mazet committee the other day seem to have been enlivened by a remarkable exhibition on the part of Dr. O'SULLIVAN and subsequently dulled by his absence. It will be agreed that the license of a lawyer in insulting witnesses and third parties must be very gross indeed in order to attract any attention whatever. In this case it was so gross as to elicit an indignant protest from Mr. Moss and a just rebuke from the Chairman.

A woman appeared to testify against abuses in the conduct of the Tombs, and the condition of things there is in many respects very bad if her testimony is to be believed. Of course, she must have been an inmate of the place in order to be a competent witness, and her credibility is to that extent impeached. But it also appeared that the charge against her had been one of swindling and had nothing to do with what in a special sense is regarded as the "moral character" of a woman. It was at all events evident that she had not so far lost a woman's sensibility as to listen with complacency to indecent talk or to submit tamely to indignities from keepers and court attendants.

In what capacity Dr. O'SULLIVAN was present has not clearly appeared, whether as the special counsel of the officials implicated by this testimony or as general counsel for any Tammany officials who might be implicated in any offense. It is at least evident that he had no standing at all except by the courtesy of the committee. It was in these circumstances that he thought it becoming to intimate that the witness was either a highly polygamous person or had been going about under many aliases. This he did by addressing her under three or four names to which she not only refused to answer, but which she indignantly declared that she had never borne, insisting that the name under which she was subpoenaed was the name of her lawful and only husband.

However this may be, it may have been "professional," but it was clearly not gentlemanlike for a volunteer lawyer to insult her, and indirectly to impeach her testimony, as Dr. O'SULLIVAN did, by assuming that she had committed offenses for which she had not been indicted and which he did not offer to prove. And yet it must be owned that what is surprising is not that a lawyer should have permitted himself such a license as that other lawyers should have rebuked him for permitting it to himself. It seems that if the committee had been strictly a court, and he had been present under a regular retainer, the incident might have passed without remark or rebuke. It is the laxity of Judges, of course, which encourages the license of lawyers. It is to be hoped the day will come when in the practice of law as well as in "personal journalism," nobody will be able to plead a professional privilege to violate common decency, and when a man who finds himself obliged to resort to ungentlemanlike practices in the way of business will not be regarded as a gentleman even when not professionally engaged.

OUR RETIRED ARMY.

An examination of the latest statement of the condition of the Treasury shows that it is highly probable that the expenditures for pensions during the fiscal year will be slightly less than the appropriation made for that purpose by Congress. On May 31 they had reached $129,018,043. In June the outgo will be between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000. The appropriation was about $141,000,000. It is evident that the appropriation will not all be used.

There is reason to believe that the pension claim attorneys who have been instigating attacks upon the Pension Commissioner and asking for his removal because he has respect for the law and the rights of the taxpayers, will raise a loud outcry if it shall be found that they have not been able to loosen the restraints of law so as to defeat the course of nature, which should, if not thwarted by legislation, at some time or another lighten the burden which the pension system has been increasing for many years.

The people of the United States are not properly subject to the rebuke of ungenerous treatment of the veterans and their widows and orphans. No nation in the world, a world very extravagant in its allowances to live soldiers, soldiers who are prepared to fight and die, is so free with its bounty to inactive soldiers as is this Nation. Russia, with 130,000,000 of population, and gross annual Government expenditures of $715,000,000, spends only $155,000,000, or 22 per cent., to maintain a standing army of 1,000,000 soldiers—the largest standing army in the world.

Look at the situation in France and Germany. France has a population of 39,000,000. For all Government expenses her outlay is $680,000,000, of which $145,000,000, or again 22 per cent., is for the maintenance of an active army of 589,000 men. Germany, with a population of 52,000,000, has an annual budget of $330,000,000, of which $135,000,000 goes to support a standing army of 585,000 soldiers.

What of the United States? With a population of 75,000,000, and disbursements in 1898 of $532,000,000, and with a standing army in 1899 of something like 60,000, it is still expending, on account of a war ended in 1865, thirty-four years ago, the prodigious sum of $141,000,000 annually to maintain a standing retired army. This army numbers about 1,000,000 persons, or about as many retired soldiers as are maintained in Russia's active army for $155,000,000.

In course of time this anomalous army must diminish and disappear; but in the meantime it is encouraged to be nefariously active by the scoundrelly pension attorneys, who stand behind the rank of veterans who are rapidly losing their right to pensions, and perhaps some of their ability to resist the debasing instructions of the sharks who educate them to make merchandise of their patriotism. It is a melancholy subject to contemplate, this surrender of the Grand Army of the Republic to the men who take advantage of a secret and oath-bound organization to use it to denounce the Pension Commissioner who is subject to restraint by the law and the Congress. The time cannot come too soon for a revival of patriotism in the order. Let it come from within the order before the youngest veteran has passed the reforming age.

MILK BOOTHS IN THE PARKS.

In New York City Mr. STRAUS last year undoubtedly saved hundreds of lives by the simple means of making it possible for mothers to get sterilized milk for their little ones. On May 15 Mr. STRAUS, together with some friends and co-workers, went to Randall's Island to celebrate the first anniversary of the installation of his plant for sterilizing milk for the poor children in the Infants' Hospital. Those who are cognizant of the fearful infant mortality at this institution for many years past will not fail to appreciate, at its full value, the good work accomplished by this practical philanthropist. The system of feeding these poor waifs that has been in vogue during the past year includes not merely the use of sterilized milk, but an elaborate system of basket containers and individual feeding bottles, containing the milk and bearing the name of the infant for whom the milk is intended. In 1897, or before Mr. STRAUS stretched out a helping hand and arranged for the sterilization of milk here, 1,181 children were treated, with 524 deaths, or a mortality of 44.36 per cent. In 1898, or during the first year of the working of this new system of feeding the infants in this hospital, 1,284 children were treated, with 255 deaths, or a mortality of 19.8 per cent.—a reduction of nearly 25 per cent.

But Mr. STRAUS'S plan needs systematization, extension throughout the entire city, and the whole year, and realization in every city of our country. The local distributing centres in a city should be so numerous and the milk so cheap that no child will be compelled to use impure milk.—From The Philadelphia Medical Journal, May 27.

We commend these remarks to the attention of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate. Mr. NATHAN STRAUS has an application before the board asking that the city construct permanent booths in Tompkins Park, City Hall Park, Central Park, and Battery Park to take the place of the temporary structures in which his sterilized milk has heretofore been supplied. There is some question, we believe, as to the propriety of the expenditure, and the application still awaits action.

We think it is too late in the day to question either the beneficial nature or the unselfishness of Mr. STRAUS'S efforts to supply perfectly wholesome milk to the poor children of New York. For proof of the benefits of the undertaking reference may be had to medical testimony, to the infant mortality tables, and to the common experience and observation of the people of the city. It is not a business that Mr. STRAUS is carrying on. If it were his booths would be excluded from the parks altogether except in so far as they filled a public need and increased the comfort of those who use the parks. The merely nominal price at which the milk is sold and the actual giving away of the bottles upon the presentation of a certificate from a charitable organization show plainly enough the nature of the work. It is a form of public benefaction of which the authorities of the city may properly take favorable cognizance. As Mr. STRAUS has pointed out in a letter to the Mayor, the money spent in providing facilities for carrying on this humane work would be saved to the city many times over in the resulting diminution in hospital and charity expenditures.

While the parks must be kept free from defacement and improper use, we do not think it can any longer be asserted that these sterilized milk booths are not of such public convenience and utility as to justify their presence in the parks where children resort in Summer. Refreshments of a far more questionable nature are sold in the parks for profit. It is a logical and moral impossibility to draw a line that will admit "pop," chewing gum, and lemonade and exclude healthy milk.

Mr. STRAUS, we believe, has offered to put up the permanent booths at his own expense if the board and the Mayor cannot see their way clear to the use of public money for the purpose. There ought to be no hesitation about accepting such an offer. Of course, the structures would be passed upon by architectural authority, and would be removable if after experience of them the public did not approve their continued presence in the parks. It seems to us, however, that this charity has gone beyond the experimental stage, and the city ought to provide the facilities demanded for its accommodation.

THE CHIMES OF GRACE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inmates of this hotel were interested in reading the article on the chimes of St. Patrick in THE TIMES of this morning, from which I make this extract:

> The great advantage of the new system over all others, and also over the old ringing by hand, is that the intensity of the notes can be regulated with the greatest ease. From a note the vibration of which shakes the belfry to a sound that is hardly perceptible the entire gamut of tone is at the disposal of the operator. The systems of chimes worked by electricity, such as that in use at Grace Church, only produce notes of uniform intensity, and were it for this reason alone Mr. Champ's invention would be the greatest improvement in bell-ringing for centuries.

The chimes of Grace Church, which with its architecture and surroundings is a perpetual delight for our eyes, are equally offensive to our ears, so that it is doubtful if we derive more of pleasure or of pain from our neighborhood. We have for a long time protested against their "intensity." We did not know what was the matter with these chimes which have caused one case of suicide and many cases of nervousness amounting to a mild insanity in our house, but we know now that it was intensity. That is to say that, whereas, when in former days a single part was played by hand, now that a double part is played by electricity the discord has become intense. If Mr. Champ can persuade the rector and Vestrymen of Grace Church to adopt his invention, he will earn the lasting gratitude of the proprietor and the guests of the

New York, June 2, 1899. ST. DENIS.

"THE LUCK OF EDEN-HALL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "German-American" correspondent in THE TIMES of this morning appears to be ignorant of the fact that the original poem entitled "The Luck of Eden-Hall" is the work of neither Uhland nor Longfellow, but is a composition of J. H. Wiffen of London, a member of the Society of Friends, whose first work was published in 1812. The poem is a spirited ballad of fifty-two stanzas, and describes the rape of the talismanic goblet from a fairy banquet by the good Lord Musgrave. Toward its conclusion the ballad runs:

"Joy to thy banner, bold Sir Knight!
But if your goblet break or fall,
Farewell thy vantage in the fight!
Farewell the luck of Eden-Hall!"

* * * * * *

Though years on years have taken flight,
Good fortune's still the Musgrave's thrall,
Hail to his vantage in the fight!
All hail the Luck of Eden-Hall!"

Uhland, apparently for the sake of that moralizing which is the ruin of much good poetry, took the unwarrantable liberty of breaking the lucky goblet, which is, in fact, still whole, and annihilating the Musgraves, who still flourish. A poet has no more right to pervert an established poetical legend than a historian has to falsify history, and Uhland's poem had better never have been written, or at least should have been allowed by Longfellow to remain in German literature alone where it could not be confronted and contradicted by the true legend. I am sorry to hear that the translation is considered "one of Longfellow's most exquisite and popular poems." I have always considered it very weak.

There is a burlesque ballad by Lloyd, telling how the Duke of Wharton, after drinking from the famous glass, dropped it, and how the fortunes of the Musgraves were saved by the butler, who caught the "luck" in a napkin. It is said that the glass is enameled in colors and bears the letters "I. H. S.," showing that its original functions were ecclesiastic and not convivial. Eden-Hall, unlike "American," should be hyphenated. It is the name of a village on the western bank of the River Eden, in Cumberland. ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

344 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, June 2, 1899.

CUBAN MARRIAGE LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of "Constant Reader," published in to-day's TIMES on the marriage laws of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the fees charged by clergymen of the Catholic Church, I would say on the authority of a number of Cuban friends and men of education who have studied this question, as well as the reports of Gens. Brooke, Wood, and others of the War Department, that such large fees were charged by the clergy for performing the ceremonial marriage as to make the same prohibitive in thousands of cases.

It is well known that under the Spanish system the wages of the lower grades of laborers in Cuba and Puerto Rico were wretchedly small and barely sufficient in many cases to provide coarse food, a little clothing, and a few minor wants, even to the single men. Luxuries were unknown. The savings, therefore, of the single man of this class were very small, and the marriage fees were so great in proportion that from one to two years' savings were required to pay the Church and civil marriage fees; the greater part, however, were Church fees. These fees varied somewhat in different places, but they were always sufficiently high to make them a thing to be avoided if possible.

Now how was it possible to avoid them where the State Church had a monopoly? There was but one way of doing it, and that way a very simple one to people whose moral senses were not unduly refined. As a Cuban cigarmaker informed me it cost him $60 in fees alone to get married, and he had to save nearly three years to get that much. Under such conditions what else was to be expected?

If your correspondent, "Constant Reader," desires exact information as to what "Catholic Spain" tolerated in this respect, let him interview half a dozen or so Cuban cigarmakers of this city on the subject, and he will be greatly enlightened as a result. He will then be able to judge whether or not "Catholic Spain" tolerated this sinful practice for the purpose of increasing the emolument of her clergy.

I would also refer him to the records of the War Department for the past nine months, consisting of reports of the Generals in command in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The whole question is of too delicate a nature for open discussion in the columns of a newspaper. VERITAS.

New York, June 2, 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in to-day's TIMES a letter signed by "Constant Reader," asking for facts regarding the marriage fee evil in Cuba and Puerto Rico. He (or she) seems to doubt the corruption of the Spanish priests. Well, I could give your correspondent facts by the yard, as I was employed in the military customs service at Ponce during the Winter of 1898-99, and heard of many instances of the kind.

I know of cases where as much as $50, yes, even $100, was demanded by the Church to perform the marriage service—a sum that it would be utterly impossible for one of those poor peons to raise. They could as easily give a thousand dollars.

If your correspondent will read the section of the report of the Insular Commission, printed in to-days TIMES, touching on that subject, will be convinced.

GEORGE E. CURTIS.

Norwalk, Conn., June 2, 1899.

RESERVING THE SACRAMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the various letters which have appeared in THE TIMES on this subject no mention has been made of two very important facts. In the prayer of consecration the priest is bound to say: "We and all others who shall be partakers of this holy communion." We, i. e., this congregation here present. Now, who are all the others who shall be partakers of this holy communion? They must be the sick, to whom the early Christians sent the holy communion, as Justin Martyr says. No wonder, then, that the House of Bishops at the last General Convention but one, that held in Minneapolis, expressly put forth in its pastoral letter, which every clergyman of the Church was obliged to read to his congregation, this declaration: "The ordinary (the Bishop) may in cases of extreme necessity authorize the reserved sacrament to be carried to the sick." The Bishops, therefore, have asserted their right, all rubrics to the contrary notwithstanding, and proclaimed it to every congregation in the land, and consent has been given to many parishes in large and crowded districts to so reserve for the sick. Any discussion which leaves out the express statements of the prayer of consecration in the Prayer Book and the declaration of the House of Bishops comes far short of a full statement of the position of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the question of the reserved sacrament for the sick. CHURCHMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., June 2, 1899.

Medical View of the Reserved Sacrament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We would call the attention of your readers to the fact that a petition signed by 768 medical men, from all parts of England and Wales, has recently been presented to the Convocation of the Church of England advocating reservation of the Sacrament for the sick. This petition points out that—

> There are many exceptional cases in which the "office for the communion of the sick," provided in the Prayer Book, is too long and its use detrimental, and occasionally even dangerous, to the sick person. Such exceptional cases are: (1) Acute disease; (2) long-standing wasting diseases, such as the later stages of consumption and cancer; (3) infectious diseases, where the priest and others are unnecessarily exposed to infection, and liable to spread it; (4) cases of sudden emergency, in which there is no time to consecrate the elements; (5) where there is no convenient place in which the Sacrament can be reverently celebrated. As professional men, they think that the Sacrament should be administered in the way that is easiest to the sick and dying.

This is in line with a statement made in the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops of the American Church issued in 1895, expressly sanctioning reservation done with the consent of the Ordinary, i. e., the Bishop of the diocese. The great doctrine of the ever-abiding, real presence of Christ in the Sacrament, held by the American and Anglican Churches as well as by the Holy Orthodox Churches of the East and by the Roman Catholic Church, is thereby honored and maintained. This is really the point of the whole question. A canon of the Latin Church says that primarily the Sacrament is reserved that "the parish priest may always have the Eucharist ready when any one shall be ill so that he may be communicated at once, and not die without communion." The Roman Catholic Church in her canons also restricts reservation to certain altars, giving to the Bishop of the diocese the right to say whether or not in any particular church it is wise or unwise to reserve the Sacrament. Eucharistic worship is a consequence of reservation, and to many people a great source of consolation, but it is not the main reason for such a usage. Private Eucharists in certain places may be edifying, but in large parishes and especially in the tenement-house districts of New York City communions made with the reserved species of the Sacrament are more reverent and more practical.

Rev. JAMES G. CAMERON, Vicar.

Church of the Holy Cross, Avenue C, New York, June 2, 1899.

IS IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A careful study of the new Franchise Tax act of this State leaves no apparent escape from the conclusion that its unconstitutional provisions render the entire act absolutely void.

The importance of the tax reform element of the act sinks into insignificance in comparison with the importance of the Constitutional doctrine on which the act is based, which, if sound, practically nullifies the fundamental guarantee provided in our State Constitution for the preservation of municipal self-government.

The Constitutional provision in question is found in Section 2 of Article X. of our State Constitution, which, since its first adoption in the constitution of 1846, has read as follows:

"All city, town, or village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, or villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

It is now well settled that this clause of the Constitution not only prohibits the Legislature from authorizing the Governor to appoint to any city, town, or village office in existence when this Constitutional provision took effect, but also prohibits the Legislature from transferring any of the substantial functions of such a city, town, or village officer to any officer or board not chosen by the municipality in the manner provided by the Constitution.

The franchise tax law defines a special franchise as including all tangible property consisting of the structures in the streets, maintained or operated by the specified corporations, together with the intangible right or franchise to maintain and operate the same. It then takes away from city, town, and village Assessors the function which they have always exercised, of assessing the value of all such tangible property in the streets, and transfers such function to a board of three State officers appointed by the Governor, who are solely empowered to make such assessment, and who are required to certify their assessment to the local Assessors, and the local Assessors are bound to enter the same, without the exercise of any judgment or discretion on their part, on their local assessment rolls.

As well might the Legislature provide that a State board should exercise a veto power over the acts of the Common Council of a city, and certify their veto to the Mayor, who should be required to transmit the same as his veto to the Common Council; or that a State board should adopt municipal ordinances for each city and certify them to the Common Council of the city, to be recorded by the Common Council as city ordinances.

If the Constitutional basis of the franchise-tax law is sound, then there is no protection whatever against legislation turning over the entire local Government of every city, town, and village to State officers appointed by the Governor or named by the Legislature, and surrendering to the State machine the entire control of the local Government of our cities, towns, and villages.

There can be no question that city, town, and village Assessors are city, town, and village officers within the meaning of this Constitutional provision, and that their essential and substantial functions, as established at the time this Constitutional provision went into effect, cannot be transferred to any officer or board chosen otherwise than by the people or authorities of the municipality, as required by the Constitution.

The Court of Appeals, in the People vs. Raymond, 37 N. Y., 428, holding an act unconstitutional, which provided that a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New York should be appointed by the Governor, said:

"There is no question but that the office in question is exclusively a city office. * * * Precisely the same essential functions were performed in making, equalizing, correcting, and delivering the assessment rolls by the ward Assessors, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, that were contemplated to be performed by the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, by the act in question. Although the names of the officers and their mode of appointment has been changed, the result to be accomplished by the one is identical with that of the other. * * * The act of 1857 vests the appointment in the Governor and Senate, and thus deprives the city of all local control of the assessment of the property of the people, for the purpose of taxation. It thus deprives the people of the city of a right secured to them by the Constitution, and is therefore void. * * * In effect, the Legislature has divided the duties of Assessors as they existed in 1846, and have given an important part of them to Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The Assessors are elected by the city and county authorities, or divisions of them, and under Article X., Section 2, these Commissioners must be elected in the same manner. * * * The present law is in violation of this principle."

In People vs. Albertson, 55 N. Y., 50, the Court of Appeals said:

"The theory of the Constitution is that the several counties, cities, towns, and villages are of right entitled to choose whom they will have to rule over them, and that this right cannot be taken from them and the electors and inhabitants disfranchised by any act of the Legislature, or of any or all of the departments of the State Government combined.

"This right of self-government lies at the foundation of our institutions, and cannot be disturbed or interfered with, even in respect to the smallest of the divisions into which the State is divided for governmental purposes, without weakening the entire foundation, and hence it is a right not only to be carefully guarded by every department of the Government, but every infraction or evasion of it to be promptly met and condemned; especially by the courts, when such acts become the subject of judicial investigation.

"The Constitution cannot be evaded by a change in the name of an office, nor can an office be divided and the duties assigned to two or more officers under different names and the appointment to the offices made in any manner except as authorized by the Constitution, and courts will scrutinize acts of the Legislature and see that the Constitution is not evaded and its intent frustrated by a mere colorable change in the designation and title or the duties of an officer, when the appointment is taken from the locality, and will hold the act void unless the change is real and substantial."

This language was quoted with approval by the Court of Appeals in Rathbone vs. Wirth, 150 N. Y., 459, and the settled disposition of the court to prevent any evasion of this Constitutional provision was further manifested by the following additional declarations of the court in that case:

"It ought not to require much of argument to show the importance of this clause in our Constitution, or what its presence means for our political institutions. Its very presence in the Constitution of the State since 1846 evidences the importance which the people attach to the preservation of this right in the management of their local affairs. It means the right to choose their local officers, in all its reality, or it means nothing. If it does not mean that the people have reserved the right of administering existing local offices by officers of their own choosing, whether it be done directly, through an election, or, indirectly, through the method of an appointment by some of their local authorities, I am at a loss to understand its significance, or in what consists its peculiar value. * * *

"It cannot be denied that legislation of this character has an inimical tendency, and, unless the check of the Constitution is strictly enforced by the courts, it may develop a germ of menace to local self-government, to the presence of which we should not suffer ourselves to be blinded by any partisan considerations, or until it becomes too late to extirpate it. I believe the principle to be too useful and too healthful a part of our governmental system to be denied its full effect, and, while it is recognized in the fundamental law of the State, the court should not be reluctant to enforce it whenever a case fairly involving its efficacy is presented. The judicial power was intended to stand as a bulwark against all legislation which impairs any of the Constitutional guarantees. * * *

"The question is no less than this: Having a written Constitution, shall we, and may we, disregard one of its commands, and, though the court is set as the people's bulwark against legislation which contravenes Constitutional provisions, shall it aid the Legislature when overstepping the limits assigned to its action? We cannot dispose of the question as one of legislative discretion, for, if we construe away such an express provision, upon however so plausible a theory, we open the door to future attacks upon the fundamental law, which underlies the structure of the State. * * *

"The true interpretation, scope, and meaning of this section of the Constitution has been frequently passed upon by this court, and it has been uniformly held that its obvious purpose was to secure to the people of the cities, towns, and villages of the State the right to have the local offices administered by officers selected by themselves. It was designed to protect and give force and effect to the principle of local self-government, which has always been regarded as fundamental in our political institutions, and to be the very essence of every republican form of government. The local government, even in the smallest division of the State, is the preparatory school in which the citizen acquires the rudiments of self-government, and hence these institutions have been justly regarded as the nurseries of civil liberty. * * *

"If the statute now before us, either in form or substance, violates these principles, it cannot and ought not to be upheld. It is conceded that the Legislature had no power to appoint the Police Commissioners, and what it cannot do directly it cannot do indirectly. It cannot extend the term of office of a local officer who has been already elected, for the plain reason that for the extended period of time it is virtually an appointment. A Constitutional provision cannot be evaded under color of exercising some other general power which the Legislature may possess." L.

NUGGETS.

Tragedy in Plaids.

"Miss Jigger and I have fallen out for good."

"What was the trouble?"

"She wanted me to wear a waistcoat to match her parasol."—Chicago Record.

Not Reckoned With.

O'Hoolihan—Do ye moind the foolishness av the Peace Conference, Grady?

Grady—Phat ut is?

O'Hoolihan—Thryin' to bring about gin'ral peace an' no ripriaintitive av owld Oireland there.—Philadelphia North American.

A Convenience.

"My daughter was once engaged to a plumber."

"She didn't marry him?"

"No; we broke it off; a druggist will do just as well, and it is so nice to have a soda fountain in the family."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Hurry.

She had paused with her pen in the air.

"What's the matter?" asked the other girl; "can't you finish your letter?"

"Yes. But I don't feel quite sure whether I ought to say 'yours truly' or 'yours respectfully' or 'yours sincerely.'"

She thought awhile longer, and then exclaimed:

"I know what I'll do. I'll sign it 'yours in haste.'"—Washington Star.

Expert Recommendations.

Two burglars, after working on a safe all night, acknowledged themselves completely baffled by the new combination, and were gathering up their tools in disgust.

"Say, Bill, I'll tell yer how we kin make something out o' this job."

"W'at yer mean?"

"Let's hunt up the manufacturer of this safe an' sell him our testimonials."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

MISSING.

Bushrod W. James, LL. D., in Christian Advocate.

The pages were scanned each morning
With eagerly anxious eyes,
For the war cloud had frowned its warning—
Had broken and dimmed the skies;
There were echoes of cannon rattle,
And news of the fearful strife,
Where the gain or the loss of battle
Was freighted with loss of life.

A victory won? Cheer madly!
But gaze not the stained field o'er,
For Freedom's fair robes are sadly
Begrimed with the smoke and gore!
There are faces in calmest slumber
That never a sound shall wake—
There are wounded and maimed whose number
Will many a roll call break!

There is shrieking and sad, low moaning;
There is agony all suppressed;
There are pitiful cries and groaning,
And sighs from the sore distressed!
The banners are torn and spattered
With powder and trampled mud;
And O, there are garments tattered
And reeking with precious blood!

But the battle was won, and flying
The news of the war was sent;
While over the dead and dying
The pitiful moonlight bent.
And over each long, slim column,
"The Wounded," "The Missing," "The Dead,"
Bent eyes with expression solemn—
O'er-dimmed with the tears they shed.

Dead! Swiftly the sad news greeting
The heart that has hoped in vain
Makes the lips, the one word repeating,
Grow white in the grasp of pain.
"Dead!" Ah! his life was given
To honor his country's fame!
But sadly the hearts are riven
Who weep o'er each martyr's name.

"Wounded!" a strong limb shivered
To shreds by a cannon ball!
Hands gone that in pride delivered
Their all to the Nation's call!
And cripples to tell the story
Of all that the day had done—
Of the fight and the field of glory
Blood-red in the setting sun.

Our dead we will bury sadly,
Above him the flag shall wave,
Whose honor had won him gladly
To rest in the soldier's grave!
We speak of him ever proudly,
Though never a word of fame
May have shouted his praises loudly,
Nor hallowed the soldier's name.

Our wounded we ever cherish,
They were ready to fight and die!
To some it were less to perish
Than broken and bruised to lie,
And hear of the army spoken,
Of the fights that were won or lost—
But they know not how fair a token
They are of Rebellion's cost.

But tell us, where are the "Missing"?
In prison to pine away?
Or, when the fierce balls came hissing,
Were they scattered so far away
That their comrades could never know them
By the fragments about the field?
Did only their absence show them
They, too, had been forced to yield?

Are they lying within some valley,
In reach of the tramping feet,
That gladly in triumph rally
Or stumble in swift retreat?
Are they raving for cooling water,
And lifting their burning eyes
Away from that field of slaughter,
Far up to the starlit skies?

O, tenderly blow above them
Sweet winds of the gentle night,
And whisper of those who love them,
And soothe them till morning light
Shall bring them relief and shelter
And ease from their racking pains—
But O, must they writhe and welter
And die on those blood-wet plains?

Are they resting beneath the river,
Forced down by the rushing foe,
With never an eyelid quiver
To show that they feared to go?
Some day will we see them coming
Maimed, pallid, and almost dead?
Ah, hope in the heart is humming,
It lightens the

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Opposition to the Proposed Grant to Gen. Kitchener.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLUTION TALK

Dreyfus's Prospective Vindication and Du Paty de Clam's Arrest:

Esterhazy's Disregard for Truth—The Heroes of the Dreyfus Revision—Services Rendered the Public by Noted Journalists—Operatic Stars for New York.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—It is not precisely a dignified or an impressive fact, but it is a fact nevertheless, that British domestic politics at this moment centre round the Mahdi's disinterred corpse. Any hope that Morley would abandon his intention of moving to refuse assent to the Queen's message proposing a grant of £30,000 to Kitchener disappeared when Rosebery selected this intention for denunciation in his last speech. Two classes of members will vote with Morley; first those mysterious beings who think that an error of taste by a great soldier outweighs his conduct of one of the most brilliant little campaigns in history; second, those who, like Dilke, disapprove of the Government's whole Egyptian policy.

As in every case when there is an opportunity of criticising British policy, a considerable number of Irish members will support Morley. These three sections combined may show a strength of between fifty and sixty. It is a significant fact that not a little anxiety has been felt in Liberal circles as to which way the present Liberal leader himself would vote. Campbell Bannerman will, however, vote with the Government for the grant, possibly even on the second motion. Meanwhile conservative discussion of a dissolution proceeds. The National Review, a leading Tory monthly, contains a striking anonymous article strongly urging dissolution this year on the grounds that the Liberal Party is wholly disorganized at this moment.

Rosebery's speech, it is asserted, has alienated the Irish Party; the question of Romanism in the Church is only avoided for the moment, and will shortly recur in a more dangerous form; the country will soon resent the Conservative failure to fulfill their pledges about old age pensions; an increase of the National expenditure will necessitate fresh unpopular taxation for the next budget; in foreign affairs a crisis cannot be much longer postponed, and, finally, several incapable members of the present Cabinet must be weeded out.

All these, the article concludes, demand that the Conservative Party should have a successful election behind them, rather than a doubtful one in front. Point is given to this contention by a sweeping Liberal victory at Southport, where Curzon's seat, originally won by Naylor Leyland, has been won again by Sir George Pilkington, with a largely increased majority. For my own part, however, I do not believe that these arguments will induce the present timorous Cabinet to take such a strong step.

It is possible, however, that Balfour, by adopting a frankly apologetic attitude, may deprive Morley's motion of all force.

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The Dreyfus Case.

Probably before this cable reaches you Dreyfus, the degraded traitor and convict, will have become again Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, in full uniform, with the cross of the Legion of Honor upon his breast. So ends the most despicable political crime of civilized history—a crime which leaves an indelible disgrace upon France, and may indeed prove to have been the first public symptom of her downfall as a great power. The Court of Cassation met secretly yesterday, and decided upon one merely formal alteration in Ballot-Beaupré's report. The court is expected to publish its verdict to-day. Orders have been already given for placarding this in every Commune throughout France.

The last placarding was a speech of Cavaignac, declaring, amid the unanimous enthusiasm of the Chamber of Deputies, that three documents conclusively proved Dreyfus's guilt. Two of these have now been shown to be forgeries, while the third did not refer to Dreyfus at all.

Du Paty de Clam is now imprisoned in the very cell where he tortured Dreyfus. Against Dreyfus himself not one jot or tittle of evidence remains, and to cap the climax, to-day Esterhazy's confession that he himself wrote the bordereau at the orders of Col. Sandherr appears. This confession has long been a foregone conclusion, and as I myself was the vehicle of Esterhazy's original revelations, I speak not without knowledge.

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Esterhazy's Character.

In this connection Esterhazy's character presents one curious puzzle. He is a man absolutely destitute of moral sense, with the single exception of a certain dogged devotion to military obedience. Lying is as natural to him as breathing. He lies when he knows perfectly well that the ensuing hour will disprove his words. At my first interview with him he demanded angrily to know why we English mixed ourselves up so furiously in a matter which did not concern us. I replied that whether Dreyfus was innocent or guilty was a matter of comparative indifference, but we were convinced that his trial had been illegal and that civil justice was the most precious possession of civilization. Next day he wrote a long letter saying in reference to me that the hypocrisy of these English made him sick. The letter was published in fac simile in a Brussels newspaper. The next time we met I said: "I have treated you with entire courtesy. I have accepted your statement that everything you did was done in obedience to orders. I have not written a word reflecting upon your character. Why do you profess friendly sentiments to me and write such a letter the next day denouncing 'my sickening hypocrisy'?"

He instantly vociferated that he had never written a word about me. Thereupon I took the newspaper containing his letter from my pocket and handed it to him. At first he explained at great length it was a forgery made up by piecing different pieces of his writing together. When I laughed at this he shifted his ground and declared that it was a private letter written to his lawyer in Paris and stolen in post by the French police. This was easily disproved by its contents. Then he admitted that he had written the letter and after he returned to his hotel he wrote me the following letter:

Sir: I have to thank you for your courtesy and to express to you my regrets at an incident which proves, at least, what ignoble and cowardly methods the Dreyfusards employ. So far as you are concerned I have only to congratulate myself on my relations with you, and beg you to believe me your obliged servant, COUNT ESTERHAZY.

This letter shows him to be destitute among other things of a sense of humor. Of that I have a more amusing example. I had occasion to require him to sign a certain engagement. Subsequently this engagement did not seem to me sufficiently binding, so I drew up another which he signed. I requested him to return the first. He did not have it with him, but observing my reluctance to exchange the second engagement before getting back the first, he seized a sheet of paper and wrote as follows:

"Sir: If to-morrow I have not returned to you the signed contract I authorize you to say that Commandant Esterhazy has broken his word."

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A Sample of His Duplicity.

I value greatly this interesting autograph. A final example of his methods is afforded by the fact that having entered into an engagement with The Chronicle yesterday that his confession should appear exclusively there, he proceeded to the office of The Times, where it appears in the same words this morning. He threatens further disclosures. These, if he ever publishes them, will show that the authorities of the general staff were not only leagued in a conspiracy to fasten guilt upon an innocent man by methods of every conceivable baseness, but that among them were several positive thieves.

Large secret service funds have gone regularly month by month into the pockets of these thieves. These secret funds are audited yearly secretly by a high official. Not long ago this official discovered a wholesale theft. Every pressure was brought to bear upon him to prevent him from exposing it. Finally he consented to retire upon his pension and leave the audit to a successor appointed for the purpose. One other incident showing Esterhazy's extraordinary character may be of interest at this moment. His dismissal from the army involved a loss of his pension, amounting to 6,000 francs a year. He greatly desired a military rehabilitation, but still more, being penniless with starvation before him, he cherished the hope that his silence might be bought by granting him this pension. This was why he would not confess sooner the authorship of the bordereau, which all on the inside knew perfectly well he had written.

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A Band of Heroic Frenchmen.

For this confession he was offered a sum of money to be invested in a British Government annuity which would pay him 6,000 francs a year for life. He took twenty-four hours to consider the offer, then refused it. I made him this offer myself, so I know. There are a hundred curious stories of the secret sides of this affair which might be told, but, not to weary you, I will confine myself to one. Now that all is revealed there can be no harm in saying that a little band of heroic Frenchmen who acted as a sort of Secret Revisionist Committee had for a long time absolute detailed knowledge upon every point. The origin of every document and the share of every actor were perfectly familiar to them. For reasons difficult sometimes to understand, they only published these so far as was absolutely necessary to win their way step by step.

I went to France once with some documents secretly placed in my hands, to discover, if possible, whether they were genuine or bogus. Of course the authorities could not be consulted. Indeed, knowing through telegrams that had passed that I was bringing these documents they caused me to be followed by police spies to discover with whom I went to confer. The spies were thrown off the scent and I attended an informal meeting of the committee of which I have spoken.

I was invited to read the documents aloud, and as I began one of those present drew a document from his pocket and followed my reading. He had been for a long time in possession of the original copy, and he corrected only two words in my document, which was otherwise exact.

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Fickle Paris.

French public sentiment, always fickle, will probably accept the ceremony of Dreyfus's rehabilitation as merely an exciting spectacle and an excuse for a holiday.

Already Paris is more interested in other matters. Marchand, the dark, tired, bewildered explorer, made an anti-Dreyfus, anti-English speech on landing, but since then he has preserved rigidly a correct attitude. The acquittal of Déroulède, however, amid wild enthusiasm, of the crime of high treason, which he ceaselessly boasted he had committed, has once more plunged serious Paris into a panic because of the fresh proof it affords that the Government is paralyzed by a military and clerical anti-Semite coalition. All correspondents send a gloomy forecast regarding the future of the republic. Probably nothing will happen yet, but certainly anything may.

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Zola's Letter Recalled.

Now that Du Paty has been arrested as an arch conspirator it may be recalled that Zola in his famous letter, "J'accuse," wrote: "I accuse Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical artisan of a judicial error and of having since defended his evil work by the guiltiest and most insane machinations." To-day Zola, Scheurer-Kestner, Clémenceau, Guyot, with others less prominent, are shown to have been the heroes of the revision, and if President Faure had lived they would undoubtedly have been its martyrs.

Above all, Francis de Pressensé, foreign editor of Le Temps, is the one man who has engineered to success this appalling fight for right. He justly appears to-day as one of the most splendid figures of modern times. Again and again the authorities tried to get him killed. Once even under the pretense of rescuing him by a cavalry charge, they drove him back among the mob at Lyons clamoring for his blood. He was knocked senseless. "Blows," he said to me, "were rained on my gray old head." But he recovered to fight harder than ever.

If civil justice be indeed the coping stone of civilization no man has ever better earned the title of savior of society than this heroic journalist.

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The Work of Journalists.

Attention is called here, by the way, to the fact that journalists at the present moment are rendering great service to the public welfare. Sir Alfred Milner began life as a journalist. Indeed it was his resignation of his post on the editorial staff of The Pall Mall Gazette that procured me an invitation to join that paper. It is not too much to say that to the efforts of Stead the Peace Conference is in a considerable measure due. E. T. Cook, the editor of The Daily News, who did much to end the great engineers' strike three years ago, this week succeeded in getting the employers in the building trades to meet in a conference under his chairmanship, and has thus settled the plasterers' strike, which long threatened to involve the whole country in an industrial war.

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, was of course for years a regular correspondent of The Times. The discoverer of Livingstone, who has opened up so much of Africa to civilization, even though this be only the Belgian form of it, and who becomes this morning Sir Henry Stanley, is of course a journalist.

By profession even Lord Salisbury supported himself, while a younger son, by journalism. John Morley edited The Pall Mall Gazette for years.

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An Operatic Success.

Tristan, at the opera last night, was the culmination of Grau's management. Up to a fortnight ago he was not satisfied with the artistic side of his performances, but now he is convinced that a finer rendering of Wagner's masterpiece was never given here, and this is the best omen for the coming American season.

All details are gradually being settled for America. Dates are now finally fixed. They are San Francisco, Oct. 2, for three weeks; St. Louis, Oct. 30; Chicago, Nov. 13, for three weeks; Boston, Dec. 4, for a fortnight; New York, Dec. 18, for fifteen weeks. Contracts are signed with a majority of the artists for the American tour. Grau left to-day for Paris to meet Calvé, who is having a great success, and if possible he will conclude an engagement with Edouard de Reszke. Nordica will sing from the beginning, and Bispham probably.

Jean de Reszke's well-known disinclination for prolonged tours will, it is hoped, yield to persuasion.

At any rate New York will hear every one of the great artists, and Grau is confident that the coming season there will be splendid, indeed unapproached, for opera.

Critics are agreed that Nordica's re-entry as Isolde shows her as even having improved in dramatic power, while her exquisite voice was never heard to better effect. Her second act was an unsurpassable triumph.

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Germany's Tenacious Policy.

Germany has given proof of the tenacity of her foreign policy. Since 1885 she has sought to secure the Carolines, even at one time perilously straining her relations with America by her ill-timed efforts. Few comments are made here, except that the Kaiser will reap a fresh harvest of popularity, and there are expressions of doubt whether the new possessions will be of any value to Germany.

HENRY NORMAN.

AUTOMOBILES IN LONDON.

An American Company Is Building a Plant to Make Them.

LONDON, June 3.—Considerable interest is being aroused here in auto-cars. The Dukes of Marlborough and Manchester are doing all they can to start the fashion. A great automobile show will be opened on June 17 at Richmond by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. There will be tests of hill climbing and races between fast trotting horses and automobiles.

An American company is establishing works at Coventry for the purpose of building motor cars invented by a son of Hiram Maxim. The capital is said to be $500,000, and the company, it is added, means to rush the construction of automobiles, which has been almost neglected in England, and it is believed that with the great superiority of the American cars, coupled with laborsaving machinery, the company will get a clear six months' start in the market over its English rivals. The new departure has already created anxiety, and some of the biggest cycle firms are contemplating similar ventures.

An Automobile Race Planned.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Alexander Winton, the automobile inventor of this city, speaking of the deposit of 20,000f. as a forfeit by M. Charron, the winner of the French automobile races for a 1,000-mile race with the Winton machine, says: "I am glad to see that the Frenchman means business. I shall cover his forfeit money at once. I am willing to race him either in Europe or America." The race, it is thought, will be run between New York and Chicago.

The Proposed Treaty with Germany.

BERLIN, June 3.—There have been several conferences this week between Secretary Jackson of the United States Embassy and Under Secretary Richthoven of the Foreign Office, anent the proposed commercial treaty. The matter is making little progress, as Germany still insists on claiming, under the most favored nation clause, all advantages resulting from last year's French treaty, without granting any equivalents. The United States Government, however, is not prepared to admit the claim.

German Officer Accused of Treason.

BERLIN, June 3.—Edwin Pflugh, a former officer of Engineers, recently manager of a big Belgium arms manufacturing firm, was arrested on Monday at Eupen, near the Belgo-Prussian frontier, and taken to Leipsic to be tried for high treason. He is charged with betraying German military secrets, and with obtaining, by bribery, models of the new army rifle and new ordnance.

Rains Destroy Bridges in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 3.—Tremendous rains have destroyed the railroad bridges south of here, and communication is interrupted.

NEW INVENTIONS IN VIENNA

Tests of Herr Salzenberger's Wonderful Ball Burner for Gas.

GREAT ILLUMINATING POWER

Much Saving in Cost—Nernst's Experiments with a New Electric Lamp—Roentgen Ray Improvements.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 22.—Rapid as are the improvements in electric lighting, gas lighting is also making progress—improving in order to hold its own in the competition. The work of Auer von Welsbach, to whom the gas companies of the world ought to erect monuments, because at the right moment he saved thousands of millions invested in gas works, will soon be surpassed if the newly invented "ball-light" justifies the hopes entertained regarding it. This light was recently tested in the vast courtyard of the Vienna Town Hall, and the result seems to indicate the imminence of a revolution in illuminating. Wooden partitions separated the courtyard into three parts, each devoted to a different kind of light. In the first two were the strongest lights hitherto known—the electric arc and Welsbach lights—the third being illuminated with ball light. As a standard of price 17.1 kreutzers (about 6½ cents) per hour was adopted. It was demonstrated that for that money one could obtain two arc lamps of 400 candle power; i. e., an 800 candle power light.

This new light takes its name from the peculiar form of the burner. The invention consists for the main part in the application of compressed coal gas. Several attempts to use compressed gas for lighting purposes had previously been made, but without success. Herr Salzenberger is the first that has succeeded in solving the problem.

The inventor employs a current of compressed gas, which, mixed with air, supplies to a specially constructed burner a nonluminant flame with a very high temperature, and in that flame there shines a mantle similar to a Welsbach mantle, with an intensity of 1,200 to 1,500 candles. The mantle gives out a rather yellowish light, agreeable to the eyes, and so bright that the small print of a newspaper can be read at a distance of fifty metres.

The burner, unlike the Welsbach, is supplied with an inner and an outer current of air. The incandescent body consists of two mantles 45 centimetres long, drawn one over the other, of a coarse texture, and so impregnated that their ash consists of 96.75 per cent. of oxide of thorium and 1.25 per cent. of oxide of cerium. To prevent the mantle from flying away or falling to pieces under the high pressure of gas, it is attached to the foot of the burner by means of a net of asbestos threads.

When the burner is in use the top of the mantle is blown out like a balloon. The result is that the rays of light are sent out horizontally, but they are dispersed in all other directions, so that the light is utilized to the very utmost. It was this shape of the mantle that induced Herr Salzenberger to name his invention "Ball-Light."

For lighting large spaces such as streets, squares, and railway stations, ball lights would, like arc lights, be inclosed in globes of milk or opal glass, and suspended from high poles. A pressure pump worked by a two-gas power motor serves to pump the compressed gas into a tank, the size of which is such that it holds just a day's supply. Ten to twenty ball-light lamps are attached to one block station. Each lamp consumes 900 litres of gas an hour, and the mantle on an average lasts for 200 to 300 hours, so that, reckoning an average of six hours' use a day, a mantle lasts a month.

SAVING IN COST.

If, instead of a standard of 17.1, it had been sixteen candle power, the expense per hour would be for an arc light 0.342 kr., for a Welsbach lamp, 0.304, for a ball lamp, only 0.114.

To take an example on a larger scale, say a town of 110,000 to 120,000 inhabitants, and 90,000 metres of streets, lighted by about 1,370 Welsbach lamps. To supply their place 900 ball lamps would suffice, placed 100 metres apart, and the streets would, for the same money, be so brightly lighted as to enable anybody at any spot to read small newspaper print easily. If, on the other hand, only the amount of light given by the Welsbach lamps were required, the expense would be reduced to a quarter of what it is now. Of course, the economy is far greater if the comparison be made with the ordinary fan-tail burners, which have only fourteen to fifteen candle power.

However, it is felt that gas has had its day, and so the world is impatiently waiting for the Nernst electric lamp. Everybody is acquainted with the Welsbach lamp, and what it means for gaslight. The Nernst lamp means precisely the same for electric light—a considerable increase of illuminating power and at the same time a reduction in price. How Prof. Walter Nernst of Goettingen made his ingenious invention will be seen from what he himself said on the subject the other day.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEMS.

In the year 1877 Jablochkoff patented an electric lamp, in which china clay or some similar substance was heated by the sparks from an induction coil, and then kept incandescent by the current from the coil. On account of its low effective power, but before all probably because of the manifold dangers attending the use of intensities of several thousand volts, this lamp never came into use, and is now wholly forgotten.

Prof. Nernst, unacquainted with this patent, was by purely theoretical conclusions led to the belief that electric incandescent lamps with carbon or other metallic conductors cannot be made with a high effective power, but that in principle such would be possible with second-class (electrolytic) conductors. It is a well-known fact that every source of light gives off not only rays of light, but also rays of heat, but that the latter in no way serve the purpose for which the lamp is intended, but uselessly consume energy (in an ordinary incandescent lamp about 97 per cent., in an arc light some 90 per cent.) The higher the temperature of the light-giving source is raised the more favorable becomes the relation between light and heat, and the better light of the arc lamp rests solely on the much higher temperature to which the carbons can be brought than that which the carbon filament of an incandescent lamp would permanently bear. As, however, practical considerations prevent the temperature of our present electric lamps from being considerably raised, there is little prospect of an increase in the amount of light.

A certain analogy to the professor's problem is offered by the production of the light of a gas flame. As long as carbon particles were the sole bearers of the light, a considerable loss was always caused by radiating heat, and so the substitution of substances which do not furnish a normal spectrum, particularly the Welsbach mantle, was therefore a great piece of progress.

PROF. NERNST'S DISCOVERY.

In order to raise the Welsbach mantle to a high temperature, and thus to make it highly incandescent, it sufficed to put it into the gas flame. But there was still the unsolved problem as to how it would be possible electrically to heat magnesium and other oxides. Apart from the formation of sparks, great intensity of electricity cannot penetrate and heat such substances, on account of their high insulating capacity; "the use of sparks of great intensity to make fireproof bodies white hot," as it runs in Jablochkoff's application for a patent, is in practice almost hopeless. It is an established fact that in a molten condition oxide and other electrolytes are very good conductors, but it is hopeless to operate with molten bodies. The theory laid down some years ago by van T. Hoff concerning solid solutions made one at least suppose that there exist solid electrolytes possessing sufficient practical conducting capacity, and Prof. Nernst experimentally proved that mixtures of oxides, for example, of magnesia and porcelain, at high temperatures, become surprisingly good conductors.

But there was another consideration, that as the galvanic current chemically decomposes electrolytes, the current which makes the electrolyte incandescent would destroy it by its chemical action. When, however, Prof. Nernst used alternating currents he found the electrolysis too slight to do damage, as he had expected. Later he found a means of rendering the much more powerful electrolysing constant current practically innocuous.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

But still it is not possible to construct a lamp with an incandescent body which isolates when cold, for after the circuit has been closed the incandescent body as an isolator remains quite cold. But if, at the same time, the incandescent body is warmed, it becomes slightly conductive. A weak current passes through it, raises its temperature more and more, the incandescent body becomes an excellent conductor, and remains so as long as the circuit is closed. Consequently previous warming of that body is necessary, and by combining an electrolytic incandescent body with an external source of heat always ready, a serviceable lamp is obtained. The complete incombustibility of the oxide makes the protective vacuum of the ordinary incandescent lamp superfluous.

The simplest way of warming the incandescent body beforehand by means of a match. That is cheap, but not convenient enough. Another way is to unite an incandescent body to an electric heater, which is shut off in some suitable manner by the current which flows through the incandescent body; thus we obtain an automatic lamp, but one that gives out light only some ten or twenty seconds after the closing of the current. Thus the professor has constructed a lamp with a fixed heater and one with a movable one.

It may perhaps be supposed from this description that all difficulties are already surmounted, and that now the wholesale manufacture of the lamps might begin, and Prof. Nernst himself confesses that a year ago he shared the opinion. At that time he did not know what hindrances have to be overcome before an apparatus acting well in the laboratory is introduced into general use, and even when the wide chasm between the first idea and its actual application, or, as one usually says, between theory and practice, has been bridged over. Yet from the laboratory to practical everyday use a long, thorny road has to be traversed.

THE ROENTGEN RAY.

At a meeting of the Gesellschaft der Aertzte here, Dr. Gustavus Kaiser reported on a number of new applications of the Roentgen rays in medicine and surgery. The time of exposure has been reduced from two hours to a few minutes, and the effectiveness of the new apparatus has been so extended that almost all parts of the body can now be examined. It is of particularly great importance for fractures of the bones, the position and size of the heart, and for all sorts of internal abscesses. Most of these things were difficult to treat because it was impossible to get a clear idea of them. All the evil consequences attending the application of these rays, which often prevented their use, can now be entirely avoided.

Dr. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Racial and Party Prejudices Are at High Tension There.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Africa, March 5.—In view of the increase in the garrisons of the British possessions of South Africa and of the unrest in the Transvaal causing an exodus, especially of women, that recalls the crisis of three and a half years ago, an incident not without significance recently occurred in the British colony of Natal, the least Dutch, with the exception, of course, of the Portuguese territory of Dalagoa Bay, of all the South African colonies and States. Natal adjoins the South African Republic, and on the border is situated Majuba Hill, where took place the battle in which Gen. Colley lost his life. Much has been said and written in disparagement of Colley, especially in regard to the Boer campaign. In his biography of Colley, Gen. Butler has sought to prove Colley to be entirely blameless and a soldier of the highest character and ability. Although, besides possessing some skill in literature, a gentleman of culture, and a soldier of merit, Gen. Sir William Butler, the commander of the British forces in South Africa, will probably be best known outside of British territory through the fame of Lady Butler. It may perhaps be necessary to state that Lady Butler is the Miss Thompson whose celebrated pictures of "The Roll Call" and "The Last Muster," at first caused such incredulity on the part of the critics that military scenes could be painted with such force by a woman.

The incident in question was occasioned by the visit of one whose appearance and conversation unmistakably declared him to be Dutch to the British garrison at Fort Napier, in Natal, where he showed great interest in the soldiers and all that was to be seen in the camp. By some means he had managed to get smuggled in, and invited all and sundry to the canteen. He himself gradually succumbed to the benign influence of the products of the Natal brewery, and in this condition confidentially informed his military friends that he was from the Transvaal, and had been at the battle of Majuba. He had many questions to ask about the number of men, stores, ordnance, and other matters pertaining to the camp and soldiers, "standing beer" to an ever-widening circle of newly found friends and clamorous admirers, till a big private, who holds pronounced views of his own in regard to the Transvaal and its President, suddenly dealt him a violent blow which sent him staggering against the wall.

Without allowing the poor Dutchman to recover, the wearer of her Majesty's uniform continued the assault by banging him all about the place, and even when the victim managed to escape outside the barracks the red-coated bully followed him up and renewed the assault. He was found next morning in a shocking condition in an out-of-the-way corner, with hat, money, and boots gone. It is declared that the Dutchman was a spy sent by the Transvaal Government.

Another significant incident occurred at the Empire Music Hall at Johannesburg. A few individuals in the gallery, in the course of a display of cinematograph pictures, hissed at the picture of Queen Victoria in the jubilee procession. They were speedily repressed, but when the President appeared in the last picture, and was greeted with, besides cheers, catcalls and hisses, those who indulged in the latter were not repressed. It seems strange that at Johannesburg disrespect should be allowed to be shown to the head of the Government, but not to a foreign guest.

The result of the elections in Cape Colony has come as a great surprise and bitter disappointment to those who are responsible for them. When, in consequence of his share in the Transvaal raid, the Hon Cecil Rhodes found it necessary to resign his position as Premier of the colony, Sir Gordon Sprigg was appointed as his successor, and many of those who were formerly followers and friends of Rhodes became alienated from him. Sir Gordon Sprigg, who, of course, is a partisan of Rhodes, held the reins of office with difficulty till nearly a year ago, when they were wrested from his hands and a Bond or Dutch party came into office.

Seeking to recover their lost position, the Progressive or Rhodesian party forced the hands of the Government in the matter of the Redistribution bill, of which the recent elections were the outcome. These have resulted, with here and there an exception, in favor of the Bond, and although there are three of four more elections yet to take place, it is beyond doubt that the Government, instead of its former majority of one will now have a working majority of at least six or seven. In consequence, the league, a powerful imperialist body, is greatly incensed, and accuses the Government, among other things, of being "guilty of something trending dangerously near treason." In support of this accusation they state that a few weeks ago the Bond Ministry caused the legend "On Her Majesty's Service" to be substituted on Government stationery by the imprint "On Public Service." In this matter the average unprejudiced person would be inclined to think the action of the Government one of common sense rather than treason, but the accusation of the league will serve to show to what a height party, or racial, feeling runs in South Africa.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

It Was Officially Celebrated in London with Great Display.

LONDON, June 3.—The Queen's Birthday was officially celebrated to-day in London. The chief event was the trooping of the colors this morning on the Horse Guards parade. The immense concourse present included United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate and most of the prominent Americans now in this city. Detachments of the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards participated in the ceremony, accompanied by their massed bands. The Prince of Wales appeared, in a Field Marshal's uniform, attended by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, preceded by a brilliant headquarters staff and the royal equerries. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, Princess Charles of Denmark, and the Duchess of Connaught reviewed the ceremony from the windows of the Horse Guards. After an inspection of the troops by the Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the royal party took up a position at the saluting point, and the troops marched past to the music of the massed bands.

The St. Louis Grounds on Mud.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 3.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, Capt. Randle, ran aground near Calshot Castle, at dead low water. She merely grounded on the mud, and proceeded immediately afterward. She passed Hurst Castle at 3:45 P. M.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE STATEMENT OF PANIZZARDI.—It was reported on Friday from Rome that Lieut. Col. Panizzardi, who was Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy in Paris at the time Dreyfus was convicted, had made a statement to the correspondent of The London Daily Mail in which he said that he always knew that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau. Within a few weeks the anti-Dreyfus papers of Paris have asserted that the Government never claimed that Dreyfus had direct dealings with the German Embassy, but that he carried on his negotiations with Panizzardi, who in turn transmitted the matter received to his colleague of the German Embassy, Lieut. Col. Schwarzkoppen. Commandant Henry exclaimed at the first Zola trial, "We never contended that Dreyfus had direct relations with the Germans." Just previous to this trial Henri Casella received a visit from the Italian Attaché, who made a statement which Casella tried in vain to introduce before Zola's Judges. Here are a few of the passages from the statement, which again and again Panizzardi has unofficially declared to be correct: "Schwarzkoppen could do nothing in 1894. His real mistakes began in 1896, when the bordereau was published. When, in 1894, the first brief note appeared announcing that a French officer was suspected of having betrayed his country, my friend Schwarzkoppen was in a fearful state. He came to me and said: 'I think my man has allowed himself to be caught.' A few days later the papers alleged that the traitor was a Jewish officer. * * * Schwarzkoppen came again to see me. 'It was a false alarm,' said he, and indeed the German Military Attaché, even after Dreyfus's condemnation, continued to receive notes and documents from the same source, and written in the same hand. When, in 1896, Le Matin published the fac simile (of the bordereau) Schwarzkoppen rushed in to see me and exclaimed: 'My dear Panizzardi, this time they have got him, my man is captured, it is indeed his handwriting.' This, then, was when my friend ought to have revealed everything. I myself should have bravely gone to my King and asked his permission to tell everything. All the officers of the Italian Army would have approved me. * * * Just before Schwarzkoppen went home to Berlin he came to me and said: 'The bomb will soon explode. I give you this information in advance. My man is Commandant Esterhazy.'" M. Casella remarked that Col. Schwarzkoppen, as an honest man, was bound to speak out, and he asked Col. Panizzardi whether he could not begin by saying something. The latter replied that, not being himself directly concerned, his Government forbade him to intervene; but that Col. Schwarzkoppen certainly ought to speak out. It was shortly after this interview that Herr von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke thus before the Budget Commission of the Reichstag: "I will therefore limit myself to declaring, in the most formal and categorical manner, that there has never existed any relations whatsoever between any German agent and ex-Capt. Dreyfus."

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A NEW LAW FAVORING FRENCH PRISONERS.—It may be recalled that Dreyfus was detained a prisoner in the military prison of Cherche Midi for seventeen days before he was allowed to communicate with his counsel, M. Demange. Since that time a new law has been passed which gives prisoners the right of communicating with counsel within twenty-four hours after their arrest. This law has just been placed in operation. It is expected that one of the immediate consequences of the measure will be to put a stop to those "confrontations" at the Morgue which are so dramatic a feature of French criminal procedure, and which have been so often utilized by Parisian novelists. With a view to bringing a murderer to confess he is taken to the Morgue and there brought face to face with the body of his victim. Every artifice is used to make the confrontation as impressive as possible, as it is hoped that the terrible sight he is compelled to gaze on will so trouble the murderer that he will lose command of himself and make a clean breast of his crime. When he enters the room he can see nothing, as the stone bench on which the body is exposed is concealed by a curtain. The examining Magistrate (juge d'instruction) presses him with questions, and then, at what he considers the opportune moment, gives the signal for the curtain to be drawn aside. The murderers who have stood the ordeal without flinching are comparatively few. The majority of them exhibit the utmost terror and beg that they be taken away. There is a chair in the room where the confrontations take place in which the majority of the most notorious murderers of the last thirty years have been seated. Their names are inscribed on its back, one of the first being Troppmann, who, just before the Franco-German war, butchered an entire family. French criminal counsel having found that these confrontations almost always result in the confusion of their clients, have looked into the matter, and believe they have discovered that the examining Magistrate has no legal right to subject a prisoner to this ordeal. For the future they are going to advise their clients to refuse to allow themselves to be taken to the Morgue. A test case is expectant to arise soon.

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RUSSIA SUPPRESSING ENTERPRISING JOURNALS.—In explaining Russia's movements in Asia, it has been necessary to quote from time to time in these columns extracts from The Transcaspian Observer, and from the Siberian Commercial Gazette. It may be recalled that on April 17 last a passage was presented from the former which recited the details of a Russian scheme for conquering India. The Observer has now been warned by the Czar's Government to cease printing articles of that nature, and the Gazette has been ordered to suspend publication for eight months. The faults of the two journals have been almost opposite in character. It is a well-known fact in European diplomatic circles that the imperial authorities have been greatly annoyed by the frequent publication in the Continental press of details concerning, not only the gradual development of Siberia, but also exposing the defects in the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the shortcomings in the system of civilization, and the ever-increasing state of lawlessness that has come about in certain towns. As this outspokenness is quite opposed to Russian ideas and methods, the Minister of the Interior has begun to wage war upon it by suppressing the Gazette. The publications in the Observer, besides containing information that it was desired to keep secret, were deemed to be of such a nature as to antagonize Great Britain. Hence that paper has been "warned," although actually an ardent supporter of the Czar and of his Government. Outspoken journals in Russia are usually "warned" three times, and then, if they persist in disregarding the warning issued by the Censor of the Press, they are suspended for a few weeks at the most, and sometimes only for a few days. The severity of the action of the Ministry of the Interior in the present case is said to be causing a great outcry in commercial circles, and in industrial centres. In St. Petersburg agents of Trans-Ural merchants say that commerce and industry have received a blow from the Ministry from which it will take at least a year to recover. It is pointed out that Siberia is now waking from its long Winter sleep, and traders and merchants have to make the most of the few Summer months, with their chief source of information closed to them.

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COL. MARTYR'S EXPEDITION EXCITES APPREHENSION IN LONDON.—It will be recalled that when Major Macdonald of the British Army was forced to give up his attempt to reach Fashoda by marching north from Uganda, he left Col. Martyr with a few officers and a battalion of Soudanese troops to complete the journey. Lord Kitchener after waiting some time for Martyr to make his appearance, dispatched Col. Sparkes up the White Nile to look for him. This officer has now returned without any tidings of the missing party. Hence there is said to be considerable apprehension felt in Downing Street over the matter. With the small force at his disposal Col. Sparkes found it impossible to break though the "sudd" which chokes the Bahr-el-Jebel. It is now some time since any direct news was received from Col. Martyr. If the Government is in possession of later information, the London press says, it ought to be made public, if only to allay the anxiety of the friends and relatives of the dozen Europeans who are with the Colonel. When last heard from, Col. Martyr was still in the Belgian enclave. That was at the beginning of February. Lord Salisbury has publicly stated that permission had been given Col. Martyr, if he thinks it desirable, to retrace his steps to Uganda, with which protectorate, it is deemed, he should still be in touch by means of the series of posts he has established on the Nile. The question upon which the London press demands information is whether the Colonel has decided to go on toward Khartoum or has determined to return to Uganda. Downing Street ought to know, it is maintained, and, if it does not, it could easily ascertain the facts by means of the Belgian carrier service from Stanley Falls. Major Chatlin, who is to command the Belgian force on the Upper Nile, is expected to arrive at Lado about the middle of this month. There is now, it is believed, no regular dervish garrison on the Nile itself.

CIVILIZATION OF SIBERIA

Proposition to Abolish the Present Convict-Exile System.

TYRANNY IN BALTIC PROVINCES

Increase of the Russian Navy—Harsh Treatment of the Jews—Restraints Upon the Czar.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST PETERSBURG, May 21.—The proposition just made by the Russian Government to abolish the Siberian convict system is but another, and certainly not the least important, step toward the complete transformation of Siberia from its present condition to one of the most prosperous districts of the empire.

In connection with this question of European civilization in Siberia, too much importance cannot be attached to the inauguration to the new Academy of Philology at Vladivostock. This academy, as I have before pointed out, is destined primarily to turn out an élite of interpreters, Consuls, and business men to serve Russia's interests in the Far East. All Russian students will be admitted to this academy, provided they have previously been graduated from a classical, professional, military, or theological school. The list of courses given in the first catalogue of the academy includes, besides all the European languages, the principal languages and dialects of Eastern Asia, such as Japanese, Mongolian, Chinese, Hindustanee, and Korean. International law, philosophy, political economy, the history and geography of China, Japan, and Korea will, likewise, be taught at the Vladivostock Academy.

This new institution of learning marks another step on the road to progress since the accession of Nicholas II., as the Academy of Vladivostock is destined to render great services to Russian diplomacy, science, and commerce in Asia. Native Japanese, Korean, Chinese, and Mongolian professors will teach the Oriental languages at the academy. Besides, the students will, during the Summer holidays, be taken to China, Japan, Korea, or Mongolia, as the case may be, so that they may become thoroughly familiar with the language, customs, and business methods of these respective countries. The Russians hope that, thanks to the academy, in another quarter of a century they will completely dominate the Asiatic world, both intellectually and commercially.

There has been of late a reawakening in Russia of the old race hatreds which have always divided the Slavs and Teutons. The hostility of the Austrian Germans against the non-Teutonic elements of the empire finds its counterpart here in Russia in the Baltic provinces. Though the fact is not generally known, the German aristocracy of the provinces has turned the country into a second Ireland, which is even more to be pitied than the land of St. Patrick. The personal intervention of the Czars Alexander II., Alexander III., and Nicholas II. has done much to relieve the downtrodden people from the tyranny of their aristocratic landlords. Nicholas II. has gone further than his predecessors by granting a rest

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"No small thing has made me as happy for a long time," said the woman, "as those transfers from the elevated to the surface cars and vice versa."

"Yes, of course," said the man, with a superior smile, "anything in the nature of a bargain appeals to a woman."

"It is not that at all," responded the woman indignantly. "It is all on account of the pennies. It is several years now since I have been able to give them to the conductors without a humiliating loss of self-respect. I manoeuvre in every way to get five-cent pieces, but with my best efforts I will be out of them occasionally, and then to give the conductor a ten-cent piece means almost certainly to get five pennies. Even then I don't dare to give them back to the next conductor, and my pocketbook gets filled with them.

"Now in the eight-cent fares I have a satisfactory and legitimate outlet for them, and life, as far as street-car traveling is concerned, is worth living again."

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There never was an event connected with a hitherto unknown family that attracted as much interest as the loss of little Marion Clarke. The night that the papers announced that she was found every one in the street cars read the account of the finding before anything else, and where two women were together one woman could be heard reading the story aloud to her companion. Two women always get one paper between them. They never think of buying two different papers as two men would do. Servants were interested in the case and more than one mistress sat down the first thing the next morning and read the story to her maid, both the listener and the reader shedding genuine tears of sympathy. It was a sorrow that touched every woman's heart and showed that there is one interest that all classes of women hold in common.

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"Knowledge is Power" was the somewhat trite text that the Rev. Dr. McConnell of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, took for the address he made to the graduating class of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary last week, but he redeemed his text by his sermon. He told the girls above all things to keep to the attractive accomplishments they had learned, and to be, above all else, good and beautiful. That may not seem to many people exactly orthodox advice, and Dr. McConnell evidently thought that himself.

"I am now going to make a suggestion," he said, "which may startle you. You have often heard that a course of study such as you have pursued is made up of solid acquirements and what are termed accomplishments. I would advise that you hold on to the accomplishments if in later years you find it necessary to let one or the other go. Educated women are in more danger of forgetting their accomplishments than of forgetting the solid acquirements. It is the graces and gifts of accomplishments to which you should hold on. Woman means two things—goodness first, then beauty. These are the characteristics of the sex by endowment of God. Through the cultivation of these graces and gifts you will maintain goodness and conserve beauty."

Dr. McConnell's profession has undoubtedly brought him into intimate relations with the family life of the people, and he knows that when a woman has a house to care for, two or three children to keep well dressed, and the domestic economies from which few women are exempt to practice, she is apt to give up entirely to the serious business of life, and he urges the young girls to keep their hands on the accomplishments which make cushions for the hard routine of the world more comfortable for themselves and every one else.

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There are some very charming people in Chicago and some of the very prettiest girls who have visited New York have come from the Windy City. But if the papers are to be believed there are some very peculiar people who live there also. One of these is a girl who has written to The Times-Herald for instruction upon a point of etiquette. It is a deep point. "When you are invited to spend the night," she says, "does it mean that you are also invited to breakfast the next morning?" Evidently one poor girl has been grudged her morning cup of coffee and roll at some hospitable Chicago house where she has been "spending the night."

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But they are also very good in Chicago. Much better than a great many people are around New York. Another young woman who is uncertain what Madame Grundy expects of her, writes to The Times-Herald dispenser of good form to ask: "What do you think of the practice of riding either on horseback or awheel or of golfing on Sunday morning?" The young woman questioner then goes on to explain that it is not as a matter of right or wrong that she wishes the question answered, but a matter of etiquette. Mary Manners, who solves the problems of social may-or-may-not-be, replies to this one solemnly. It is almost possible to hear her severe tones and see her compressed lips as she answers:

"The people whose opinion you would value do none of these things on Sunday."

It is to be hoped that the names of the New York people who play golf on Sunday will never, never get in the papers and reach the West. It would be such a long list and such a comprehensive list that it might shock Chicago into giving up golf altogether and perhaps having a curfew bell to inculcate a high moral standard that would be able to resist all temptations such as Sunday golf playing and bicycle riding.

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There is one place where they are to have a curfew bell if the women of the town can bring it about. That is in Attleborough, Mass. Attleborough is a small place covering a good deal of territory, and devoted chiefly, as far as its business interests are concerned, to the making of cheap jewelry. The people live well and pay their bills when business is rushing and the factories are working over hours, and at other times depend upon the trades people and kind friends who have money to loan. Each man keeps a trotting horse and a cow which serve for amusement and the necessities of life in dull times. There are eight organizations in the place, including a Mother's Club, which are banded together in an endeavor to have a curfew law passed. Attleborough is a quiet place, whose chief excitement is the trolley which was introduced some few years ago. It would not seem that it had more evils to combat than other places that it must have the law interfere in behalf of its children. It looks as if the mothers of the place could not be the genuine article, but a cheap plate, like Attleborough jewelry.

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"You are always reading things about the beauty of a soft voice," says the girl who is blessed with one that is low, ladylike, and musical, "and I have never given it any thought until recently, and now I begin to believe there is something in it. I think one instinctively lowers the voice in asking a favor, and I am sure that I have done so without thinking of it. I don't know that I ever should have noticed it if my attention had not been called to one of the girls, who speaks rather loudly, and I noticed that though she is a pretty and attractive girl, she does not—well, get her own way as often as she likes. I came to the conclusion, then, that it was her voice. Now I take pains, whenever I want anything, to ask in my very softest voice, and even if it is my own brother I am asking I usually get it. Selfish? Why, of course not. I always want what other people will like."

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The introduction by the Americans of the Mother Hubbard to the little girls of Puerto Rico was a perfectly natural step to be taken, and only followed the precedents of earlier historical effort in the way of clothing. It has never been generally known where the Mother Hubbard originated. It is a comfortable garment, not altogether beautiful; public opinion has been raised against it in times past, and its too common use has been tabooed by popular taste. The origin of the gown, which makes it so appropriate for the Puerto Rican children, was in Honolulu, where the missionaries, in the early days, designed it for the native belles. It had many advantages, the chief among them being that it was light and cool, and easy to make, as Honolulu maidens were not skilled in needlework. History does not state whether the gown received its name in Honolulu in those early days, but undoubtedly it did. The missionaries, devoting their lives to the work of doing good to others, had but little time for reading outside their religious books, but they were all of them familiar with the classic works of Mother Goose. The Mother Hubbard of her annals was an eminently respectable dame, and in the bare state of her closet she sufficiently resembled the improvident Honolulu dames to make her name seem, to the not too critical missionaries, a very acceptable one for the newly invented frock for the tropics.

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Women are making so much trouble in all parts of the world. Even in Germany they cannot be properly subjugated. In Hildesheim the gossiping girls will persist in walking three in a row and the police have been obliged to intervene. The Chief of Police has had a big placard put up in a conspicuous place which reads:

"It has of late been frequently observed that young ladies, walking several together, or gathering in groups of three or even four, think it unnecessary to leave sufficient room for wayfarers to pass them in the principal thoroughfares. Although these gatherings of young ladies produce a very agreeable impression, still they seriously disturb the convenience of the public traffic, and cannot be tolerated. I therefore call attention once more to the illegality of such obstructions and hindrances, and earnestly request that the practice may be discontinued, and I may be spared the painful duty of interfering officially."

That is a polite and gentlemanly Chief of Police, and similar insinuating notices might be placed to advantage at the crossing of some American streets and in the cars where three people occupy the space of four.

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"If you are late in putting out your seed," says the woman who has a garden, "if you will only remember to soak your sweet peas and nasturtiums over night you will find that they come up much more quickly."

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"I have an infallible rule for the management of a husband," says an amiable married woman. "If he comes home at night very tired I keep everything very quiet for him, and have very little to say until after the soup course at dinner. By the time that course is over the soup has, as it always will do, warmed the very cockles of a tired man's heart, and he is in a good mood for anything and everything that may follow."

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Two girls who dress very simply are the daughters of Secretary Hay in Washington. They wear the simplest of wash gowns in their morning walks, with plain little sailor hats, and they are frequently to be seen with the grandniece of the Russian Ambassador, charming Mlle. Cassini, and the three conversing together in French.

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At one of the recent up-town matinées there was a young girl who looked like a bit of Summer in the wrong place. Who ever thinks of Summer in connection with a theatre? This girl was perhaps fifteen or sixteen, with skirts reaching an inch or two below her boot tops. Her gown was of white pique; with it she wore a jacket of bright scarlet and a little plain round sailor hat. She was a pronounced blonde with a pretty, soft, girlish complexion, one of those very fair blondes who look prettier in red than in anything else, and she made a dainty picture as she stood for a few moments outside the theatre at the close of the play.

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Presentation at Court in England is always a function which requires those who participate in it to have had a good gymnastic training. It is an ordeal that needs strength and endurance. But Dame Fashion, who is doing much that is sensible in the midst of her many follies, is working for better things in a small way. The May Drawing Rooms are the important ones of the year when new things are to be looked for from the modistes, and this year the novelty is in the trains, which are of butterfly weight compared with those which have been. The velvet and brocade trains have been supplanted by those more in keeping with the gauzy materials that are to be found in all the modish frocks, and the transparent train is as beautiful as the other and relieves the wearer from a great burden. The train is of some of the many thin materials now in vogue or of cloth of gold or silver, lined with tulle and edged with the same. Some of them are massed with sequins, or sewn with crystals and wired at the edge to give the proper sweep which the heaviness of the materials used heretofore have given. On some of the trains are flowers like the ribbon flowers which have been used so much, but made appropriately of mousseline de sole, tinted by hand. While these trains are beautiful and comfortable they have nothing to recommend them from an economical standpoint, for they are expensive and not durable. A train will not live to be made into a whole evening gown for less formal occasions.

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The girl who has a mother with a button box is congratulating herself upon having a wise and thoughtful parent. She is now overhauling the button box to find elaborate hatpins for herself. Old rhinestone buttons make attractive ones. They are well made and more attractive than many of the heads of pins that cost $1 or more, and a young woman can have one made for 10 or 15 cents. When the girl is of a particularly economical frame of mind she is not above sewing the button on her hat in the place where her hatpin ought to go, surreptitiously slipping the ordinary dull black hatpins out of sight for real use, and she has the ornamentation of the button as well as the reputation for having pretty hatpins, and it doesn't cost her a cent.

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"I can't get over a feeling of shame at the irregularity of the breakfast hour in my house," says the woman who was brought up to better things from a housekeeper's point of view. "You read in the housekeeper's guide of the neatly dressed maid who knocks at the bedroom doors a half hour before breakfast is ready, knocks again when the meal is ready to be served, when the whole family descends to the dining room. The maid who knocks at the bedroom doors of any of the members of my family will not be welcomed. The men of my family usually have their breakfasts at a certain time. Sometimes I take breakfast with them. If I have been up late the night before I do not. I reserve my forces. It is better for me and better for the family altogether. My conscience does not trouble me, but I can't help feeling a little shocked, as it comes to me with the force of newness when I hear the mother of another family say that she slept until 9 o'clock and left her children and husband to go off without her assistance."

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"It is a pretty little hat, isn't it?" said the girl, "and you could never guess where it came from. The church poor-box. It is one of the ridiculous things that came to us to be sent to the heathen in foreign lands. Of course we couldn't send it, but we took off the trimmings for other purposes and I took the bonnet. Not expecting to use it? Certainly not. But in a case of need I wanted just such a little lace and jet affair, and being something of a milliner I trimmed it, and it is so pretty that I am not going to give it up. Oh, yes, I know where it came from and its whole history. The woman in the parish who has the most money and the least sense sent it. She ordered it for herself, didn't like it, never wore it, and with much graciousness presented it to us for the heathen. We smiled a little among ourselves as we took it, and now I smile quietly to myself as I imagine what Mrs. Blank, with all her snobbishness, would think if she knew that I was wearing one of her cast-off bonnets. I don't even dare to tell my mother about it, she would be so horrified. But I really do need it, and I don't know of any poor creature who needs it more."

WHEN THEY GROW UP.

How aggravating, truly,
To the fond parental mind,
Which has ruminated sorely
On the manner and the kind
Of employment for the first-born
When he becomes a man,
To find that this same infant
Has evolved a diff'rent plan.

Here's little Percy Sunbeam,
Whom his mamma's training hard
To become, when he grows older,
A soulful, singing bard.
Does Percy take it kindly?
No; his ma is pained to note
That Percy's great ambition
Is to don a "copper's" coat.

And Reginald de Richblood,
As per mamma's decree,
Is designed as a musician
To bring the world to knee.
Does Reginald seem willing?
Well, within his childish eyes
There's a token that he reckons
That the iceman's just his size.

De Vere de Veau de Coogan
Has a manner, oh! so quaint,
That his mamma deems his mission
Is to teach the world to paint.
And perhaps it is; but "dearest"
From his field has strayed afar,
For he aims when he has "growed up"
To conduct a trolley car.

W. H. in Philadelphia North American.

GIRL'S HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

All a Pleasure, and Even the Operating Room Had No Terrors—Operating Robe and Stockings Not Pretty.

"A hospital has nothing but pleasant associations for me," says the girl who knows, "and you will never find me out of one again when I am ill, providing I can help it. It is much more convenient than it is to be ill at home. You are made perfectly confortable, you have the best of attendance, and you do not feel all the time—if you are well enough to feel anything—that the family is being entirely upset and made half sick as well from the nervous strain.

"It is less expensive, too, I believe. When one has had illness in the family, and knows how many towels and how many pieces of bed linen a good nurse feels are necessary for the welfare of her patient, and what a trouble and expense it is to get it laundered, to say nothing of the other expenses, the cost of hospital treatment seems small.

"One is not quite in the swim nowadays if one has not had an 'operation performed.' Those words seem to be a sort of open sesame to special select circles, and from the number of people who use them one would think that there was not a thoroughly sound person in the community. So I have had my 'operation performed,' and for the people who don't belong to the select circle and who don't know the experience it may be interesting.

"In the first place the time for me to go to the hospital was one of the hottest of hot periods in the Summer, so if I lived through that and can still say hospital life is a delight I think every one ought to believe me.

"The first step was the going to the hospital, and that I did all by myself, took a car and went down there; I had stipulated that I must be allowed to go alone. I knew that I should be able to stand my own part of the trouble, but to have a sympathizing family around would unnerve me completely.

"I had made up my mind that I would be cool. I had perfect confidence in the hospital and also in the doctor, which were two important points. Then, perhaps, one thing which may have helped to give me confidence was that I had nerved myself once or twice before, thinking that I was to be operated upon with the use of cocaine and that is much worse than undergoing an operation in the regular way. The nurses themselves do not like a cocaine operation, I learned afterward, for the suffering of the patient tries their nerves. So having lived through the thought of that I was prepared for anything that would not be as bad.

"I reached the hospital, announced myself, and was shown upstairs to my room which was everything that could be desired. Then I began to be busy here. The first was the historian, who took down the hygienic history of my family, all sorts of things about myself, &c., everything almost, though he very politely refrained from asking my age which I had given down stairs. Then came the Superintendent with similar questions, the doctor asking my personal hygiene history, whether I had ever had an operation performed before, taken ether, &c. Then came the nurse.

"All this was in the afternoon of the day before the operation was to take place and the nurse took the first step toward the real preparation for it. That was an alcohol bath, and then much to my surprise came a bandage. If the operation is to be upon the arm you are bandaged tightly on the arm, or if it is upon the side you are bandaged around the whole body to keep the blood from the place where the operation is to be, as far as possible.

"That was the only thing for me that night, and I was at liberty to enjoy myself as I pleased. I had brought down an exciting book, the room was comfortably lighted with electricity, and I was my own mistress until morning. I could sit up or go to bed as I pleased, and I sat up and read until I felt sleepy.

"Everything about a hospital is so clean that it is a delight and evidently they had a good chef at my hospital, for every meal was delicious. There were none of the delicacies of the season that were not served me, and everything in the daintiest way, a regular course dinner, the tea and chocolate in individual pots, and the china all most attractive.

"The next morning I had a light breakfast and about an hour before my particular doctor was expected to arrive the nurse came to get me ready.

"There was a bath of ether this time, and I had to don the hospital regalia. That was not attractive. It consisted of two garments, a nightdress, or the equivalent for one, and a pair of stockings. The nightdress was a funny, plain, coarse affair, opened in the back. I asked the nurse if I couldn't wear something of my own prettier than that, but she advised the hospital garb, and I put it on. It was marked in big letters on the outside, with the words, "Private Patient Department," to identify me probably if I got lost in the wards. But I would not have gone far in it. The stockings were funny white things, marked with big letters on the toes. Those stockings would have kept me in good humor if nothing else. I laughed every time I looked at the lettered toes.

"I only indulged in two more little vanities after those were on, and that was to ask if I couldn't wear something to keep the stockings up, and my side combs, because I knew I should look such a fright with my hair down over my face on the operating table.

"My clinic robe was on the bed, and when I was dressed with my hair braided down my back, I was ready as soon as the doctor should arrive. The costume was not uncomfortable for a hot day, and I sat down to go on with my book. I had reached a most thrilling part in it, so the time passed quickly, though the doctor did not come when he was expected.

"My carriage—a wheeled chair, with a man to roll it—was outside the door, and there they stood for an hour or two waiting for a whistle which would notify the nurse the moment the doctor arrived, and then I must start off. When that finally did come she was with me in an instant, my clinic robe was slipped on, and I was in the chair, and we were on the elevator before I knew it.

"The nurse went with me to the etherizing room, where there was one of the surgeons and the surgical nurse, to whom I was introduced. There was another nice little chair to get into which also had wheels—the etherizing chair. The surgeon asked me a few questions—had I ever taken ether before, &c.—then I was in the chair, and a cone was drawn over my face. My doctor came in then.

"'How do you do, Miss Blank?' said he. 'I can see you, but you can't see me.'

"'How do you do?' I answered, and that was the last I knew until I opened my eyes and said again:

"'Oh, I feel better!'

"'Would you like to see some of your friends?' asked the nurse.

"There I was in my room again, there was the same nurse, and I was a creature all puffed up with bandages, and before me, in spite of my injunctions, were some of my relatives.

"I had gone into the operating room and come out again with a normal pulse, and though the rolls of bandages and pounds—more or less—of cotton batting were not very comfortable, I was as well as could be under the circumstances. I had made up my mind that I would not be excited, and I had not been.

"The first thing I asked was if I had talked on the operating table, because people do say silly things, and that was the one thing I had been afraid of. But I hadn't said one word.

"Then began a pleasant routine of eating, reading, and receiving calls from nurses and doctors, and being always in readiness for my doctor. He might come any time in the day, and I must be in my room ready for him, and, even if the bandages had only been adjusted ten minutes before, off they came again when he arrived. He took part of them off for good the first day, it was so hot, and then I was more comfortable.

"That was all there was to it. I was to stay at first a long time. Then the time was shortened; then the next time I asked the doctor he said: 'You can go home today, if you like. There is no reason for your staying here.'

"So I went home—wearing some bandages, to be sure—and now I shall never have any but pleasant associations with a hospital, and I don't believe there is any treatment more satisfactory in any kind of illness for one's own good or for that of the family."

INTEREST IN ROPE CLIMBING.

Women Took It Up this Year—May Be Rope Drill Classes Next.

Rope climbing has been popular in New York the latter part of the gymnasium season. There were so many serious results from the lack of knowledge of how to get down a rope safely, where even there was not loss of life, that in the gymnasiums there was an increased interest in it, and the women gymnasts who had previously considered it too heavy work turned to it with enthusiasm and made, consequently, some progress.

"Would it be possible, do you think," a reporter asked Miss Daisy M. Elliott, who has been connected with the Berkeley gymnasium since its days in the Berkeley Lyceum Building, when it was the property of a number of stockholders, of whom Miss Helen Gould was one, "for a woman, if she understands the science of coming down a rope, to put her foot around it and then come down without injury if she had not previously tried it?"

"A great deal can be done in a time of excitement that could not be done at another," said Miss Elliott, "and it is possible that such a thing might be done safely if two or three previous trials had been made, but it would be doubtful if it could so be done the first time. Things that pupils in a gymnasium can do in the gymnasium they cannot do always outside. The presence of the instructor gives them confidence. It is to be seen even in the matter of vaulting. A girl who goes over the bar successfully when the instructor is standing by will balk at it if she happens to be away. She hasn't the confidence.

"A woman does not do as well as a man, anyway, because she is not accustomed to as much freedom of motion. Since there has been a renewed interest in rope climbing, and it has been proposed that another year we have a rope drill and form classes and have nothing else taught. I hardly think it will be done, and I should suggest, anyway, that other exercises be taken with it.

"One of the girls here has told me that she has made a practical trial of her ability to go down a rope and that she did descend from a third-story window without any trouble. She was not one of the venturesome athletes either, and I was very glad to hear that she had been able to do it. It means a great deal to undertake anything like that when there is not the necessity and the consequent excitement.

"We learn here to climb the rope before we go down it, and that is the most difficult part. The girls sometimes climb one rope and reach over to another and go down that. This comes under the head of heavy gymnastics, and every one does not care to take it up. The work is laid out in a regular course, which comes in order. Children sometimes are able to climb the ropes at the end of the first season; older people seldom or never do. A girl under sixteen will do best at it. Over sixteen the girls have perhaps been wearing tight clothes, and they seldom or never have the freedom of motion of the boys. The older people get to rope climbing by the second season, but the seasons for most of them are short.

"Rope climbing is an excellent exercise to develop the muscles of the chest if it is properly done, but there is a great difference. You see some people use the arms and you will see that they do it in a way which contracts the chest and which is consequently detrimental. Swinging by the rings is on the same principle and may be done well or badly, as the chest is or is not contracted. The chest and upper arms are also developed by these exercises, and of course the lower arm muscles to some extent.

"The beginner takes practice with the bar, first raising and lowering the body while the feet are on the floor to help support it. It is naturally easier for a light, slender person to come down a rope than for one who is stout. There is less weight to support. I don't know that it makes any difference whether a person is tall or short. There are a number of other things which tend to make rope climbing easier, and confidence is one of them. Women who are timid are not as successful as those who are not, though they may overcome that."

SHE WAS RIGHT.

"I cannot sing the old songs now,"
She trilled in alto cracked—
And those who heard her try all vow
She couldn't, for a fact.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S SUGGESTIONS.

If you will only have bare floors and rugs in your house there need never be a regular housecleaning period. The house will be cleaned from week to week, and carpet cleaning as an exceptional function will not be known.

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Don't use tea leaves to clean a delicate carpet. They will be sure to stain it. Damp bran or newspapers dampened and torn will answer the purpose. Sweep the way of the nap of the carpet. Never shake rugs from the end; too much weight comes on them and they are liable to be torn or strained; shake them from the sides. Turn them face downward to be swept, or the dust will be ground into them. Salt used on a carpet collects dampness and rusts the tacks.

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For taking spots from carpets use ammonia or ox gall and water. For the former use two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia to four quarts of water. Half that amount will be all that will be needed usually. Use one tablespoonful of ox gall to a quart of water. Take a sponge or flannel, not too wet, and rub until nearly dry. Lime spots can be removed with vinegar. Use quickly and wash off. For soot cover quickly with salt or corn meal and sweep up. For ink, pour milk over the place and as it becomes discolored absorb it with blotting paper or coarse butcher's paper. Then wash with warm water and castile soap. Cover grease spots with pulverized magnesia or cornstarch, Fuller's earth or buckwheat flour. Cover with brown paper and place over it a slightly warm iron. Where the color has been taken out it can sometimes be restored by sponging with weak vinegar or spots made by an alkali by using chloroform.

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If you have looked carefully around the window sills for buffalo moths during March and February you will not have much trouble with them later. But they are at work during all seasons of the year in warm rooms. They have a taste for colors, frequently eating the red from rugs and can often be caught on small pieces of red flannel placed around their haunts. A pepper tea made of one-quarter pound of red pepper steeped in a gallon of water is good for carpet pests, which do not like the vicinity of the floor washed with it. A bottle of soft tar kept open in closets will help to keep moths away.

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Turpentine and linseed oil in equal parts make a good mixture for furniture. For sun streaks a solution, one-third sweet oil and two-thirds alcohol, is an excellent mixture. A soft cloth slightly dampened with kerosine will restore the polish.

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Bare floors should be wiped daily, but they should be well swept with a hair brush before wiping. Mattings should be swept twice or three times a week. Sweep with a brush and then go over them with a cloth on the broom. Salt and water is very good for a matting, but the matting should be rubbed dry after the salt has been used.

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Do you clean your ivory piano keys and knife handles with alcohol? A solution of two-thirds of alcohol and one-third of sweet oil will take ink stains from wood. But if they are fresh stains and not large, before trying that take a soft cloth, breath upon the stain, then rub gently while the spot is damp and soft from the breath, and there are ten chances to one that the spot will rub out without trouble.

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Every good housekeeper who enjoys the light from a good oil lamp should keep always on hand a little brush to clean the holes in the burners, the lungs of the lamp. The lamp should be taken apart every day. That is, it should be opened to allow the gas to escape, and then carefully filled. There is no danger of an explosion if this is done. The reservoirs should be washed out once a week to insure a clear flame. When the lamp is put out the wick should be turned down low and the flame blown out across the chimney. If the wick is turned down below the tube when the lamp is not lighted the wick will not feed over the edge and there will be no odor. It is never necessary to do anything more than to rub the wicks to take off the black crust that forms at the top. If the wicks become gummy they can be soaked in vinegar and thoroughly washed and dried. Chimneys may be tempered by putting in cold water and allowed to come to a boil. In lamps where the reservoir is glass a little coarse rock salt makes the oil give a clearer light, but it must not be used where there is anything that will rust.

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Do you remember that to keep your tablecloths in good condition the coffee and tea stains must be looked after carefully? Place the spot over a bowl and pour boiling water through it so that it will strike the stain with some force. When the stain is an old one and dried in, it must soak in the boiling water. And don't be afraid of the water. You can not take out the stain with a pint or a quart. Have plenty of it. Chocolate stains require cold water at first, but if washed in chloride of lime, must be used with great care. Boiling water takes out fruit stains and wine stains also after the place has been covered with salt. The Frenchwoman drops a pinch of salt on the tablecloth as soon as she discovers one. Never use hot water for blood stains, but warm with soap. The sun will take out scorch marks either when the linen is put on a platter and covered about an inch deep with water, or put in the sun dry.

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Chamois makes as durable and satisfactory a duster as can be used. To keep it clean it must be washed in soap suds, dried in the shade and rubbed dry. It will hold a little dampness and is satisfactory in this way for dusting. Imitation chamois is also very good and less expensive. Dusters should be kept for the purposes for which they are intended and should never be used for anything else.

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Don't throw away the trimmings from your new tablecloths. Those long linen threads you will need when your tablecloth begins to break a little. With them you can prolong its span of life many days. Also try in ironing your tablecloths to have them folded in different ways to vary the creases so that the wear will not come always in the same place.

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Doilies and carving clothes should be rolled on a stick or roll of paper after they have been ironed, without being folded. The centrepieces should never be rolled tightly if they are embroidered. A piece of soft paper and flannel should be placed under them. Your heavy linen will not need starch, but the old linen will be better for a little starch and blueing. See that your laundress uses the heavy irons for the linen.

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The prettiest gift at a wedding the other day was a book of doilies made like an old-fashioned needle book. It was of white linen marked in white on the outside, "Doilies," while inside were flannel leaves with sheets of blue tissue paper and alternately between them thirteen beautiful embroidered doilies, the work of one of the bride's friends.

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Linen will last much longer if soaked and then steamed or boiled without rubbing. Let it boil about five minutes. Wrinse very thoroughly. Did you ever notice iron rust spots in your linen for which you could not account? Those were caused by the laundress who was careless about wrinsing and left the soap in.

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Of course every good housekeeper sees that the stains are removed from the linen before it goes into the wash. If it is not convenient for you to use lemon juice and salt to take out iron rust spots, it may be easier to buy lemon salts to keep on hand for such an emergency. The salts are somewhat stronger than the lemon. Grass stains will always yield to cream of tartar if the spot is wet and well rubbed.

In the Clubs.

The Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs met in Philadelphia last week and discussed the reorganization of that body. The Worcester Woman's Club has taken the initiative, asking that the delegates to the Federation be representatives only of State Federations, and not of individual clubs, so large a number making the organization unwieldy. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the New York State Federation, spoke against the motion and it was not carried. A programme proposed for the next biennial meeting of the Federation was opposed as not paying sufficient attention to domestic science. The matter was left in the hands of the programme committee. There may be a committee appointed to communicate with the State Federations and report with regard to a reorganization of the Federation by the first of next March.

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The Women's Clubs of Maryland are preparing to organize a State Federation in the Fall.

Women Decorate Graves.

A committee from the Women's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment decorated the graves in the plot belonging to the regiment in Mt. Hope Cemetery on Decoration Day. A laurel wreath and cut flowers were placed on each grave, and in the centre of the plot a standard piece marked "71st N. Y. V.," in immortelles.

Answer to Request.

The hourly nursing done in New York is by the members of the Bellevue Graduates' Association, which has its registry office at 6 East Forty-second Street.

HANDSOME WOMEN

Often owe their charms to a luxuriant growth of hair. Those not blessed with such a gift should examine our

Patented Human Hair Goods,

which imitate nature to perfection and can not be detected.

Our

Waves, Wigs and Bangs,

CONSTRUCTED

Without wire, lace or net,

must be appreciated this kind of weather. An inspection will convince you that these are the only perfect goods.

SHADES AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

MARCEL AND FRENCK WAVING A SPECIALTY.

THE W. A. BARRITT Co., 54 W. 23d St.

Headquarters for Marguerite Creams and Skin Goods.

A PHILANTHROPIC BUSINESS

Homes Found Free of Charge for the Great Army of Boarders.

A LITTLE WOMAN DOES IT

She Has a Boarding Directory and a Real Estate Agency and a Variety of People to Satisfy.

The sign says "Blank & Co., Board Directory and Real Estate Agency." The homeless citizen who steps in to see about buying, hiring, or boarding is inclined to think at first that the firm has stepped out and taken the business along. The room is large and attractive, in a building devoted to business and studios. The little woman who occupies the room is well suited to it, but she does not suggest a hard-headed real estate agent or any other kind of a real estate agent.

But that is where the casual observer makes a mistake and a little woman who does not seem to be more than a schoolgirl may have a good fund of common sense and experience.

"It is my belief," said the old man who poses as a philosopher, "that when a woman is not in her proper place taking care of some good man's home she is doing the next best thing when she provides something that is needed to help make a home for some one else."

That is what the little lady in black, who is Blank & Co., is doing, for she guides the footsteps of many guileless mortals to comfortable havens in the great city where they can have as many of the comforts of home as possible. One of the great trials in boarding is not that the boarding places are so bad or that the people are hard to please, but that the places and people are not selected with regard to each other's requirements.

That is what the little woman who bears the whole responsibility of a business upon her shoulders says. She has grown up in this particular business. She took her post-graduate course, when she left school, at a small desk beside the one where her mother was conducting the business she is now carrying on herself. It is a business that is a real philanthropy, but probably that is not the reason that either member of the firm of Blank & Co. took it up, but because it was profitable—the reason why so many charming and cultivated women have gone into business in recent years.

"I do all the work of a regular real estate agency," says the little agent, speaking of her work, "but, of course, there are a great many agencies in the city, and my chief business is the board directory. It is a difficult thing for a person coming into the city to find a satisfactory place to board. There are a great many boarding places in the city, but to find just the right kind of a place unless you are well acquainted, or even, then, is quite a task. That is where I help people. All they have to do is to come to me, tell me the number of persons in the family—if there is a family—the ages of the children, the number of nurses, and the price they wish to pay, and I will give them a list of places from which they may be able to select one that suits.

"They tell me about the average price they wish to pay, for, of course, I understand that if they get something a little superior to what they expect they are willing to pay a little more, or if it is a trifle below the standard they may not pay as much. All that I do for them without charge, and I can usually please them.

"The business is well established, and my mother was well known, and all the best houses in the city were registered with her. I have grown up in the business, so that I know all the places perfectly, have seen the houses, know the people in charge of them, and the location of their rooms, what they ask for each, know what kind of a table is set, and when people come for a boarding house I know just where to send them. The proprietor of the boarding house who is registered with me pays me a commission when the room is taken.

"I never take a fee before that, for I am independent.

"The business is not a mere matter of registering houses and sending the first people who come in to the first place I have on my books if the rooms that are vacant agree with the price. There is a great deal of tact required. Two sets of people may come to me and ask for the same kind of rooms and be willing to pay the same price, but I would send them to different places. Perhaps they may give me an idea of the general style of house they want, but if not I form an idea of what they would like from their general appearance.

"For instance, one family I would send to a house where the guests were in the habit of stopping in the parlor after dinner for conversation, where there is a piano in the room, some one who plays and a general home atmosphere. Then another family will ask for rooms in the same kind of rooms and pay the same price, but I will send them to a house where no one knows any one and where every one in the house goes to his or her own room after each meal, and there is as little sociability as there would be at a big hotel. That is where one requires some experience and judgment and a knowledge of the different houses.

"There is everything to be found in New York, from the room for $7 or $8 up to $50 a week. It is difficult to find anything for the lowest price, and it would be a hall-room and not in one of the first-class houses. The highest board would call for a second floor front room in a first-class house, with a parlor dining room. There is a great change in the matter of boarding in the last few years. The hotels are making bids for a great deal of the patronage that has gone to private houses heretofore. The great apartment hotels that have been put up have made a great difference in things.

"At one time people would pay a hundred dollars or more a week for a single room and engage it for a year and have their meals served privately. Such people now will go to a hotel, and it is very difficult to get any one to take a room for a year, though there are some people who do. There is no decrease in the number of people who are boarding now, and there are so many places where boarders are taken that it would not seem possible that there could be people enough to fill them.

"Some people find it cheaper to board, some board because they have so much trouble with servants, and others because they are out of town so much of the time that it is not worth while to keep house in the city. There is one other change that has come into the business recently, and that is where people living well in handsome houses are throwing them open for one reason or another and letting rooms to strangers.

"It may be that there is such a tendency to go into business that people who have objected to letting any one into their houses at one time, do not think of it now, and it may be that they need the money. But whatever the reason is, there are a great many people, who they are no one would imagine, who are letting furnished rooms in their houses.

"'I have more room than I need, now that my family is small,' one woman who lives in a magnificent house said, 'and with accommodations for them I have visitors from Fall until Spring, and I am wearied with entertaining. It will be much more satisfactory to me to have the rooms occupied than to have them as they are now.'

"But imagine the good fortune of the people who get into such a house. It is a magnificent house, exquisitely furnished. Everything in it is a gem of its kind. Every picture is a work of art, a study in itself, and the walls are lined with pictures and the halls are veritable art galleries. The rugs are the finest work of Oriental hands, bought not because there was need of a floor covering, but because they were treasures worth buying. Everything in the house is the same.

"The rooms that have been taken form a small suite or a bedroom, sitting room, and a private bath. Breakfast is served in the rooms, and is the only meal taken in the house. The servant at the appointed time takes that to the private sitting room, and the two families are as entirely independent of each other as if they lived in separate houses. The people who have taken the rooms are more than pleased with their good fortune. The mistress of the house is equally delighted. She would never know that there were people in the house, and instead of visitors who must be entertained, she gets a handsome check each month, and it is one that is thankfully given by the people, who feel that they are indebted to her.

"In a case like that it is necessary to have a mediator between the people who wish rooms and the people who have them to dispose of. Advertising would be a matter entirely out of the question, and it is an incidental of which a woman would not speak even to her friends.

"Among the most popular people who take furnished rooms are doctors. They must have certain privileges, and they pay for them. They usually take rooms in houses where there are only furnished rooms. They do not like boarding houses, as there are too many people around, and they do not like the odor of cooking in the house. They are not satisfactory guests, either, in boarding houses, for it is not pleasant to other guests to have sick people around. But in a private house there is no objection to this, usually, and the doctor, if he is reasonably well treated, is likely to become a permanent guest. Young doctors are particularly popular, if it is certain that they will pay their bills.

"I have some bachelor apartments on my books—handsome houses, where the rooms are arranged in suites and where breakfasts are served and where, if a man is ill, he can have everything required in the way of delicacies prepared for him, as some of the apartment-house residents have in Winter when they have been so ill that they have required the services of a trained nurse. Men are better cared for usually than women, because they are, as a rule, considered more desirable guests.

"It is always more difficult to place a woman than a man in a suitable boarding house. If a woman takes a hallroom it does not make so much difference, but if she is a woman who can afford to pay more she is sure to be more or less trouble in the house. She goes shopping and has her packages sent home, and she sometimes sends them C. O. D. They are sure to arrive just at dinner time, when every one is busy, and there is change to make and a fuss generally. Then if she takes furnished rooms, if she does not say anything about it at first, she is pretty sure to want to do a little cooking, and if she says it is only going to be a cup of tea it is liable to materialize into a chop or a steak. A man and his wife are more satisfactory than a single woman, for the proprietor of a boarding house always wishes to make as much money as possible and a room let to two people brings in more money.

"It is necessary to be as particular about people who are sent to the different houses as the houses to which they are sent. A great many of my customers are people who have been coming to me for a long time. I know all about them personally and others are likely to come through them, and so I feel that they are well recommended. If I am the least in doubt about boarders I have no rooms that will suit them. When I send people to a place it is a guarantee that they are all right and they can be sure that the place to which they go will suit them.

"It is very seldom that I have any trouble. It is possible to make a mistake, but that does not happen very often. I had some trouble with a New England woman once, but that was simply because the kind of a place she wanted would not agree with her price. It was not because she was not able to pay, for she had been paying enormous rates at a hotel. Board is more reasonable in New England than here, and possibly for that reason she was trying to bring New York prices down to a New England standard.

"I gave her rooms at the prices she wanted, but she

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Memorial Day.

"Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor.

"And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."—President McKinley at Atlanta.

Once more we gather under skies of May,
When lilac blossoms, and when violet blows,
And on these grassy graves we weave a spray
Of Northern lily and of Southern rose.

Once more we hear the blue bird's song afloat,
The thrush's piping in the dewy dell;
We thrill to hear the Northern robin's note,
And stand ensnared by Southern mockbird's spell.

Once more, the winds through odorous orchards blow,
The creamy hawthorns through the fences twine;
Lo! all the sunrise splendors are aglow,
Like cataracts of red and golden wine.

We bring a wreath, O martyrs numberless,
Who perished that your country still might live;
Who fought and bled, the unborn babe to bless,
That we should still be brothers, and forgive.

But now we come, not as in bygone years,
When anger poisoned sorrow through and through;
When no one cried, through blended love and tears,
"Forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

Thank God, those days have now forever passed,
With all their strife of party, clique and clan;
The Northerner, the Southerner, at last
Is simply, solely, an American.

On Santiago summits we unite
The grizzled foes of Chickamauga's day;
The hatreds of a Shiloh sink from sight
Beneath the waters of Manila Bay.

Above your graves, exultant anthems swell,
When Peace and Love have healed the battle's blows;
We flush with pride to think those fought so well
With these, so brave to overcome such foes.

Peace be to Lee, whose honor shall not cease;
To Stonewall, of the valor-vibrant name;
Peace be to Grant, who longed so much for Peace,
To Lincoln, of the everlasting fame!
—Harper's Weekly.

Fire Fighting.

Hugh Bonner in Ainslee's Magazine.

The steam fire engine, while very complete in all its appointments, has almost reached the limit of its useful capacity as an all-round apparatus for general use.

The engine of the present day is also deemed inadequate on some occasions to combat successfully with fire in these tall buildings when great power and forcing capacity are required, and the question of an auxiliary plan, with an abundant supply of water, has been brought before the city authorities for consideration. The plan suggested is the underground pipe system supplied with high pressure service, and laid expressly to withstand the severe strain likely to be placed on it in any section of the city, and is recommended as the most feasible auxiliary to the present system.

With this plan of underground pipes, tested to a high pressure (such pressure to be maintained by pumping machinery) and an abundant supply of water, either cistern or salt, we could not only cope with any fire that might occur in the highest of our office buildings, but with those as well that are used for warehouse and mercantile purposes.

There is an imperative need at the present time for just such a system in many sections of our city to enable the department to more successfully cope with fires. It should be introduced gradually, displacing many of the large engines now maintained and operated by the department at a great disadvantage, particularly so in season of heavy snowfalls, such as we have just passed through, though we have managed, with the aid of triple teams, to haul these heavy engines to fires, notwithstanding the obstacles encountered during the recent Winter. Nevertheless, the time has arrived when the steam engine should be displaced by the gradual introduction of the underground system, using either fresh or salt water. No other city in the world is favored with so abundant a supply of water as we have surrounding our city, and this advantage should be utilized to the extent of giving that protection to this city which its improvements and valuations so justly demand.

The Japanese Hot Bath.

From Chambers's Journal.

Here is a point that English folks might learn from the Japanese. The reason we are inclined, in this country, to catch cold after taking a hot bath in the daytime is that we do not take it hot enough. If only you have the water as near boiling point as possible, there is no fear of your getting cold afterward. The Japanese revel in these hot tubs. They take them three and four times a day. In some districts of Japan, I believe, the people are amphibious; for months at a time they live practically in the water. A Japanese, once called upon me, and he apologized, at the outset of our conversation, for being so unmannerly and dirty, for he had only had time to take two hot baths that day.

The Rascality of Christian Science.

From Blackwood.

In the pursuit of her science she (Mrs. Eddy) had discovered that the cures would not work without a sacrifice on the part of the patient, a pecuniary sacrifice which she assessed at £1 a week, or 8s a visit, payable in advance, since, as an eminent healer deliciously explains in a letter to one of her patients, "the running up of bills for healing is contrary to the spirit of Christian science." Thus the whole structure of Christian Science is a pinnacle of sacrifice. The patient sacrifices to the healer; the healer sacrifices to Mrs. Field-King; Mrs. Field-King sacrifices to her tradesmen, or possibly (for this we do not know) to Mrs. Eddy herself, in the form of a commission on the profits.

Mrs. Eddy alone enjoys immunity from sacrifice, as is only just, seeing that she is, as it were, patentee of the system. As one of her most trusted followers declared, "Mrs. Eddy has a keen sense of the more practical side of life and a shrewd business instinct. For that reason some have even accused her of worldliness." As she charges £90 for three weeks' training as a healer, and claims to have an attendance of 3,000 pupils, and has sold 100,000 of her book at 14s. none will question the aptness of this loving description.

A Day Ahead of the Almanac.

From Self-Culture.

An interesting circumstance incident to Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe and discovery of the Philippines is that every degree Magellan sailed westward added four minutes to his day, until, when he reached the Philippines, the difference in time amounted to about sixteen hours. Curiously enough, this escaped the notice of all. Elcano, the only Captain who made the entire circuit, was not aware, "when he returned to the longitude of his departure, that his ship's logbook" was about a day behind "the time of the port his long-continued westward course had brought him back to. The error remained unnoticed also in the Philippines till 1844, when it was decided to pass over New Year's Day for once altogether." Thus it appeared that the Philippines, instead of lying far to the west of Spain, the direction in which the discoverers had sailed, might more properly be spoken of as lying about eight hours east of Spain. When it is noon in Madrid it is about 8:30 in the evening in Manila, and about 7:10 in the morning at Washington.

The Glacier Streams of Iceland.

From The Geographical Journal.

All the glacier streams of Iceland possess the common characteristics of carrying down large quantities of pebbles and clay and of spreading out over the lowlands in a network of anastomosing channels. Generally they emerge from their parent glaciers with a pretty steep fall and gather heavy burdens of pebbles and débris from the moraines—so heavy, indeed, that when the strength of the current diminishes the stream cannot carry its load, but drops it. The river bed thus gets choked up, the current divides. The strongest branches force their way through the débris, encounter fresh obstacles, run into one another, coalesce with other branches, gain accessions of power, once more burst through the deposits of gravel, send off small side arms, again diminish in volume, and so go through the whole process afresh. Thus there is an unceasing struggle between the glacial torrents and the masses of gravelly débris, giving rise to an incessantly changing network of interconnected channels.

One day a river branch will be swollen to the dimensions of a dangerous river, the next day it will contract to the compass of an insignificant rivulet. A minute often suffices to cause a stoppage, a division of the current, the carving out of a new bed. Some of these streams become dammed up till they form lakes, which overflow and inundate many square miles of the adjacent country. Some cut out such deep channels through the glacial débris that they do not shift their courses for many years. One of these glacial torrents, therefore, often presents a picture of an extremely complicated network of hundreds of branches, inclosing between them a multitude of islands of clay and sand, which are equally as variable as the rivers themselves. It may be accepted as an invariable law with regard to the glacial streams of Iceland that they never empty themselves into the deep fjords. In all cases where they formerly did so the fjords have become choked with sand, gravel, and clays.

Two Old Epitaphs.

Rider Haggard in Longmans.

Here are a couple of curious epitaphs from Wootton Church. On a stone, under the symbol of a skull and cross-bones and an hour glass with wings rising from it, is cut:

My breath is stopt,
My glass is run,
My life is cropt,
And I have done.

The second is from a brass:

In Wootton porch among these stones
I craved leave to lay my bones
Erasmus Stanhow inter'd is heere
The 1 October the 78 year.

This is confirmed by the registers, which state that "Erasmus Stanhaw of St. Margarite in Suffolk was buried heere Oct. ye 1st 1678."

In the register box was a torn piece of paper, which proved to be an interesting memento of the time when, in order to give encouragement to the wool trade, every corpse must by law be wrapped in a woolen shroud. Here is a copy of it:

"Elizabeth Wirr made oath 19th Jan. 1756 that the Body of Anne Squire Deceased and Buried in the Church of Wootton, was not wrapt, or Bound up with any material, But Sheeps wool only and that the Coffin was not lined or Faced with any thing but Sheeps Wool only.

"Sworn before me Francis Johnson Vicar of Brook.

"In Presence of ANNE CHURCH
MARY LINCOLN."

An Earthquake in Mexico.

From The Spectator.

We have had an earthquake, and I have never had a sensation like it, either physically, mentally, or spiritually. I was up here writing in my room, which opens with French doors on to a large stone balcony overlooking the court in which the fountain is. For some time there was an increasing trembling, which I at first thought was the moving of furniture, though it seemed strange that it should shake a heavy stone building; but when I began to feel dizzy, I said to myself, "earthquake," and I then went out on to the balcony, and, sure enough the whole building was visibly swaying and the large hanging lamps swinging like censers. There was no noise, which made it all the more weird. I ran downstairs and found every one hurrying into the street, (it was in the afternoon,) and in the wide street which opens into the Alameda (public gardens) at this point was a very impressive scene.

All traffic had stopped still, and there were hundreds of people in little groups on their knees, some aloud, some to themselves, the men with their hats off; those who were not kneeling were holding on to one another, as no one could stand steady. The lamp-posts were swinging like trees in a wind. Some people were calm, others in abject terror. I can't say that I was not afraid at all, though as soon as I was out of the building I couldn't see the chance of any danger. The earth was not any longer trembling or shaking, but swinging, which was most demoralizing. I felt something as though a solemn and dignified nightmare had come true; or as though we had been suddenly transferred to somewhere near the Presence where the working of nature was going on. It was very strange indeed. No one was hurt in our part of the town, and I can see now how very little danger there really was, for there was plenty of time to get into the open.

Gladstone and Wine.

From "The Life of Gladstone," Sir Wemyss Reid.

The subject of wine interested him; he was fond of trying different varieties, and had a great liking for port. Often expectant guests—especially ladies—looking forward to a delightful conversation at dinner, would be sadly disappointed by finding Mr. Gladstone launched upon the topic of wine, which even he could hardly raise to sublime heights. It has been whispered that his taste in wine was not above criticism, but upon this point it would be rash to express an opinion. He once told the present writer that, in his younger days, he at one time kept some peculiar Greek wine on his writing table to sip while at his work; but he very soon discovered that it was a most unwholesome habit, and left it off. Since that time he never drank wine between meals. He said that if he had ever given in to the temptation to use alcohol as a spur to the hard-worked brain he would have been lost.

The Poet's Wife.

She brings her pretty knitting (bless her!)
Or mystic threads, for making laces,
That by-and-by will serve to dress her
In new and, no doubt, charming graces.
She sits and rocks, her rocker chiming,
In measured cadence, to my rhyming.

Sometimes with eye that proudly glistens
I read a sonnet I have written;
She counts her stitches while she listens,
Or pulls a thread, to make it fit in—
And, with her gaze intent upon it,
Asks "what they pay me for a sonnet?"

She little knows of rhyme or metre,
And cares still less, but asks me whether
Chiffon and roses would look sweeter
To trim her hat, than jet and feather?
And while I'm "framing odes to Cupid"
She tells me "Poetry is stupid!"

But oh, her eyes! . . . Her silken lashes—
Her hair's sweet mutinies. . . . the dimple
In cheek and chin . . . the outward flashes
Of inward smiles . . . her tranquil, simple,
Entrancing air! . . . Did she but know it—
She is the reason I'm a poet!
MADELINE S. BRIDGES in The Ladies' Home Journal.

Sound English Sense in Egypt.

From The Spectator.

One principle deserves special notice. It is that of using English heads but Egyptian hands. In practice this means the policy of never putting an Englishman into any post which could not be just as well filled by a native. In other words, the Englishman is only used in the administration where he is indispensable. Where he is not, the native, as is only just and right, is employed. The outcome of this is that Lord Cromer's work in Egypt has been carried out by "a body of officials who certainly do not exceed one hundred in number, and might possibly, if the figures were rigorously examined, be somewhat lower." Lord Cromer adds, however, that "these hundred have been selected with the greatest care." In fact, the principle has been—never employ an Englishman unless it is necessary in the interests of good government to do so, but then employ a first-class man.

The result is that the inspiring force in every department of the Egyptian State is a first-class English brain, and yet the natives are not depressed by being deprived of their share of the administration. The Egyptians, that is, do not feel the legitimate grievance that is felt by the Tunisians and Algerians when they see even little posts of a couple of hundred a year filled by Frenchmen.

Former Taxation in the Philippines.

From Gunton's Magazine.

The descendants of the early Spanish settlers, who have acquired in the course of time a strain of native or Chinese blood in their veins, termed Spanish mestizos, constitute an important element of the Philippine population. They belong to the merchant and landed classes, and also hold positions as clerks and subordinates in the Government's employ. The mixed races, which have resulted from the marriage of the natives with foreigners of many different nationalities, form a large and influential part of the community. The Chinaman has produced an extensive progeny. The pure-blooded Spaniards, if the militia is excepted, did not number over 20,000, many of whom were only temporary residents. The non-residents were generally connected with the Government, and lived in the islands for the sole purpose of making a fortune out of the people, to be spent later in Spain.

Under the mediaeval character of Spain's Government the Captain General, Deputy Governor, and head officials, aided by powerful religious orders, imposed and collected the most exorbitant taxes. There was a six-dollar poll tax, an income tax, a carriage tax, a tax for cutting down a tree, killing a hog, running an oil press, keeping a horse, for all legal and official documents, for every cocoanut tree; and moreover there existed a most iniquitous exaction of fifteen to forty days' free labor for the Government in raising products on which Spain had a monopoly. The result was that Spanish officials soon filled their coffers to overflowing. If trouble arose in collecting the taxes, the dwellings of the delinquents were frequently burned, and they themselves were liable to be chased by vicious dogs. The poor colonists expended all their labor in futile attempts to meet their Government dues, and yet this Government secured them few personal or property rights, made no internal improvements, furnished no relief in times of distress, provided no adequate system of education, nor studied at all to better their condition. Is it not natural that such abuse and injustice should cause repeated insurrections and revolts?

Napoleon's Skin Troubles.

From Harper's Magazine.

Napoleon Bonaparte, as First Consul and as Emperor, was the victim of a malady which caused him to seek the advice of the most distinguished physicians of Paris. It is a little shocking to modern sensibilities to read that these physicians, except Corvisart, diagnosed the distinguished patient's malady as "gale répercutée"—that is to say, in idiomatic English, the itch "struck in." It is hardly necessary to say that no physician of to-day would make so inconsiderate a diagnosis in the case of a royal patient. If by any chance a distinguished patient were afflicted with the itch, the sagacious physician would carefully hide the fact behind circumlocutions, and proceed to eradicate the disease with all dispatch.

All of which goes to show how easy it may be for a masked pretender to impose on credulous humanity; for nothing is more clearly established in modern knowledge than the fact that "gale répercutée" was simply a name to hide a profound ignorance; no such disease exists, or ever did exist. Gale itself is a sufficiently tangible reality, to be sure; but it is a purely local disease of the skin, due to a perfectly definite cause, and the dire internal conditions formerly ascribed to it have really no causal connection with it whatever. This definite cause, as every one nowadays knows, is nothing more nor less than a microscopic insect which has found lodgment on the skin, and has burrowed and made itself at home there. Kill that insect, and the disease is no more; hence it has come to be an axiom with the modern physician that the itch is one of the three or four diseases that he positively is able to cure, and that very speedily. But it was far otherwise with the physicians of the first third of our century, because to them the cause of the disease was an absolute mystery.

When We Grow Old.

When we grow old, dear love, and from my eyes
The light and brilliance of my hot youth dies,
And all the fairness you are praising now
Casts but its wraith o'er lip and cheek and brow,
While one by one our golden visions flee—
I ask you—will you love me faithfully
When we grow old?

When time shall turn these sunny locks to gray,
From my trim form all beauty take away,
When grace and ease and elegance are gone
And naught is left Love's fires to feed upon,
You, whom I chose my king among all men,
Still your heart's queen, shall I be reigning then—
When we grow old?

God keep you ever happy by my side!
Though age may stem this fevered passion tide,
When worn and weary down Life's vale we stray,
Be my heart's anchor as you are to-day;
Be my true love that shall the closer cling
Through all the changes coming years may bring;
Our faith upheld—count this our lasting gain
That we so live that Love undimmed remain
When we grow old!
—ANNIE G. HOPKINS in The Pall Mall Magazine.

Manufacturing a Snowy Road.

Verestchagin in The Contemporary.

"How did you paint the snowy road in your picture of 'Napoleon in 1814'?" I asked Meissonier. He picked out from under the table a low platform, about a metre and a half square, and said:

"On this I prepared all that was required—snow, mud, and ruts. I kneaded the clay, and pushed across it this piece of cannon several times, up and down. With a shod hoof I then pressed the marks of the horses' feet; I strewed flour over it, pushed the cannon across again, and continued to do so until I obtained the semblance of a real road. Then I salted it, and the road was ready."

"What did you salt it for?"

"To get the brilliancy of the snow. Why do you smile? How else could you do it?"

"It was very ingenious," I answered. "Je vous fais mes compliments. But, if I had been you, I should have gone to Russia, where nearly every road is dug up in the way you represented, and should have painted a study from nature."

"Yes! But nos autres Parisiens do not move about so easily."

The Abuse of Public Charity.

Controller Bird S. Coler in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

The city does not spend its own money cheaply. Of the appropriation of $1,941,215 for the support of the Department of Charities for the current year, the sum of $520,026 is allowed for the payment of salaries of Commissioners and employes. No private business could long endure if conducted on such a basis. Some of the institutions where hundreds of homeless waifs from the streets are cared for—institutions semi-public in character, managed by men of more than local reputation as experts in such work, societies founded by men and women whose lives have been devoted to doing good—show by their annual reports that more than half their income is paid out in salaries. One institution that received $30,000 from the city in 1898 and $20,000 from all other sources, reported a salary account of $31,000. Another, receiving $100,000 from the city and $120,000 in donations, had a salary account of $115,000. For every five persons supported by public charity there are three persons employed on salary in the work of relief. Of every $5 paid out by the City Treasury to relieve the sick and destitute, $2 is absorbed by the salary and expense account.

Mop Fairs.

From Good Words.

Statute fairs, otherwise termed hiring and mop fairs, are so called because they were especially founded by statute to act as informal registry offices for servants desirous of finding places, and masters and mistresses anxious to engage the same. Established under an act of Queen Elizabeth, these fairs were, until comparatively recently, very popular, and the name still survives in many towns, particularly in those of the midland counties, although the hiring of servants by these means has now almost entirely died out. Mop fairs were usually held immediately after the harvest had been gathered in, and lasted three days, called, respectively, "First," "Main," and "Runaway" hirings. The latter, it is said, owed its suggestive title to the fact of its being frequented by servants who had been hired on the previous days, and from discontent or otherwise had run away from their places and wanted fresh ones.

The servants stood in rows, males together, females together; hence the period over which the fair lasted was also known as the "John and Mary days." Unfortunately these fairs grew to be attended by much discreditable dissipation, and, acting under the advice of the late Lord Lyttleton, a scheme of servant registration was formulated throughout the Counties of Worcestershire and Warwickshire to take their place. Of course, the hiring that ensued on these occasions was practically confined to the farmer and small landowner classes, and it was thought that the latter would have their requirements far better suited by a proper method of registration instead of this haphazard system for filling up domestic vacancies. The last genuine mop fairs, held in the neighborhood of Birmingham a few years back, culminated in such drunken disorder that the Chief Commissioner of the county police, in giving evidence on the subject, suggested that, according to his experience, the word "mop" could only be interpreted in the sense of lowering an inordinate amount of liquor!

Music and the Puritans.

From Notes and Queries.

Macaulay wrote as if the whole body of Puritans thought it sin to "touch [play] the virginals." The Puritans did, indeed, forbid all amusement on the Sabbath, re-enact Queen Elizabeth's statute against the disreputable street minstrels, and object to the use of the organ in worship; but they did not object to everything pleasant. The organ was in those days used not in the same way as now, either in England or abroad. Thomas Mace of Cambridge, who was in York during the siege, (1644,) says in "Musick's Monument" that in York Minster the congregation sang a psalm tune accompanied by the organ, a custom which he had heard of nowhere else. That custom is now universal; but the ordinary use of the organ in the seventeenth century was to add brilliancy to the vocal music sung by the choir, and all possible embellishment by florid runs seems to have been employed.

The Puritans objected to that style of sacred music; and so should we object if it were heard now. The result was a blind rage which led to the destruction of several cathedral organs, and to a law that all organs should be removed from churches; and as this is popular knowledge, it has gradually developed a legend that the Puritans objected to all music, and that the art was prohibited during the Commonwealth. Several musical historians have stated or implied so much, but it is an absolute and unqualified falsehood.

The practice of secular music was in no way interfered with; and not only Cromwell, Milton, Whitelocke, but also Hutchinson and others of the leading Puritans were among the best amateurs of the day. And they were not exceptions. Milton, in "Areopagitica," (1644,) writing in Puritan London, says that lutes, violins, and guitars were to be found "in every house." Only the Quakers objected to music in itself; and the art was flourishing during the Commonwealth, when more music was published than during the whole reign of Charles I.

High Art in Cookery.

From Puck.

Scalloped Oysters.—Select firm, plump oysters, and scallop them evenly and neatly with a pair of sharp scissors. Now, with a needle threaded with pink silk, if for a pink tea, or blue if you wish Blue Points, work a buttonhole stitch round the scallop. When finished, press carefully on the wrong side with a hot iron.

Shirred Eggs.—Carefully remove the shell from a fresh egg, and hold the white and yolk firmly in the left hand. Now, with a fine needle and thread, gather the material in straight rows about half an inch apart. Draw up to the required fullness and fasten neatly the ends of the thread.

Snow Pudding.—Take about four quarts, say four and a half, of fresh snow. Wash in several waters and put it to soak in hot water over night. In the morning knead it up and set it by the fire to rise, add some melted glue, and set aside to cool.

Chicken Patty.—This dish is a lost art, as Patti is no chicken.

Egg Plant.—(See incubator.)

The Imperial Body Guard.

From The London Truth.

The Cent Gardes foundered with the Second Empire in 1870. The corps dated from the time of the Crimean War, when a visit from Queen Victoria was expected. The tallest and finest looking men and officers were selected from the cavalry. There were 137 of the former and 11 of the latter, but the number of men was increased to 208. Their function was purely decorative, and they chiefly served within the palace. What swells the officers were in their sky-blue uniform bedight with gold lace! The corps had regulations of their own. They were on no account, when on duty, to stir unless to salute the Emperor or the Empress, and only then when specially ordered. The worst breach of discipline would have been to forget they were to be motionless as caryatides.

One day Marshal Castellane, a vain, old, peppery personage, had occasion to see the Emperor soon after the creation of the Cent Gardes. Two of them kept guard beside the door opening from the anteroom on the presence chamber. They remained in the regulation attitude—that is to say, with the right arm horizontally stretched out, and holding a musket by the bayonet. The butt end rested on the ground. The Marshal was in uniform. Furious at not being saluted, he asked the one nearest to him what he meant. The Cent Garde seemed neither to see nor to hear. Castellane lost self-restraint and abused him. Still the soldier remained impassive. The irate Marshal sent for Col. Verly to complain. The Colonel failed to make him understand that approval and not chastisement was due. Thus the matter was brought before the Emperor, who gave the complainant a sharp rap on the knuckles by expressing his pleasure at the Spartan attitude of a household guard who was bound to ignore every rank but the imperial.

The Cruel Mantis.

From "True Tales of Insects," L. N. Badenoch.

It is as observant and quick as a monkey, as sly and stealthy as a cat; it is the tiger, not the saint, of the insect world. Its so-called devotional attitude is simply nothing but a lying in wait for what the gods may send in the shape of food. Establishing itself, as if in rapture, upon some twig or leaf, it will remain thus absolutely stationary, prepared to seize any unwary insect that may fall within convenient reach. After it exhibits a wonderful degree of patience, let us say an insect happens to alight within a short distance of it. Instantly it catches sight of the new-comer and begins, with slow, silent tread, to steal toward it. So imperceptible the motion, it can only be appreciated by steady and prolonged watching. At the same time the forelegs, which up till now had been bent back upon themselves, commence to open. Little by little the hunter creeps near its unconscious prey, its goggle eyes staring upon this object of absorbing interest. At last it is close enough to strike, and with celerity of movement the eye cannot follow a formidable foreleg is shot out to its full length and brings back the victim, hopelessly secured and crushed between the shank and thigh, and scarcely more than a moment is lost ere the body is torn to pieces and devoured.

Johneen.

Sure he's five months old, an' he's two foot long,
Baby Johneen,
Watch yerself now, for he's tarrible sthrong,
Baby Johneen!
An' his fists 'll be up if ye make anny slips—
With finger-ends rosy the same as daisy-tips—
But he'll have ye attend to the words of his lips,
will Johneen.

There's nobody can rightly tell the color of his eyes,
this Johneen,
For they're partly o' the earth, an' still partly o' the skies,
like Johneen.
So far as he's thraveled he's been laughin' all the way,
For the little soul is quare an' wise, the little heart is gay;
An' he likes the merry daffodils, he thinks they'd do to play
with Johneen.

He'll sail a boat yet, if he only has his luck,
young Johneen,
For he takes to the wather like anny little duck,
boy Johneen;
Sure them are the hands now to pull on a rope,
An' nate feet for walkin' the deck on a slope,
But the ship she must wait a wee while yet, I hope,
for Johneen.

For we couldn't do wantin' him, not just yet,
och Johneen,
'Tis you that are the daisy, an' you that are the pet,
wee Johneen!
Here's to your health, an' we'll dhrink it to-night,
Slainte gal, avic ma chree! live an' do right,
Slainte gal, avourneen! may yer days be bright,
Johneen!
—MOIRA O'NEILL in The Spectator.

The Woman Porter of Martinique.

From Chambers's Journal.

At the age of nine or ten she can carry a heavy basket or tray containing a weight of from twenty-five to thirty pounds. She then begins to go on long peddling journeys with her mother, elder sister, or responsible female friend, walking barefoot as many as fifteen miles a day. At eighteen she is vigorous and tough as a mountain pony, and, like most mountain-bred women, she is comely. She carries now upon her head a tray and burden of from 120 to 150 pounds, earning less than 30s. a month by traveling fifty miles a day as an itinerant seller. Forty or fifty miles a day, always bearing a burden of over 100 pounds—for stones are added as the tray is emptied of merchandise, to maintain the customary weight—and this for an income of a franc a day! Out of this franc she has her food and sleeping quarters to procure, and her clothes to get. Twenty francs a year will keep her in clothes.

A brief chemise and a light calico robe constitute her traveling apparel. On her head she wears a soft toche, or pad, upon which the tait (tray) is placed. She wears no shoes; she needs none. The soles of her feet are toughened to something like india-rubber, feeling no asperities of surface, bidding defiance to the sharpest flints. Her food is simple—5 sous a day for bread or biscuits, a few sous for a ragoût, a few sous for some cheap liquor to mix with her drinking water; perhaps 15 sous in all. Her sleeping quarters might be expected to bring her daily expenses up to a franc; nevertheless, such is her ability to economize that she not only manages to live on her income, (which seems incredible,) but actually saves enough to set herself up in some simple business when her youth and physical powers decline.

Hereafter.

As one who waking in the night
From off the pillow lifts his head,
While o'er him comes a suddend dread,
And yet he dare not seek a light,

And so he will not search it out;
There may be naught, he does not know,
But lest to surety doubt may grow
He lies and hugs his trembling doubt.

O anxious soul, by thoughts oppressed
Of that dread future, far yet near,
Cease to essay the question here;
Death will respond or else give rest.
—E. B. in Lantern World.

Lord Kelvin's Lecture.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Eggs, jellies, shoemaker's wax, treacle, all sorts of stuff, are used to illustrate the lectures, and homely experiments are recommended to the student, even the humble teaspoon, "so ill-adapted to the purpose for which it is intended," being pressed into the service. In the famous egg experiment he shows how Columbus might have gained his object without breaking the egg. When boiled and set spinning on a table, the egg rises and spins on its end. Unboiled eggs, owing to the fluidity of the interior, do not rise, but if set spinning and then suddenly stopped and immediately released, they continue their motion for a little time. Once, the result of a students' plot, raw eggs were substituted for the boiled ones, but science could discriminate, and the verdict was unhesitatingly given: "None of them boiled."

He revels in experiments, and is always at home and serenely happy, whether among forests of organ pipes and tuning forks, or in a sea of bottles and vessels for experiments on capillarity, or surrounded by globes and tops to illustrate astronomy. From the close of the prayer, with which, according to the ancient custom, the lecture is opened, until the end of the hour, his body as well as his mind is never at rest. With restless energy he will dart off to the blackboard to illustrate what he has been talking about, his gown streaming out behind him. Loud applause greets his efforts as he wrestles with gyrostats, or works energetically at the brake wheel to illustrate the principle of rope dynamometry.

The appearance of the ballistic pendulum is always hailed with delight by the class, for one of the classical experiments is to be performed—the determination of the velocity of a bullet by firing it into the heavy wooden bob of the pendulum and noting the displacement produced. Armed with an old Jacob rifle, with which, when a volunteer, he used to practice, Lord Kelvin comes to the front of the lecture table, kneels, takes deliberate aim, amid great amusement and excitement, pulls the trigger, and, before the smoke has subsided, is busy at the blackboard with the calculation.

His students are proud of him, admiring his energy and enthusiasm, respecting him for his profound knowledge and his grand work, loving him for his gentle, unassuming nature.

Relations with Spain.

From The Review of Reviews.

Nothing would seem to stand in the way of the early resumption of very cordial relations between the United States and Spain. The last installment of the $20,000,000 Philippine indemnity has been duly paid over by our Government. Spaniards and Spanish interests in Cuba are looking to the United States for justice and fair play, with a full sense of security and with no ill-feeling whatever. Among the good results of the war and the peace treaty must be mentioned the wiping out of all claims on the part of the citizens and Government of the one country against the other arising out of the circumstances of the Cuban war of rebellion. Thus Spain is debarred from making any claims against the United States on the score of filibustering and the fitting out of unlawful expeditions analogous to our Alabama claims against England. American citizens who owned property in Cuba will not, on the other hand, bring claims against Spain for losses incurred by them in the period of the insurrection.

The war liquidated all old scores, and the United States and Spain begin their new account on a clean slate. As victors, the American people have no possible ground for cherishing any grudges, and Spaniards cannot afford to indulge any permanent ill-will. The Spanish press has for the most part entirely dropped the subject of the war, although Uncle Sam's tribulations in the Philippines form the theme of an occasional sarcastic paragraph or jeering cartoon.

The West Indian Fer-de-lance.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The fer-de-lance is found also on the Islands of Martinique and Santa Lucia, where the natives counteract its virus with a decoction of jungle hemlock, and the basis of its gruesome reputation seems to be the fact that it does not warn the intruders of its haunts, after the manner of the cobra or the rattlesnake, but flattens its coils and, with slightly vibrating tail, awaits events. If the unsuspecting traveler should show no sign of hostile intent he may be allowed to pass unharmed within two yards of the coiled matador, but a closer approach is apt to be construed as a challenge, and the vivoron, suddenly rearing its ugly head, may scare the trespasser into some motion of self-defense—he may lift his foot or brandish his stick in a menacing manner. If he does he is lost. The lower coils will expand, bringing the business end, neck and all, a few feet nearer; the head "points," like a leveled rifle, then darts forward with electric swiftness, guided by an unerring instinct for the selection of the least-protected parts of the body.

And the vindictive brute is ready to repeat its bite. For a moment it rears back, trembling with excitement, and, if felled by a blow of its victim's stick, will snap away savagely at stumps and stones, or even, like a wounded panther, at its own body.

A Marriage Fee.

From The Homiletic Review.

A clergyman of Georgia was once standing in the Court House when a Hoosier came in to see the ordinary in order to procure a marriage license. The countryman asked for "a pair of licenses," and on making the purchase necessary to being united in the holy bonds of matrimony inquired of the ordinary: "Who can I git to marry me?" The ordinary replied that he could perform the ceremony, or the parson, standing near, would probably accommodate him. The countryman turned to the parson and asked if he would marry him. The parson readily consented, and asked the would-be bridegroom, "Where's your gal?" He replied, "Out yonder—in the street." The parson said "Fetch her in." Then she was "fotch" in and the "knot tied." The bridegroom asked the parson the amount of indebtedness incurred, and was told that no charge was made, but that he always left the matter for the bridegroom to decide. The latter replied: "I've got no money. I've got a load of punkins out yonder; I'll give you a punkin."

Whittier Color Blind.

Gosse in The Bookman.

"Mr. Whittier greatly surprised me by confessing that he was quite color blind. He exemplified his condition by saying that if I came to Amesbury I should be scandalized by one of his carpets. It appeared that he was never permitted by the guardian goddess of his hearth to go 'shopping' for himself, but that once, being in Boston, and needing a carpet, he had ventured to go to a store and buy what he thought to be a very nice, quiet article, precisely suited to adorn a Quaker home. When it arrived at Amesbury there was a universal shout of horror, for what had struck Mr. Whittier as a particularly soft combination of browns and grays proved, to normal eyes, to be a loud pattern of bright red roses on a field of the crudest cabbage green. When he had told me this, it was then easy to observe that the fullness and brilliancy of his wonderful eyes had something which was not entirely normal about them."

The Timbers of the Chesapeake.

From Notes and Queries.

The timbers of the Chesapeake form part of a flour mill at Wickham, near Fareham, Hants. Wickham is four miles north of Fareham, its nearest station of the London and Southwestern Railway, and is the same place which gave birth to William of Wykeham, the founder of Winchester and New College.

The Chesapeake was brought to Portsmouth, but never used in the British Navy. She was sold by the Government to a Mr. Holmes for £500. He broke up the vessel, took several tons of copper from her, and disposed of the timbers, which were quite new and sound, of beautiful pitch pine, for building purposes. Much of the wood was used in building houses in Portsmouth, but a large portion was sold in 1820 to Mr. John Prior, a miller of Wickham, for nearly £200.

Mr. Prior pulled down his old mill at Wickham and constructed a new one with this timber, which he found admirably adapted for the purpose. The deck timbers were 32 feet long and 18 inches square, and were placed unaltered horizontally in the mill. The purlins of the deck were about 12 feet long and served without alteration for joists. Many of these timbers still bear the marks of the Shannon's grapeshot, and in some places the shot are to be seen deeply imbedded in the pitch pine.

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Profitable Reading.

No catchpenny phrases or methods necessary here—plain talk and a comparison of our prices with those of down-town houses bring the discreet shopper to us. These items, merely a few of thousands equally as good:

June Sale

of White and Colored

Babies' Dresses.

(sizes 6 mos. to 3 yrs.)

An opportunity to save 25 PER CENT. on the Dresses for the little ones.

NAINSOOK DRESSES with tucked, and hemstitched yoke, back and front, trimmed with embroidery 45c

FINE NAINSOOK OR LAWN DRESSES, with round or square tucked yoke, also in waist effects, trimmed with ruffles, edged with Val. lace or embroidery . 79c

FINE NAINSOOK OR LAWN DRESSES, with pointed yokes or Empire style and waist effect, with embroidered insertions and hemstitching, finished with embroidered ruffles, some edged with lace; some skirts hemstitched 95c

WAIST DRESSES of fine White Lawn, embroidered or tucked yoke, with double ruffle across shoulders, skirt trimmed with two ruffles edged with lace, others trimmed with embroidery 1.49

PERCALE DRESSES, in pink and blue stripes, yoke with embroidered insertions and white braid, finished with ruffles . 39c

COLORED LAWN DRESSES, with solid round yoke of embroidery, or in waist style with square yoke, ruffles neck and sleeves, edged with lace . 75c

COLORED CHECKED LAWN DRESSES, yoke of fine embroidered or lace insertions; also Guimpe Dresses, round neck, ruffle edged with lace . 98c

A sample line of Children's Fine Colored Dresses, in Dimity, Lawn and Gingham; various styles at remarkable prices.

Shirt Waists.

A large assortment of Ladies' fine Shirt Waists in odd sizes at remarkably low prices, consisting of white dotted Swiss with fancy lace and satin stripes, also plain colored chambray, dotted pique, madras or percale in plain and corded effects, all at 98c

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Three bargains picked from hundreds. Dependable and up-to-date sorts only at most attractive prices:

LACE OR BUTTON BOOTS of tan or black Vici Kid, hand welt, extension soles, military or concave heels, coin, bull dog or opera toes with patent leather and tips of same; elsewhere $4.00 per pair, for Monday and Tuesday 2.89

LADIES' OXFORDS of Tan Russia Calf or Black Vici Kid, mannish effect, light weight, a very swell tie, elsewhere $3.48 per pair, for Monday and Tuesday 2.98

LADIES' OXFORD TIES of black or tan Vici Kid, hand welt, corrugated soles, just the thing for wheeling, formerly $2.50 per pair, for Monday and Tuesday 1.98

Furniture.

Steel has advanced 30 per cent. and is still going up; but here are Steel Bedsteads for MONDAY at prices even lower than our former rock-bottom figures:

WHITE ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, very heavy and with solid brass mounts, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, at . . 2.25

WHITE ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, very heavy brass rail, mounts and spindles, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, at 5.45

OUR NUMBER "ONE STAR" SPRING, with heavy woven steel wire fabric, all sizes. 1.98

OAK FINISHED WASHSTANDS, with three drawers, closet and high splasher back, at 3.49

SOLID OAK BUREAUS, handsomely finished, and with large bevelled plate mirrors, at 6

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Our Copper Exhibit at Electric Show, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., was a fascinating attraction. We extracted the gold, silver, and copper from the ores every evening before large crowds, proving the richness of our property.
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For the purpose of installing a forty-ton smelting plant, a compressed air plant to operate the drills in the mine, and an electric light plant that will give the company an income of not less than $1,000 a day, (equal to 60 per cent. of the total capitalization,) a limited amount of stock will be sold at

50 Cents a Share. Par Value, $1.

We have 20,000 shares left at this price, the balance, 10,000, will be raised to $1.00. We would advise you to secure your stock without delay.
Fraser & Chalmers, 80 Broadway, New York, have shipped our entire Power Plant. Other smelters will be added as fast as required.
We expect this stock to be worth $20 a share inside of a year after the machinery is running. Will have plant in operation in four months. Can increase output of mines to 200 tons or greater as development progresses. We are working in ore that will assay $700 gold to the ton. This is a marvelous opportunity and comes once in a lifetime. Full information, prospectus, &c., may be obtained from our Fiscal Agents.
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6% Bonds
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We offer the unsold balance of an issue of Treasury stock of the
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The sale of this treasury stock is made to supply an established and widely known industry with $200,000 increase of working capital with which to enlarge its business; the general prosperity of the country has produced a heavy demand for fine goods.
The "Lyon Umbrella" is the best known and most sought after article of its kind in America; to supply the demand for it additional facilities are required, which this new capital will provide.
The business has been established a quarter of a century, and has at times exceeded $700,000 per annum, at an approximate net profit of 10 per cent., or $70,000; it is expected that with the increased capital a business of $1,000,000 per annum will be done, and that dividends of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid, with a substantial surplus carried forward.
While patents, franchises, etc., are of limited duration, inventions supersede each other, fashions change, the trademark of Amasa Lyon stands in perpetuity; it is the life work of Mr. Lyon, and gives to this company the leadership in its line of business.

Bonds.
We own and offer, among other issues, a limited quantity of Gas Bonds on a solid near-by plant, paying 6 per cent.
Description furnished on request.

Stocks.
As a Bond House we do not "feature" our Stock Department: on account of present conditions, however, we desire to call attention to the fact that the stock market now proves the soundness of the advice we have steadily given our customers; we repeat that earnings must increase or values must shrink; it is idle to suppose that business men will invest their moneys at 3 per cent.; such conditions will not become normal and lasting for many years; hence, business men are deserting the stock market and are buying outside securities which return more liberal incomes.

W. E. PENTZ & CO.,
Bonds and Stocks,
44 Broad St., New York.
412 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
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WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.
Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.
Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.
An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.
The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.
Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.
ERNST THALMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD
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$900,000
SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA & GULF R. R. CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Dated, July 1, 1888. Due, July 1, 1918. Interest, January and July. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each.
Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed in Gold by the
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN RY. CO.
(PLANT SYSTEM,)
By indorsement on each Bond.
NET EARNINGS OF SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA & GULF R. R. CO.

Year ending June 30, 1896	$83,388.59
Year ending June 30, 1897	84,773.95
Year ending June 30, 1898	103,556.73
Six months ending Dec. 31, 1898	81,126.00
Necessary for annual interest on bonds	44,480

Average for 3½ years, almost two and one-half times interest on Bonds.
Above earnings from R. B. Smith, Secretary Savannah, Florida & Western Ry. Co.; last six months taken from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of February 25th, 1899.
Reported net earnings for the years ending June 30, 1896 and 1897, almost twice the amount necessary for interest on bonded debt, and for the year ending June 30, 1898, about 2½ times the bond interest, and report for six months ending December 31, 1898, shows for six months almost twice the amount necessary for the bond interest for the entire year ending June 30, 1899. Taking this as a basis, the year would show net earnings of almost four times the bond interest, independent of the additional security furnished by the guarantee.
Mortgage covers 4,000 acres of land per mile in addition to railroad and equipment, and is limited to $15,000 per mile; proceeds of sale of land to be applied to Sinking Fund to retire Bonds.
Total Bonds issued, $1,120,000, of which $8,000 already retired by Sinking Fund.
The Savannah, Florida & Western Ry. Co. declared a dividend payable January 15th, 1899, of two per cent. on their capital stock of $9,412,000.
Price, 91 and interest, netting about 4.70 per cent.
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Better Security Than Industrial Stocks,
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Our proposition now is:—Beginning Tuesday morning next we will give you a TWO WEEKS' TRIAL of our daily mail or telegraph service to include all information on Sugar for Ten Dollars; or we will give you the information regarding Sugar only, telling you when to buy or sell, for which we will charge you
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we will give you the following week's daily advice
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A small fortune can be made on this stock if you get on the right side, and a small fortune can be lost if you get on the wrong side. Whether the DIVIDEND IS OR IS NOT CUT you want to be on the right side, and we can put you there. Make remittance to-day by Express, Postal, or Telegraph money order.
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For the accommodation of our many patrons, who have found our down-town offices overcrowded, and also for the accommodation of those clients and prospective clients for whom it is inconvenient to visit the Wall Street district, we beg to announce that we have opened very commodious and attractive
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WALL STREET TICKER,
45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of profits of 1¾ % on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at our office as transfer agents of the Company on the 15th day of June, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of June, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 15th day of June, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & COMPANY, Transfer Agents.
New York, May 31, 1899.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, May 25, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Monday, June 5th, 1899. Polls open from one to two o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
4th week May	$108,576	$102,678	$95,448
Month	346,233	318,304	295,889
From July 1	3,588,752	3,381,006	3,088,848
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
4th week May	$68,112	$58,214	$45,892
Month	170,393	164,407	132,222
From July 1	1,937,198	1,717,139	1,430,706
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week May	$34,890	$29,471	$26,000
Month	106,450	96,937	81,012
From July 1	1,145,890	1,153,558	873,256
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week May	$43,158	$34,474	$24,282
Month	140,941	119,830	76,244
From July 1	1,404,130	1,275,014	1,030,631
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY'S gross earnings for May—			
Brooklyn Heights	585,758	510,320	470,392
Brooklyn U. El	178,662	116,880	139,757
Nassau Electric	211,669	187,145	173,073
Total	976,089	814,345	783,222
For eleven months to May 31—			
Brooklyn Heights	5,465,429	4,896,459	4,627,172
Brooklyn U. El	1,849,313	1,434,387	1,460,784
Nassau Electric	1,941,010	1,832,036	1,566,261
Total	9,255,752	8,164,882	7,654,217

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for April—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$103,639	$95,685	$7,994
Operating ex	41,816	31,504	10,312
Net earnings	61,843	64,161	*2,318
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	988,025	924,407	63,618
Net earnings	605,915	622,721	*16,806

*Decrease.

CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for April—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$56,336	$57,047	$55,457
Operating ex	49,774	47,979	54,415
Net earnings	6,562	9,068	1,042
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	591,418	566,478	574,916
Net earnings	80,019	110,933	93,093

COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING for April—

Gross earnings	52,576	48,434	61,318
Operating ex	49,651	47,110	52,313
Net earnings	2,925	1,324	9,015
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	703,490	646,483	.....
Net earnings	62,441	103,436	.....

PEORIA & EASTERN for April—

Gross earnings	151,322	157,847	120,098
Operating ex	113,508	119,306	115,029
Net earnings	37,814	38,541	5,069
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	1,566,306	1,559,568	1,356,377
Net earnings	378,980	411,493	286,554

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for April—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$424,159	$360,101	$64,058
Operating ex	321,906	276,406	*54,740
Net earnings	102,493	*16,805	118,798
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	5,023,180	4,598,295	429,885
Net earnings	1,492,285	1,104,824	387,461

*Decrease.

Cotton Exchange Nominations.
This ticket of nominations for officers of the New York Cotton Exchange will be voted on to-morrow: President—Thomas M. Robinson; Vice President—Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr.; Treasurer—George Brennecke; Managers—George W. Baily, John L. Bullard, Eustratius A. Fachiri, J. Temple Gwathmey, Hermann Hagedorn, George F. Jones, Robert P. McDougall, James F. Maury, David H. Miller, Hermann Norden, Marcus J. Parrott, Robert H. Rountree, William Tubbs, Frederick Van Riper; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund—Levi C. Lathrop.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Fierce contests are just now waging in Wall Street. Not in a long while has there been such fighting. The market isn't broad, but back of such transactions as make up fair daily aggregates much vehemence shows.

For about a month bear speculators have been more or less in control of the security market; they have been alert, industrious, and adroit. They have made the most of bugaboos manufactured to order. Exterminating Western grain harvests has been one of their minor performances.

At the end of last week indications appeared of a disposition upon the part of conspicuous leaders on the bear side to change front. Some of them—and the one who is biggest of them—were then large coverers of outstanding short contracts. But as quotations sagged during the early part of this week, they who had been credited with conversion to the bull side flopped back again to the bear position, and with more aggressiveness than ever proceeded to pursue hammering tactics. Quotations until a couple of days ago were thus kept under pressure and some material recessions were forced. On Friday morning came the bear campaign's climax, announcement then being made of the engagement by the chief of New York's banks of $1,000,000 of gold for export. Among the professional rank and file publication of this exportation had the effect of inciting much bearish feeling, and before the market opened for the day Wall Street was filled with gloomy predictions of dreadful things that might be brought about. So many and so different were the theories given currency apropos of this gold export engagement that observant outsiders could not fail to be much mystified as to what are and what are not reasonable operative elements in the financial situation.

Within an hour after the market had opened, however, marked changes came into the sentiment of the Street; and instead of demoralization, actual buoyancy ruled. They who most count in influencing Stock Exchange values were become convinced that finally all that was worst among bear possibilities was known.

According to independent international exchange authorities this $1,000,000 gold shipment was to be rated as an exceptional transaction; in the ordinary course of business such a shipment, so the majority of Exchange brokers aver, was possibly only at a loss. However this may be, certain it is that Wall Street sentiment was helped rather than hurt by the incident, and, along with much covering of short contracts, the stock market became active and strong.

Yesterday's course of prices was affected somewhat by a bank statement which was less favorable than generally had been anticipated, there being a loss somewhat beyond $1,000,000 in surplus reserve held by New York's associated banks. But, relatively, such a change is of consequence smaller than can be taken to represent any warrant for lasting influence upon financial conditions, and during the coming week Saturday's bank exhibit will probably cut small figure.

One fact made very clear throughout recent Stock Exchange records has been the continuous confidence of that part of the public which recently bought and still holds stocks. Scarecrows have not at all terrified such investors. They have held on. The little buyers of stocks, having only the protection of slim margins, were forced to liquidate; but the great volume of stocks recently bought by the public has not been subject to raids or raiders; the holders of such stocks are in the market on what they themselves regard as the warrant of calculation; recognizing the healthfulness of trade conditions, the evidence of widespread prosperity, the almost universal betterment in National, commercial, and industrial conditions, they have made investments not as a pastime, not for mere speculation's sake, not at all as gamblers, but as business men undertaking business engagements; and thus they hold on confidently.

Recently it has much looked as if professional workers to force security market declines were beginning to recognize the fact of the staying power of this new element in the stock market; and resiliency at the end of the week may not unfairly be attributed somewhat to this new recognition. Thus, in the vernacular of Wall Street, stocks have been "scraping along on bottom"—the fact which probably more than most others has induced covering transactions upon the part of operators recently most largely active on the bear side.

From every part of the country continues to come the daily record of good times—capital prospers, labor has satisfactory employment, activity and progress have succeeded stagnation and losses. Not in one or two but in practically all business quarters the same condition shows. The country has good times—this is all; but this is much.

Taking here once again, and possibly for the hundredth time, the doctrine of Jay Gould—that iron and steel are the best of business barometers, and that "as iron goes, so must go the stock market"—business tests must be taken to signify what is most encouraging. Pig iron now has a price higher than steel rails commanded last year; finished steel plates worth $18 and $20 a ton in 1898 are in 1899 commanding substantial premiums beyond $40 a ton. Nails have doubled in value. Coke sells at 100 per cent. advance. In practically every iron and steel department similar phenomenal advances are in evidence. If Mr. Gould's gospel be safe to depend upon, prosperity by the iron and steel barometer test is assured beyond all past precedent, beyond all forecasts ever registered.

About half a score of iron and steel properties now have their securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange; most of them have been lately introduced, representing recent consolidations. And over half of these new industrials are about to have their common shares put upon dividend bases, and practically all of them have preferred shares already paying dividends. If new activity and strength in securities are to develop, some of these iron and steel properties will figure as conspicuous leaders in the improvement. With phenomenal market values for product ruling, with demands for output running far beyond supply, with contracts for deliveries at top prices extending months and months in advance, it will of course be easy for the bigger properties to make extraordinary profit exhibits.

By way of illustration can be quoted here official figures, not hitherto made public, for one of the most important of these new iron and steel properties—the American Steel and Wire Company. Its first fiscal year began at the beginning of this calendar year, and from Jan. 1 to the 1st of May it had piled up net profits of $3,700,000. May's net reached $1,200,000, while the June schedule assures over $1,200,000 of net profits—the total for the first six months of the year thus reaching $6,100,000.

These profits have resulted from contracts made in advance at figures much below what are now trade prices. But if the remaining six months of the year, wherein materially advanced prices obtain, do not at all exceed the May and June profits, there will be from July on to the end of December $7,200,000 to add to the $6,100,000 of the first six months of the year, or a total for the twelve months of $13,300,000. To pay the 7 per cent. annual dividend upon the company's preferred stock requires $2,800,000, leaving a surplus of $10,500,000, equivalent to over 20 per cent. upon the corporation's outstanding $50,000,000 common stock.

Extraordinary even to the extent of being phenomenal is an exhibit like this; but the naturalness of it is amply disclosed in the wonder-working changes that since this time a year ago have come into every branch of the iron and steel industry.

What is by these remarkable figures shown to be true of the American Steel and Wire Company is probably relatively true of most of the other great properties engaged in the varied branches of this same trade.

And iron and steel makers are not the only prospering interests; they are really but representative.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 3	286,803
To date this year	91,048,501
Corresponding date last year	45,044,077

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 3	$923,300
To date this year	$498,753,210
Corresponding date last year	$340,615,160

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Am. Malting	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Malting pf	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	National Lead	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf	1	National Steel pf	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1¼	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Tobacco	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Canada Southern	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	2
Central Pac., ass. pd.	½	Pressed Steel C.	2½
Chi. Cons. Trac	1½	Pressed Steel C. pf	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1	Pullman Car	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	1¾	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Reading 2d pf	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Consol. Ice	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Delaware & H	1¼	Stand. Dist. pf	⅛
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	1⅛	Twin City R. T.	½
Gen. Electric	⅝	Union Bag. & P. pf	1
Glucose Sugar	⅝	U. S. Leather pf	½
Gt. Northern pf	1	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Int. Paper	1½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	⅝
Int. Paper pf	1		
Int. Silver	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf	1	Federal Steel pf	¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref	⅝	H. B. Claflin	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	1⅝	N. J. Central	1¼
Brook. Rapid T	1⅝	Northern Pacific	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy	¼	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Chicago & N. W.	1	Union Pacific	½
Denver & Rio G.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	1⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Col. Fuel & Iron 5s.....1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Union Gas 5s	1	Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	1
G., H. & H. 5s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1		

Yesterday's half session was characterized by two distinct movements in prices. The opening was strong, and during the first hour many sharp advances were made throughout the list. The movement was a continuation of the upturn of Thursday and Friday, and was evidently the result of continued short covering and commission house buying. Fear of an unfavorable bank statement, however, began to affect the market at the beginning of the second hour, and from that time on to the close stocks were rather weak, the whole market selling off after the publication of the weekly Clearing House figures. There was more or less realizing and some short selling by the traders before the close, and it was evident that professional traders as well as outsiders were considerably disappointed by the bank showing.

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In the early strength, the Industrial shares, led by the Federal Steel and American Steel and Wire stocks, were most conspicuous. Upon the stocks of these two properties dividend anticipations were effective. The Grangers were active and strong, St. Paul's unexpectedly good statement for the fourth week of May creating better sentiment on the group than has existed for some time. Local traction shares also advanced sharply at the opening, short covering being influential to this end. The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks and, in fact, practically all of the International group showed heaviness, even when the rest of the market was bullish. This was not the result of foreign selling, however, for the London market was closed on account of the Queen's Birthday celebration and there were no arbitrage transactions whatever.

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Recessions from the high level after the publication of the bank statement were general. Those stocks which had been strongest in the morning all experienced a setback, and, although the majority of the net changes were advances, final figures were, in most instances, considerably below the highest of the day.

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While commission houses were somewhat more active than they have been of late, it was in the main a professional market. It was short covering by the traders that was chiefly responsible for the early strength, and it was selling by the same class of speculators that led to the declines of the last hour. Keene brokers were credited with heavy selling, particularly on the local traction and Granger groups. The day was devoid of important news developments, the St. Paul statement and the Clearing House exhibit being the only matters of consequence.

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The weekly bank statement was less favorable than was anywhere expected. In fact, there had been anticipation of an encouraging showing, and even traders counted upon figures that would hold the market strong and enable them to put up fresh lines to shorts. But the Clearing House exhibit disappointed these hopes. It was generally expected that the heavy liquidation in the stock market during the past ten days would be reflected in a further decrease in loans. Instead, the loan account showed an increase of nearly $700,000—insignificant in itself, but disappointing to people who anticipated much larger figures on the other side of the account. The banks lost $1,134,000 in cash holdings—also an unexpected development. Surplus reserve decreased $1,223,000, and deposits showed a small increase of $356,000. Taken all in all, the bank figures seemed to show plainly that the recent liquidation of speculative accounts

garding property. The announcement that local transportation interests are to contest the constitutionality of the new franchise tax law was considered a bull point on Brooklyn, as it was on all local stocks. Semi-official denials of the dividend story encouraged the bears, and was advanced as a reason for much of the late selling.

The Flower contingent and other friends of Brooklyn Rapid Transit continued quite bullish on the stock. They point to the recent heavy increases in earnings, and insist that business this Summer is going to be much larger than has been anywhere anticipated. Insiders are said to own more of the stock than they ever held before, and it is frankly admitted that a large part of these holdings are of a speculative character and have been accumulated in anticipation of a substantial upward movement during the coming Summer.

SUGAR TRUST DISAPPOINTING.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust disappointed the Street by persistently refusing to join in the general advance of the morning and by developing considerable weakness when the general market softened in the afternoon. The trading contingent was inclined to bull the stock, believing that the Directors next Wednesday will declare the regular quarterly 3 per cent., and figuring that there should be a rise in the stock in anticipation of this development. The point that there will be no change in Sugar Trust dividend seems to have been well scattered around the Street—in fact some people are inclined to be skeptical upon the matter because of the industrious way in which the tips have been distributed. People close to the Sugar Trust management, however, are confident that the regular 12 per cent. rate will be maintained, declaring that the trust is quite able to keep up this rate for some time to come, even though earnings are cut down to a minimum through the sugar-trade war.

Traders at present identified with Sugar Trust in the market seem to be placing much more significance upon what Mr. Havemeyer may say before the Industrial Commission than upon the question of dividends, having apparently settled to their own satisfaction the dividend question. It is feared that Mr. Havemeyer may make some statements in his testimony that will not be favorable to the market position of the stock.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

Sentiment on Manhattan Elevated among insiders and among important Wall Street interests seems to be quite bullish. Mr. Sage's recent statements that the company is doing the largest business in its history and at the lowest ratio of expense attracted more or less attention on the Street, but important bulls upon the property are laying more stress upon pending developments of great importance than upon current conditions or earnings. The electric equipment of the property does not seem to be used as a bull point at the moment, and, in fact, the several good things now in evidence in Manhattan affairs seem to be passed over by large holders of the stock, their whole confidence being based upon matters of which they say the public as yet has no knowledge.

These "pending developments" and "matters of which the public has no idea" have probably some connection with recent heavy buying by Metropolitan Street Railway interests. A steady accumulation of Manhattan has been in progress for some time past, and although the buying has been well disguised, people who have been watching the stock say there is no doubt that the Whitney-Widener-Elkins contingent and their friends have been the heaviest purchasers. The natural inference of this is that some sort of a combination, or at least a working agreement, between Metropolitan and Manhattan is in contemplation. All attempts at investigation along these lines are met with positive denials on the part of both Metropolitan and Manhattan interests. Yet the recent buying of Manhattan is looked upon as significant by many of the shrewdest of Stock Exchange brokers.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Federal Steel common was notably strong during the first hour yesterday, and evidently the buying of the stock was in anticipation of coming dividends. Wall Street seems to be making much of the fact that Federal Steel is to become a 5 per cent. dividend payer July 1, although this is by no means news. The Executive Committee announced more than two months ago that 5 per cent. dividends had been decided upon, and would be begun by the payment of a 1¼ per cent. quarterly payment early in July. This decision was reached after the committee had made a careful analysis of the company's financial condition, and had made close calculations as to the future earnings on business already contracted for. Since the Executive Committee took this step there has been still greater improvement in Federal Steel's business, and the company now, according to insiders, is in a much better position to pay dividends on the common stock than it was when the matter was decided upon.

THE GRANGER SHORT INTEREST.

All of the Granger stocks moved up yesterday on short covering and on buying by some of the more important commission houses. St. Paul's heavy increase in gross earnings for the fourth week of May was probably the most potent influence on the group, but Burlington was the most active and most conspicuous of the shares. Wormser brokers were at all times heavy buyers of Burlington, taking between 4,000 and 5,000 shares. Room traders were the principal sellers. Chicago houses were surprisingly inactive in the stock, but their few operations were on the buying side. Much of the short interest in Burlington and in the other Granger stocks is located at Chicago, and the bullish sentiment on wheat prevailing in that city has kept back any extensive covering of these shorts. Local traders are also on the short side of the Granger group, although during the past two days many of these contracts have been taken in.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets developed decided strength last week, in five and a half trading days West and four and a half days here. In the last hour of trading yesterday there was a sharp and well-sustained advance, the closing quotations being the highest of the day. Subsequently, on the curb, there was a continuance of the upward movement to ¼c. On the local curb, July wheat, which closed at 82¾c, rose to 83 1-16c. Post-market privileges were bullish, and at wide range here, calls being 84½c and puts 82¼c. The advance in the last hour of trading yesterday in wheat—noon close to actual close—was ⅜c. In Chicago, the wheat futures in the week advanced: July, 1⅞c; September, 3c, and in New York: July, 2 3-16c, and September, 3⅝c. Corn advanced and sustained the wheat market. The net gain for corn futures at Chicago was: July, 1¼c, and September, 1⅝c, and New York: July, 1 5-16c, and September, 15-16c. High Chicago July wheat was 79 7-16c, May 31, and July corn, 33½c, same date, and the local high records for those options on that day were: Wheat, 84 1-16c, and corn, 39½c. The range of July wheat in Chicago yesterday was 77¾c to 76⅝c.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures at Chicago and New York during the week is shown in the following tables of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	May 27.	29.	*30.	31.
Wheat—				
July	75⅛	75⅝		78⅝
		June 1.	2.	3.
September	75⅝	77	77 11-16	77⅝
Corn—				
July	32¾	32⅝		33 7-16
		33 7-16	33⅜	34
September	33⅛	33¼		33⅝
		33⅛	33 15-16	34⅛

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	May 27.	29.	*30.	31.
Wheat—				
July	80 9-16			83½
		June 1.	2.	3.
		81½	81⅝	82⅝
September	79⅝	81⅛	81⅝	82¼
Corn—				
July	38 9-16	39½		39¼
		39½		39⅞
September	38 11-16	39⅛		39½
		38⅝	39⅜	39⅝

*Holiday.

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Speculation during the week was under singular conditions, with Winter wheat harvesting well under way in Navarro County, Texas, and Spring seeding just finished in the Red River district, with favorable reports in each case. The bull fulcrum, however, was the fairly well authenticated statement that Europe is short 160,000,000 bushels of wheat, with doubtful conditions existing in many countries and the Russian crop in Bessarabia a failure. Other factors in the advance were a lessening of Argentine exports, improved export business here, and unfavorable conditions in the Northern Winter and Spring wheat belts. Taken all in all, it was a nervous week for the short interest, and the bulge of yesterday was partly due to a reluctance to go short over Sunday. Then the flour markets, awakening from $4.05 a month ago to $5.20 at date, showed progress of consumption enough to create a milling demand, and the vitality of the "I hold your wheat" policy is evidenced in many sections by farmers who ignore offers at current advanced rates for the contents of their cribs and bins. The present week should establish the extent of damage by abnormal Winter conditions to Winter wheat and enable experts to give some kind of a computation between the original estimate of a 375,000,000-bushel crop and the latest pessimistic calculation, which puts it at only 225,000,000 bushels.

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

Supt. Kilburn Gives a List of Purchasable Railroad Securities.

ALBANY, June 3.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department gives out the following list of railroad securities which "satisfy all the conditions presented in the Krum bill to broaden the list of securities in which the savings banks of this State may legally invest a percentage of their deposits," in addition to those specified in his circular letter issued last year:

Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company—First mortgage, first general consolidated refunding mortgage.

Maine Central Railroad Company—Consolidated bonds, extension bonds, Maine Shore Line Railroad bonds.

Michigan Central Railroad Company—First mortgage bonds, 5 and 6 per cent.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company—General mortgage, navy yard mortgage, real estate purchase money, Delaware Avenue Market, Delaware Avenue, Bloodgood property.

Delaware and Hudson Company—First mortgage Pennsylvania Division registered coupon.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company—First consolidated mortgage.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company—Consolidated mortgage bonds and scrip, Iowa Division mortgage sinking fund bonds, Nebraska Extension mortgage sinking fund bonds, B. and M. Railroad in Nebraska consolidated mortgage sinking fund bonds, Rep. Valley Railroad mortgage sinking fund bonds; Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad bonds, Atchison and Nebraska Railroad bonds, Lincoln and Northwestern Railroad bonds.

Boston and Maine Railroad Company—Eastern Railroad certificates of indebtedness, (United States gold,) Eastern Railroad certificates of indebtedness, (£319,600,) Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad bonds, real estate mortgages.

Illinois Central Railroad Company—Extension sterling bonds, sterling sinking fund bonds, sterling bonds of 1905, sterling bonds, gold bonds, Kankakee and Southwestern, (Midland Division,) Chicago and Springfield Railroad, (gold,) Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, (gold,) St. Louis Division, (gold,) Louisville Division, (gold.)

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company—General gold mortgage bond, Iowa Midland, Escanaba and Lake Superior, Iowa Division, Milwaukee and Madison, Chicago and Tomah, Menominee River Railroad, Des Moines and Minneapolis, Ottawa C. F. and St. Paul, Northern Illinois, Madison extension, Menominee extension, Consolidated S. F. Cy., C. R. and Mo. R., Third Division, N. W. Union, M., L. S. and W. consolidated first; M., L. S. and W., Marshfield Extension; M., L. S. and W., Michigan Division; Wisconsin Northern.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company—Consolidated first mortgage, gold bond mortgage, Kalamazoo and White Pigeon, Detroit, Monroe and Toledo.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—First mortgage, N. Y., P. and B. Railroad, Shore Line Railway Company, Housatonic Railway Company.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $1,223,125. The banks now hold $42,710,600 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	May 27.	June 3.	Changes.
Loans	$745,923,400	$746,602,200	Increase. $678,800
Deposits	889,705,100	890,061,600	356,300
Circulation	13,765,700	13,639,900	*125,800
Legal tenders	59,483,500	59,530,800	47,300
Specie	206,876,500	205,695,200	*1,181,300
Reserve	266,360,000	265,226,000	*1,134,000
Res. required	222,426,275	222,515,400	89,125
Surplus	43,933,725	42,710,600	*1,223,125

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$28,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,283,975	25,983,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,093,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,659,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,340,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,618,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,223,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,868,550
March 18	19,070,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	28,241,525	45,715,250	43,968,925
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$42,710,600	1894	$77,965,100
1898	52,249,700	1893	20,987,500
1897	45,320,825	1892	28,679,750
1896	18,486,300	1891	6,687,600
1895	39,667,900	1890	4,910,375

Imports Specie at Port of New York May 27 to June 2 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
K. Wilhelm II	Genoa	$40
Caracas	Curacao	900
Caracas	La Guayra	500
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Silvia	St. John	157
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Pr. Fred. Hendrik	Port au Prince	36,484
New York	Monte Cristi	85
Silvia	St. John	520
New York	Macoris	200
Advance	Colon	732
Alps	Jeremie	3,600
Alps	Jeremie	965
American Silver Coin—		
Silvia	St. John	150
Silver Bullion—		
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	8,651
Saratoga	Santiago	184
Menominee	London	8,618
Trojia	Tampico	44,280
Gold Bullion—		
Havana	Havana	395
Ardanrose	Puerto Cortes	176
Saratoga	Santiago	308
Menominee	London	20,766
Advance	Colon	7,658
New York	Puerto Plata	200
Trojia	Tampico	10,427
Silver Ore—		
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	3,400
Seneca	Vera Cruz	4,815
Finance	Panama	90
Total		$154,300

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from May 29 to June 3 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
May 29	Trave	London, S. B.	$218,230
May 29	New York	London, S. B.	213,000
May 21	Furst Bismarck	London, S. B.	233,295
May 31	Lydia	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C. (Span.)	314
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	2,414
June 2	Lucania	London, G. C.	1,225,000
June 2	Lucania	London, S. B.	255,300
June 2	Pr. F. Hendrik	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	20,000
June 2	Alps	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	500
Total			$2,165,053

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 10	Cherokee	San Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	$3,275
May 20	Mashona	Port Natal, S. B.	686
May 26	Ardandhu	Cape Gracias, S. C. (Peru)	1,350
May 26	Irrawaddy	Port Spain, S. C. (Mex.)	2,481
May 26	Irrawaddy	Port Spain, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
May 27	Ella	Giboru, S. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Total			$2,184,845

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, (Plant system,) guarantees to pay the principal and interest of the first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, issued by the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company; $900,000 of these bonds are offered by Edward C. Jones & Co., New York and Philadelphia, and the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore at 91 and interest, netting about 4.70 to investors. The vendors say that the average net earnings of this road for the past three and one-half years were almost two and one-half times the total interest on bonds.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 3, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	22	Adams Express	113	113	111	111	.....
19	20	300	Am. Car & Foundry	20	20	19⅞	20	.....
61	64	575	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64⅜	64⅜	63	63	−1
38¼	39	1,040	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39¼	39½	38¼	39¼	+¼
82	82⅛	845	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83⅜	83½	82⅜	82⅜	−⅞
34½	35	110	American Cotton Oil	34½	34½	34½	34½	−⅞
28	28½	900	Am. Steel Hoop	28	28⅞	28	28¼	+1
74	74½	250	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	75	75	74	74	.....
20¼	21	200	American Malting Co.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+⅜
75	76	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	+1½
9¼	9⅜	200	American Spirits Mfg.	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
62⅜	63	23,155	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	62½	64⅛	62	62⅜	+¾
96	97	741	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97	97	96⅞	97	+1
145	145½	22,605	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	146⅜	146⅞	144½	145	−1⅜
117	...	20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	.....
36⅞	37	1,324	American Tin Plate	36	37¼	36	37	+⅝
84½	84½	350	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84	84¼	84	84¼	+1¼
95⅝	96⅛	4,610	American Tobacco	97¼	97⅝	95	96	+1
54½	54⅞	2,050	Anaconda Copper	55¼	56¼	55	55	−⅝
17⅛	18	1,750	At., T. & S. F.	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
55¼	55⅝	12,450	At., T. & S. F. pf.	56	56⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+⅛
52½	53	600	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	+⅛
73¾	74	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	−⅛
110	110¼	27,715	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	112¼	113	110	110¼	−1⅝
13⅝	14	100	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	.....
52½	53½	200	Canada Southern	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	+1⅛
51⅛	51⅜	100	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	+⅛
24½	24⅞	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25	24½	24⅝	+⅛
60¼	60½	800	Chicago Con. Traction	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	+1½
129½	129⅝	11,320	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130⅛	130½	129¼	129¾	−⅛
13⅝	13¾	1,135	Chicago Great West.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
67	68	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	67⅝	68	67¾	68	+1
41½	42	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40½	41⅜	40½	41⅜	+1⅜
123½	123⅝	10,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	124⅛	124½	123⅝	123⅝	−⅛
169½	170	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170	170	170	.....
151½	152	200	Chicago & North.	152	152	151	151	−1
110¼	110¼	1,420	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110¼	−⅜
49½	50½	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	49	50	49	50	.....
52¼	53¼	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	53	53	52	52	+1¼
44	44¼	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45	45⅛	44½	44½	.....
43	45	25	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
15	16	120	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16⅛	16½	16	16	.....
12⅞	13½	320	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	13	13¼	13	13¼	.....
46	46⅞	8,797	Continental Tobacco	46¼	47	45⅞	46¼	+⅜
81¼	81½	850	Continental Tobac. pf.	82½	83	81½	81½	−⅜
171	172	1,100	Consolidated Gas	170	172	170	170½	+½
42	42⅜	220	Consolidated Ice	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	+1¼
...	90	20	Consolidated Ice pf.	88	90	88	90	.....
118	118¾	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	118¼	119	118¼	118¾	+1¼
166	167	110	Del., Lack. & West.	167	167	167	167	.....
22¼	22⅜	2,250	Denver & Rio Grande.	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22¼	−⅜
76¾	77	511	Denver & R. G. pf.	77⅜	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	.....
15	17	225	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1½
58⅜	59⅛	23,472	Federal Steel	59¼	60	58¾	59	+⅝
80⅞	81	3,730	Federal Steel pf.	81½	82	80¾	80¾	+⅝
118	118¼	725	General Electric	118¼	118¼	118	118⅜	+⅜
68	68½	730	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68	68½	68	68	+⅜
106¾	107	430	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	106¾	107	106¾	107	+¼
169	170	100	Great Northern pf.	169	169	169	169	+1
107¾	108¼	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	108	108	108	108	−¾
70	73	25	Homestake	72	72	72	72	.....
112¾	113	150	Illinois Central	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	.....
43	43¼	1,685	International Paper	43	43¾	43	43	+1½
79	80	520	Internat. Paper pf.	79	80	79	79⅞	+1
17	17¼	900	International Silver	16	17	16	17	+1¼
12½	12⅝	100	Iowa Central	12½	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
42½	44	10	Iowa Central pf.	45	43	43	43	.....
9¼	10	30	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	.....
66⅜	66⅝	4,450	Louisville & Nashville	66⅞	67	66¼	66⅜	+¼
108¼	108½	12,725	Manhattan Con	109	109½	108¼	108¼	−¼
54½	57	10	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	55	55	55	55	.....
214	215½	6,965	Metropolitan St. Ry.	214	215½	213	214¼	+1¼
12¼	13	1,310	Mexican Central	13	13	12¾	12¾	.....
55	56½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
91½	92	70	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
25½	27	2,950	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25	25⅞	25	25	+1⅜
66¼	67½	1,500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65	67¼	65	66⅝	+1⅝
11⅜	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
32¾	33⅜	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	+¼
40¾	41	7,065	Missouri Pacific	41¾	42	41	41	−⅜
42¾	43	200	National Biscuit Co.	42¾	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+⅛
29	29½	200	National Lead Co.	29	29	29	29	+1½
3½	4	60	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
47½	47⅝	2,020	National Steel	47½	48¾	47½	47½	−¼
89½	89⅝	350	National Steel pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+½
115¼	116	800	New Jersey Central	116	116	115¼	115¼	−¼
170	175	100	New York Air Brake	172	172	172	172	+3½
129⅜	129⅝	3,030	New York Central	130	131	129¾	129¾	+⅛
25⅝	25⅞	3,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+¼
20¼	20⅜	1,592	Norfolk & Western	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
67⅜	68	310	Norfolk & West. pf.	68	68	68	67⅞	.....
11¼	11½	520	North American	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	.....
46⅞	47½	5,350	Northern Pacific	47⅞	47⅞	46¾	47	−1
75⅜	75⅝	1,340	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅝	76	75⅝	75⅝	+⅛
70½	72	112	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
39½	41	500	Pacific Coast	38	38	38	38	.....
47¼	47½	1,200	Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	47¼	47¼	+⅛
127¾	128¼	6,410	Pennsylvania R. R.	128	128¾	127¾	128¼	+⅝
117¼	117⅝	3,000	People's Gas, Chicago	118	118⅝	117	117½	+¼
46	46⅛	350	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	45⅞	46⅝	45⅝	46⅜	+1¼
84	85	110	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85	85	+2
48½	49	200	Pressed Steel Car	48¼	48½	48½	48½	+2½
70	80	250	Pressed Steel Car pf.	79¼	79¼	79	79	+1
156	158	137	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	157	157	157	157	+1
20	20¼	400	Reading	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+⅛
57¼	57½	4,250	Reading 1st pf	58	58	57	57¼	+⅜
34	34¼	300	Reading 2d pf	34½	34½	34⅛	34½	+⅛
40	45	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	41	41	41	41	.....
10	10¼	400	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
12¼	13	100	St. Louis Southw.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
31⅜	31½	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	+⅛
94	95	100	St. Paul & Omaha	94	94	94	94	+1
31¼	31¼	1,100	Southern Pacific	31¼	31¾	31	31½	.....
10⅜	10⅞	1,300	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	.....
49½	49¾	1,330	Southern Railway pf.	50½	50⅝	49½	49½	−⅝
12⅝	13	410	Standard Dis. & Dis.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
58	60	200	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	59	59	59	59	+⅞
⅞	⅞	10	Standard R. & T.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
61⅝	61¾	5,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	−⅛
18¾	18½	300	Texas Pacific	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	−⅛
67½	68	100	Twin City R. T.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+⅛
40¾	40¾	5,400	Union Pacific	41¼	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
74½	74⅝	1,800	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74⅝	74	74⅛	−⅜
24⅞	25	1,266	Union Bag & Paper	24⅞	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
80	82	486	Union Bag & Paper pf.	82	82	81	81	+1
5⅞	6	800	United States Leather	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
69⅝	70	775	U. S. Leather pf.	69⅝	70	69⅜	70	+⅛
51⅝	52⅛	3,195	United States Rubber	52½	53	51½	52	+⅛
114⅞	116	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	115	115	115	115	+½
7⅞	7¾	210	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	.....
19⅜	19⅞	550	Wabash pf.	20	20	19¾	19⅞	−⅛
87⅞	88	4,623	Western Union Tel.	89¼	89½	87⅝	88	−1⅜
...	...	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	.....
23	24⅞	50	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
...	...	200	Wis. Cent., when iss.	14	14	14	14	.....
49¼	49⅝	500	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	49½	49½	49½	49½	+⅜
Sales		286,863						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1891	100	...
3s, r., 1918	106½	106⅝
3s, c., 1918	106½	106⅝
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907	112⅝	112⅞
4s, c., 1907	113¼	114½
4s, r., 1925	130½	131¼
4s, c., 1925	130½	131¼
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113¼
D. C. 3-65s	118½	...
Alb. & Susq.	195	...
Am. Cotton	140	...
A. C. O. pf.	90	92
Am. D. Tel.	35	40
Am. Exp.	135	139
A. S. M. pf.	28	31
A. T. & C.	100	102½
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145
Ann Arbor.	16	18
Ann A. pf.	40	42
Ark. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½
Beech Creek	100	...
Bost. A. L. pf.	104½	...
B. Un. Gas	130	140
B., B. & P.	32½	36
B., R. & P. pf.	71½	75
B., C. R. & N.	105	...
Can. Pac.	99¼	99½
Chi. & Alton.	160	...
Chi. & A. pf.	185	...
C. & E. Ill.	73	74
C. & E. I. pf.	124	...
C. G. W. pf. deb.	31¾	33½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	89	91
C., C., C. & N. W.	193	195
C., C., C. & St. L.	96½	98½
C., St. L. & P.	11	...
C. L. & W. pf.	37	42¾
Cleve. & P.	184	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1½	2
C., C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	6
C. F. & I. pf.	105	108
Col. South.	5¼	5⅝
Consol. Coal.	52	...
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	90	...
D., S. S. & A.	4¼	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12⅝	13
Eighth Ave.	280	...
Erie	12	13
Erie 1st pf.	34	35½
Erie 2d pf.	17½

week in 1898, an increase of 52.0 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 102.1 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 136.5 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 20.3 per cent., as compared with 1897 a gain of 48.4 per cent., as compared with 1896 a gain of 68.6 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1900, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 3.—The money market closes the week with the situation easy and of little likelihood to change immediately. Of the $1,500,000 City of Boston loan recently placed at 2.85 per cent, $1,000,000 went to two local trust companies, and the balance to New York. On the latter amount both Boston and New York brokerage houses obtained commissions.

The stock market to-day showed further recovery on the coppers, and a fair amount of strength outside of sugar, although the course of the New York market made for a lower closing than the day's best.

The market was firm, however, up to the end, and closed with some gain to its credit. Montana was prominent in the coppers, selling up to 349, from 335, and closing at 340. Butte crossed 80 and closed at about 79. Tamarack had a net gain of 9 points, and Old Dominion 1¼, while Parrot lost ½. Calumet was back again to 800. Bonanza was up to 6, notwithstanding a reported denial of the Standard Oil option rumor.

Dominion Coal, United States Oil and Rubber made the best showing outside of the coppers, each having several points to its credit. Higher prices are predicted for all at no late day, with Dominion Coal coming in for first favor.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	10½	..	Old Colony..	10½	11
Allouez	8½	9	Old Dom....	39¼	39½
Arcadian	48	50	Osceola	82¼	83
Arnold	12	12½	Parrot	57	58
Ash Bed.....	1½	2	Pioneer	2⅝	..
Atlantic	29	..	Quincy	150	..
Baltic	28½	30	Rhode Isl...	9	9½
B. & Cr. C.	5½	5¾	Santa Fé....	12¼	12½
B. & Mont..	340	345	Santa Ysabel	13½	14
Butte & B..	75	79	Shoe	36¼	37
Cal. & Hec.	800	805	Tamarack ..	217	..
Centennial ..	34	34½	Utah Cons...	40½	41
Franklin ...	19½	20	Washington..	2	..
Humboldt...	2	3	White Knob.	2	17½
Isle Royale..	45	45¼	Winona	14½	15
Mohawk	27	27½	Wolverine ..	43	44

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	258	..	Cen. Mass. pf	66	75
Bost. & Low.	238	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	116½
Bost. & Me..	182	..	N. Y. & N. E.	8s. 113½	114
Bost. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E.	7s..... 118½	119
Bost. Elev...	106	..	West End ..	92¾	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	..	91			
Cent. Mass..	14	15			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	335	340	Mex. Tele...	3⅞	4
Ch. Stk. Yds.	148½	149	N. E. Tel....	..	145
Dom. Coal...	52	52½	U. S. Oil....	44¾	45
Dom. Coal pf.	118	..	W'st'n Elec.	48	49
Erie Tel.....	92	93	Ws. Elec. pf.	65	..
Lamson Store	42	43			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Match to-day closed at 149, a gain of half a point. Steel opened at 47, and, after selling to 48, closed at 47½. Metropolitan Elevated preferred advanced from 58¼ to 55½, closing there. Its bonds closed at 96½, a slight gain. The rest of the list stood nearly pat. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	77½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	147¾
National Biscuit Co. common	43
National Biscuit Co. preferred	97½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	4
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	13
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	2
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	10
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	245½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	95½
Lake Street Elevated	17½
Lake Street Elevated trust certfs.	15¼
Street's West Stable Car Line	20¾

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	10¼
American Linseed preferred	48½
American Tin Plate common	36½
American Tin Plate preferred	84
National Biscuit Company common	42¾
National Biscuit preferred	97⅝
National Carbon preferred	80
National Steel common	47½
National Steel preferred	89
Diamond Match	148
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—General firmness prevailed in the local market to-day, but trading was exceedingly dull. There was some good buying of Union Traction, Cambria Steel, and Electric Company of America at fractional advances over yesterday's prices. Greger Manufacturing was moved up ⅛ to 7½, and Daylight Prism was advanced from 34 to 37¼ on sales of odd lots. With these exceptions, no other feature was developed in the trading. Sentiment on the Street was more bullish, however, as the bank statement, in view of the 1st of June disbursements, was not regarded as unfavorable. The market closed steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19¾	..	Marsden	14½	15
Choctaw	34½	35	Penn. Mfg....	23¾	23½
El. & P. 4s.	99¾	100	Phila. Trac..	98	98½
El. St. Bat..	143	155	Union Trac..	41½	41¾
El. S. Ba. pf.	143	155	U. Gas Imp.	159	160
El. Co. of A.	16¾	16½	Welsh't Lt..	51	52
Lehigh Val..	23½	24	W., N.Y. & P.	7¾	7⅞

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Union Cloak Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—William A. Butts, James B. Emory, Max Elsen.

American Plating Machine Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frederick Parker, Thomas F. Haggerty, L. M. Parker.

New York Hard Rubber Novelty Manufacturing Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Alexander A. De Witt, Joseph D. Herr, Jr.

De Witt Company of New York, to promote and finance industrial enterprises; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alexander A. De Witt, Joseph D. Herr.

J. J. Bonneau Company of New York, to manufacture and deal in mahogany veneers and woodwork; captial, $10,000. Directors—Joseph J. and Lincoln Bonneau.

Victor Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture adjustable chairs; capital, $1,000. Directors—Nathaniel B. Harmon, L. E. N. Porter, Nellie B. Hunt.

Marion Co-operative Creamery Company, Limited, of Marion, Wayne County; capital, $2,000. Directors—Henry C. Allen, Charles L. Tassell, J. E. Snyder, Charles N. Stearns, William H. Cole.

Suffolk Fertilizer Company of Amagansett, Suffolk County, to deal in fish fertilizer; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles B. Hobbs, Jesse Stearns, Clarence P. Legrett, William S. Haskell, Anson McCook Beard.

CURRENT SPORTING NOTES.

The Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club has decided to substitute a scratch high jump open to schools and colleges for the handicap high jump at the games at Travers Island next Saturday.

***

The annual all-round championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at its field in Bayonne, N. J., on Tuesday, July 4, commencing at 1 P. M. The all-round consists of ten events, and the following is the order: 100-yard run, putting sixteen-pound shot, running high jump, 220-yard run, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, pole vault for height, 120-yard high hurdle, throwing fifty-six-pound weight for distance, running broad jump, one-mile run. The scoring will be on the Amateur Athletic Union percentage basis. The handicap high jump will be substituted by a scratch high jump.

***

There are other attractions than horses at Brighton Beach these days. Morning and afternoon half a score of busy professional pedestrians circle around the track fitting themselves for the coming go-as-you-please race at Madison Square Garden that begins on June 12.

Hegelman, the veteran; Guerrero, who is walking better than at any time since he has been in New York, and Golden, who is a veteran at the game, are already fit to begin the race. Capt. Boynton, who attempted to walk around the world, will be one of the contestants. Glick, Cox, and Craig, of Newburg, and Day, the English pedestrian, are among the other entries received thus far.

The men will be divided into relays, owing to the passage of the recent law prohibiting continuous events, and while half the party rest twelve hours the other half will be jogging over the tanbark track in the Garden.

A COLUMN FOR RACEGOERS

Guaranteed Stakes a Good Thing for the Racing Associations.

RACING EVENTS NEXT WEEK

Don de Oro Talked Of as a Possibility for the Suburban — Others That Will Start in the Big Race.

So far as it has gone, the meeting of The Brooklyn Jockey Club has been a most satisfactory one to racegoers and a most profitable one to the stockholders of the club. With such an enormous attendance as there was on Brooklyn Handicap day and on Memorial Day, the profits of the meeting will be simply tremendous, for the purses have been for moderate amounts, and there have been no guaranteed stakes to which the club has had to add any considerable amount of money, with the single exception of the Brooklyn Handicap. In fact, the subscriptions to several of the stakes of this sort exceeded in amount the guaranteed value, so that the owners have been racing only for money paid in by the horsemen, the club adding nothing at all. This was the case with the Expectation Stakes for two-year-olds, run on the opening day; the Hudson Stakes, which were raced for yesterday, for horses of the same age, and the Carlton Stakes for three-year-olds, also run yesterday. With such a showing for "guaranteed stakes," which cost the club nothing at all, stakes of this sort will probably become popular with the racing associations, in spite of the growling among horsemen about furnishing money to race for and letting the clubs reap all the benefit. It looks like a good thing for the clubs and a very bad one for the horsemen, unless they happen to be stockholders in the clubs, when they get a part of their money back in dividends. This guaranteed stake business seems to be about as fat a thing as the managers of the racing associations have yet devised to save money for themselves.

During the coming week there is nothing striking on the card for decision at the Gravesend track, unless it be the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, to be run on Monday, until the meeting of Saturday. On that day the Great American Stakes for two-year-olds and the Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds are both to be run. The former is one of those guaranteed affairs which cost the club nothing. It is guaranteed to be worth $12,500. The nomination, declaration, and starting fees, with only seven horses to start, will make the stake worth upward of $15,000, so that The Brooklyn Jockey Club will not have to add a single penny to this attraction. To the Broadway Stakes the club adds $1,500. The Great American will bring together most of the best of the youngsters that have started this year, the eligible ones including His Royal Highness, Doublet, Pupil, Modrine, Kitchener, St. Finnan, Pettifogger, Trumpet, Withers, Knight of Rhodes, Maribert, Petruchlo, Vulcain, Waring, Oneck Queen, and McMeekin. There will probably be a large field and a lively race, as owners have lost their fear of both Doublet and His Royal Highness since both have been beaten, and the stake is worth the gamble of the payment of the starting fee, $250. In the Broadway Stakes it is possible that there will be a meeting between Filigrane, Half Time, Ahom, and Macleod of Dare, as all of them are eligible to start. The chances are, however, that Filigrane will be reserved for the Suburban, to be run just one week later.

Besides the hurdle race on Monday there will be the running of the Patchogue Stake, a selling affair for three-year-olds and upward. On Tuesday the card includes the Criterion Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, in which Star Chime, Fond Hopes, Virginia Earle, Dangerous Maid, and Oneck Queen may meet, as all are eligible to the race. The Brookdale Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, is also to be run on that day, and it looks to be another stake for Don de Oro, as Filigrane and Banastar will not go in it, though Ethelbert, Box, George Keene, Lanky Bob, Ben Holladay, and Handball may be in the field if the trainers happen to fancy the allotments of the handicapper, which will be made public on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. There are no stake races on Wednesday. On Thursday there are the Manhansett Stakes, for two-year-olds, at four and a half furlongs, and the May Stakes, for three-year-olds, the latter a selling affair at six furlongs. No racing is down for Friday, and the card for Saturday has already been referred to.

TALK ABOUT SUBURBAN HORSES.

Don de Oro has come forward as a fancy for the Suburban by his performances during the week, backed by his forward running in the Brooklyn Handicap, when, after being about the last horse to get in motion, he mowed down his field and finished a good fourth, just outside of the money. It is believed that the horse will be able to do better justice to his trainer and jockey over the Sheepshead Bay track, as there is a long straight run in the stretch in which he will be able to get to going before he strikes the curves, and thus be in the fore of the fight in the back stretch. It is unfortunate for his owner that this erratic performer is so slow to get started, as this puts him at a great disadvantage in the early part of a race. But good as he is just now, it will take a rare good one to beat him out if he ever happens to strike his stride in good shape when the Suburban is run.

Banastar, who is in splendid condition, and who has been doing all that has been asked of him ever since the Brooklyn Handicap, will be the favorite in the betting in all probability, and Mr. Allen, who trains him, believes that he will be able to do what no thoroughbred has as yet done—put both of the big Spring handicaps to the credit of his owner. With Maher riding, Banastar will have to get away at the head of the bunch in order to win, for Maher is still troubled with "nerves." It was Banastar's forward position at the start alone that gave him that chance in the Brooklyn which proved so profitable to the Tammany Hall men, who have not yet ceased opening wine with the money they won by backing him for the big race.

Filigrane will be a certain starter in the race, and he may have the benefit of an even better jockey than McCue, if one can be had, though McCue certainly rode him for all he was worth in the Brooklyn Handicap. If Filigrane lasts long enough to be in the money, he will do better than have many of the three-year-olds of the past, who were certainly as good and probably better horses than he. Filigrane may have one more race before the Suburban, but that will probably be all, as his trainer prefers to have his charges run their races in their work, and never spares them in those morning trials. That is the "old school" method of training, and good enough, perhaps, when a man has a stable of a hundred horses or so, most of which he is at liberty to break down in carrying out his theories if he cares to. There is no chance that there will be a match race as a means of "vindicating" Littlefield for his defeat of the horse in the race against Half Time. No one has taken the funny Walden challenge seriously, of course, as it was simply Mr. Walden's method of showing his faith in the ability of his son-in-law as a jockey.

Tillo has been working in a fashion which has encouraged a belief that he will be able to win the big race again this year, a fact which his owner, John E. Madden, takes no pains to conceal. He is said to have shown a mile over the Sheepshead Bay track in 1:40⅗ early last week, going as strong and looking as fine as he ever did in his life. As Tillo has turned out, it looks as if his owner secured a bargain when he got him for $5,000; for even if he does not win the Suburban, there are a host of races of lesser importance that he will surely be able to win.

The general belief is that the field for the race will be about as large as that which started for the Brooklyn Handicap, but it is too early yet to tell this with any degree of certainty.

BRUTALITY AT THE STARTING POST.

Flax Spinner probably will be laid up for some time as the result of a lashing he got while at the post in one of the races last Tuesday, and Trillo was badly injured by the same sort of treatment at the hands of one of the assistant starters in Mr. Fitzgerald's employ. These men have been in the habit of swinging viciously about the horses' legs, while at the post, big whips, known in the South and West as "black snakes." They are vicious things to hit a horse with, as they cut the flesh or raise huge welts, and the practice has now been stopped by order of the Brooklyn Jockey Club Stewards, who never should have allowed it at the beginning. Trainers have complained of the practice for some time, but unavailingly, until Mr. Foxhall Keene happened to go to the post to see a start. Then he saw the abuse in all its viciousness and brutality, and at once complained to the track Stewards, who put a stop to performances that seem to be needless. There has also been a complaint that the mouths of horses have been torn by the starter's assistants in the yanking processes to which horses have been subjected when they have not behaved as they should behave at the start.

A BREEDING EXPERIMENT.

Horsemen interested in both the thoroughbred and the light-harness horse are watching with much interest the growth of a filly recently foaled at the farm of J. Malcolm Forbes, in Massachusetts. It is a daughter of Nancy Hanks, the unbeaten trotting mare and the one-time champion at that gait, by Meddler, the unbeaten English thoroughbred. Mr. Forbes does not expect that this filly will ever develop into a famous trotter, though she will be given a chance to show speed, if she has any, when she is old enough to be put to the test. It is from her as a brood mare that Mr. Forbes hopes to get the first two-minute trotter the world has ever seen. His argument is that the stamina and gameness of the thoroughbred which courses in her veins will give to her offspring by a trotting stallion a degree of those qualities that the colder-blooded trotter lacks, even though she as a trotting horse should prove to be as flighty and unsteady as do most animals with so heavy an infusion of the running blood. Unless the filly should show signs of steadiness and phenomenal speed, which she is not expected to do, she will in her early life be mated to either Arion, 2:07¼, or Binger, 2:06¾, both of which horses are the property of Mr. Forbes. In the produce of that union he expects the horse of phenomenal speed, and he says he is willing to wait until that time for the proof of the correctness of his theories of the breeding of the trotter. These theories are, after all, only those of the late Senator Stanford of the famous Palo Alto stud of California, and theories in the development of which the late Senator met with a degree of success.

FOUR-MILE ROWING COURSES.

Coach Lehmann Argues Against Shortening This Distance in Contests.

R. C. Lehmann, who came over from England some years ago, to teach the Harvard boat crew the correct English "stroke," has contributed to the controversy now raging over the proper length of a rowing race course. His letter appears in the Harvard Crimson of this week. Mr. Lehmann is decidedly in favor of four miles. He says:

"I do not know what arguments may have been used in support of the proposal to decrease the distance. Probably, however, the chief arguments would be: (1) that the exhaustion entailed by a four-mile race—especially on the losers—is too great; (2) that this exhaustion would be sensibly diminished if the distance to be rowed was curtailed by a mile, and (3) that four-mile races are always won and lost in the first three miles, the fourth mile, therefore, making no difference to the result, while increasing the distress of the competitors. My experience does not dispose me to attach great force to any of these arguments."

With regard to the exhaustion following a four-mile race, he says:

"I admit that I have seen many men exhausted and distressed at the end of a four-mile race, but I cannot recall a single instance of an Oxford or a Cambridge man who did not recover completely in a very short time." He thinks the American oarsmen ought to do as well. "I have, for my own part, no doubt whatever that the young American, provided that he is carefully trained and prepared, is in every way as capable of supporting the exertion and of resisting the fatigue involved in a four-mile race (or, indeed, in any contest of strength and endurance) as his British cousin."

As to the diminution of exhaustion by shortening the course, Mr. Lehmann has this to say:

"An oarsman starts in a race with a certain stock of strength and vitality, which he unconsciously lays himself out to distribute over the distance he has to compass. He can exhaust it (and himself) as readily and as completely in two miles as in three, in three miles as in four."

He does not think that a crew which is ahead at the end of the third mile will necessarily win the race. "I admit," he says, that in England we have generally found this to be true, but there are at least three instances that prove the contrary, and those three are in themselves sufficient to prevent us from ever entertaining the idea of cutting down our university boat race from four to three miles."

In conclusion he says that he has looked at the matter mainly from the point of view of an English oarsman, and adds: "There may be some special reasons, of which I know nothing, that induce American oarsmen to advocate a change in the distance of the interuniversity race. The arguments I have attempted to controvert are those which my recent visits to America cause me to look upon as those most likely to be used in a discussion of the question."

WOMAN'S REMARKABLE WILL.

The Instrument by Which Mrs. A. H. Newbett of Jersey City Disposed of Much Property.

A remarkable will was filed with James Lillis, Surrogate of Hudson County, at Jersey City yesterday, by Justice of the Peace Edward Hayes, who drew it. It purports to be the last will and testament of Augusta Hohn Newbett, who died in the Marion District of Jersey City on May 5. Apart from the phraseology of the will, a bequest to Gustav Newbett, the woman's husband, is vitiated under the law of New Jersey by the fact that he was allowed to sign the will as a witness. The document is as follows:

"March 25, 1899, in the name of God, Amen, I, Augusta Hohn Newbett, real estate owner, do make and declare this is my last will and testaments in manner and form fowling.

"First I resign my soul in hands of the Almight god hoping and believing in the remission of my sins by the merits and meditations of the Almight God and of his son Jesus Christ, and my body I commit to the earth to be buired at the descretion of my Executors herein after named and my Worldly Estate I give and devise as follows first, I give and devise to my son Henry Newbett and Edward Newbett the sum of $5,500 to be eualy devied between them when the come of age to their Heirs and Exeecutery, forever and also I give and divise to my husband Gustav Newbett the sum of $5,500 to be eualy divied between Dollars with all my Household effect and I do make my Husband Gustave Newbett to be my chief executor and Garduan of my Two Sons Henry and Edward Newbett.

"And I do hereby appoint my trusty husband Gustav Newbett my loving Husband Executor of my last will and testament and will is and I do hereby Expresly declasre that my said Executor or Executors with an accountable for more of the aforesaid money or estates than he or they shil actually receive or shall come to his hands or with or with or for any loss as shall happen of the said moneys or Estate or any part of personal estates so as such loss happens without his fault or neglects and finally all the rest residue and remainder of all my Estate real and personal whatsoever not here before personally disposed of after my Funeral Expencis and other charges and deductions as forsaid I do give and devise to my Husband Gustav Newbett. In witness I put my hnd seal this March 25 in the yeir of our Lord 1899.

"EDWARD HAYES.

"Justice of the for Hudson County City of Jersey City and State of New Jersey.

"Signed, Augusta Hohn Newbett, 302 Armstrong Place. Witnesses, Freda Clemenson, Adella C. Benson, 184 Duncan avenue, Jane (X) Lane, 25 West Side avenue; —mark, Gustav Newbett, 183 Duncn avenue."

To this is appended the following codicil:

"And lastly my express will and meanings is and I do hereby or and appoint that if any defference dispute question or controversy shall be moved or happen concerning any matter or thing in this my will given or bequeathed expressed or contained than there no suit or sutes shall be brought commenced or procuted for or concerning the same but the same shall be referred wholly to the award order and determination of my Husband Gustav Newbett and what he shall order or direct or determine therein shall be binding and condusive to all and every person and persons therein concerned.

"AUGUSTA HOHN NEWBETT.

"Witness Edward Hayes

"Justice of the Peace."

Surrogate Lillis said he would lay the will before Judge Blair in the Orphans Court to-morrow.

Wheat Rules Strong in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Wheat ruled strong to-day, July closing with a gain of ⅞c. The sentiment among wheat traders at the opening was rather bearish, owing to heavy Northwest receipts, poor shipping demand, and weak outside markets. The tide soon turned, however, on covering, influenced by confirmatory reports of damage by drought in the Black Sea territory. Domestic crop news was also discouragingly bad, and added to the advance, the market closing within a fraction of the top.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

Candy Store and Soda Fountain in the basement.

A "Victory Organized" Monday.

To borrow a phrase from Napoleon, to-morrow is "victory organized"; there can be no flank movement to defeat a day which is sure to be one of great selling when fortified by an army of merchandising opportunities almost greater than ever, and that can be but half rollcalled by our announcement. It is overcoming circumstances to be able to offer the most seasonable things in the very height of their popularity at prices much under ready selling market quotations. And it's a measure of this store's never ceasing effort to furnish you the very best of everything at so small a margin of profit that it must be made up by large selling.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Thousands of Silk and Cotton Waists at Cost of Material.

Our selling of these popular garments last Monday was the largest we have ever known, but that was only an intimation of what we have succeeded in preparing for you to-morrow—an almost endless variety, thousands of the very best waists, both silk and cotton, ever shown, and we offer them to you at about the cost of the materials. All garments are carefully and artistically made and up to date in every detail.

THE SILK.

$2.98; regular $4.98.

300 Taffetas Silk Waists, in stylish checks and stripes, tucked and full front. Extraordinary values in black and white stripes and checks; in the lot 75 fine Corded Wash Silk Waists, one in a box.

$3.98; regular $5.50 and $6.00.

350 extra fine Taffetas Silk Waists in handsome shadings, tucked front, corded back, very stylish stripes, corded front, dress waist sleeves.

$4.98; regular $6.00 to $7.50.

250 handsome Silk Waists—black, solid tucked yoke, fine Plisse—assorted colors, stylish plaids, stripes. Do not miss this lot.

$1.98; regular $2.98.

150 ONLY—assorted styles of Japanese and China Silk Waists and Wash Silk, tucked front and plain full front.

THE COTTON.

29c.; regular 50c.

Good Percale Waists—neat checks and stripes, detachable collars, covered seams.

49c.; regular 75c.

Fancy Lawn and Percale Waists in very desirable colorings, as dark medium, up-to-date and stylish.

69c.; regular $1.00.

Fine Percale and Fancy Lawn in the celebrated Dorly and other prominent makes, dainty colorings.

98c.; regular $1.50.

Fancy Lawn, Gingham and Percale in ten different styles, all of prominent makers, very pretty stripes, checks and figures in this lot, some pretty pink, also blue, with white tucked, embroidered yoke. Excellent values at $1.25, $1.45, $1.79, $1.98.

The celebrated King Waist at $1.59, $1.98, $2.98.

Misses' and Children's Waists—In Percale and Lawn, 49c., 69c., 98c. In White Lawn, 98c., $1.45.

White Lawn Waists, full front, pearl buttons, at 79c.

White Lawn Waists, in a number of styles, tucked yoke; others with 2 and 3 rows of embroidery, 98c.; regular $1.50.

Fine White Lawn Waists of the celebrated Geisha make, handsome embroidered yoke, at $1.19; regular $1.69.

Finer qualities at $1.45, $1.79, $1.98, $2.69.

Endless variety of the still finer at $3.98, $4.98, $5.98.

$4.98 Instead of $14.00 to $15.00 for Tailor-made Suits.

250 stylish Suits in Cheviot, Venetian, Broadcloth or English Serge. Top Coat, lined with tailors' serge, circular skirt; colors include black, navy or brown; shape and workmanship guaranteed perfect (no alterations made on these suits.) These suits are sold with the distinct understanding that they can neither be exchanged, credited or sent C. O. D.

And 125 Suits, at about 30 per cent. less than regular, in odd sizes; many different effects in Venetian, Homespun, Cheviot, etc, some entirely silk lined, at $11.98, $14.75, $18.50 and $21.00.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, $7.90 to $19.95, reduced from $13.75 to $28.00. 150 Tailor-made Suits, 14 to 18 year sizes, including Eton, Fly-Front and Top Coat effects, with plain circular or tunic effects, some entirely silk lined; a representation of fashionable shades, including grays, castors, blues, browns, also blacks. "Closing out" the entire stock in 5 lots, viz., $7.90, $10.50, $12.75, $15.50 and $19.75; reduced from $13.75, $16.50, $18.50, $22.50 and $28.00.

The Extraordinary in Summer Skirts. 1,200 at About 1-3 Less Than Regular Prices. They are an assortment of Crash, Linen and Pique Skirts; lengths from 40 to 44 inches, waist bands 22 to 30 inches, all well made, with a deep hem, so that they can be relaundered. In Linen Crash, 89c., $1.10 and $1.55. In Tan Holland Linen, $1.10 and $1.85. In Pique, $1.10, $1.45 and $2.75.

In addition to above we have an especially excellent variety of Summer Skirts in Linen and Cotton materials, including Denim, Pique, Duck, Galatea, etc., handsomely embroidered and braided, and other entirely new effects; prices from $2.50 to $20.00.

Bicycle Skirts: The circular shape, well tailored, perfect in fit and finish, in Gray and Brown Mixtures of Blue Venetian Cloth, $5.75; in Crash, $1.85; Duck, $2.10; Linen, $2.90.

A Clearing Sale of Summer Silks.

Such prices as these might well attract attention even in midwinter; but now, when every yard is the very kind of silk sought for and you want for summer use, the offering is a phenomenal one. For instance:

3,300 yds. Japanese Kai Kai Silks 33c.—They are a beautiful lot of Wash Silks, Stripes, Checks and Taffeta Plaids, large variety and this season's best styles.

4,800 yds. Japanese Habutai 48c.—Habutai Wash Silks, Striped, best quality, best assortment of styles and colorings; every yard guaranteed to wash like a pocket handkerchief.

7,500 yds. Imported Taffetas 75c.—We have secured 4,000 yards of (extra wide) 21-inch imported Taffetas in White, Ivory, Cream, Ciel Blue, Turquoise, Pink, Cerise, Rose, Maize, Nile, Ruby, Cardinal, Porcelain and Black. These have the beautiful bright lustre and the touch which belong only to the fine imported silks.

3,900 yds. Japanese extra quality Corded 39c.—A large assortment of Kai Kai and Corded Wash Silks in Checks, Stripes and Fancy Plaids.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Charles Murphy to Attempt Mile a Minute, Paced by Locomotive.

PATCHOGUE CARNIVAL EVENTS

L. A. W. Arrangements for Wheelmen at Paris Exposition—Zimmerman Handicap—Club Runs.

One of the features of the bicycle carnival to be held at Patchogue, L. I., June 29-30 and July 1 will be an attempt by Charles Murphy to ride a bicycle a mile in one minute. This exhibition will take place on June 30. Murphy will be paced by a locomotive. The Long Island Railroad will make special preparations for the race against time. There is a two-mile spur between Farmingdale and Hicksville, over which a board track is being constructed. A wind shield will be attached to the rear end of a coach attached to a locomotive. This will be painted black, with a white line in the centre to guide the rider. The two-mile stretch will enable the locomotive and rider to have about half a mile to get up speed and half a mile to slacken. After the mile is covered, the shield will be raised, giving the rider the benefit of the rush of air to slacken his speed.

Murphy is confident that he can beat the alleged record of 1:01 3-5, made last year in the West. It will not be his first experience at record breaking. He will ride a wheel geared at 120.

The committee having the arrangements of the carnival in charge expects that more than three thousand cyclists will visit Patchogue. Thursday, June 29, will be devoted to the reception of the officers of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen. In the evening the semi-annual meeting of the division will be held.

On the following day a run will start in the morning for Babylon, where Murphy is to try to ride a mile in one minute. In the afternoon there will be a run east and west on the cycle paths, and a clambake on Fire Island. Saturday, July 1, there will be a run to Port Jefferson, and in the afternoon the bicycle races will be held. The carnival will end in the evening with a grand bicycle parade.

The Long Island Railroad Company will make one fare for the round trip. The company will run bicycle cars on trains to be specified. These cars will be equipped with a carefully devised system of rubber-covered racks, in which bicycles are carried in safety. Hotel rates will also be reduced for the carnival.

The following is information for cyclists who ride to the resort:

Patchogue is fifty-two miles from Brooklyn and can be reached by many different routes. It has long been noted as the turning point for century runs over the famous Merrick Road, which is remarkable because it is perfectly level its entire length. From New England points, Patchogue may be reached by New London, Conn., boat to Greenport, L. I., thence by wheel over the cycle path through Riverhead to Eastport; from there over the South Shore Road to Patchogue. Or from Greenport by ferry to Shelter Island; from there by cycle path through Sag Harbor to Bridgehampton; thence west over the South Shore Road, by the famous Shinnecock Hills to Patchogue. A shorter route from New England is as follows: From Bridgeport, Conn., to Port Jefferson, L. I.; from Port Jefferson by wheel over the cross-country cycle path, through the woods and over the backbone of Long Island. From New York or Brooklyn those riders who prefer a route combining hill climbing and coasting, made particularly agreeable by the fact that great trees shade almost the entire run, can take the North Shore route by the way of Flushing, Roslyn, Huntington, to Port Jefferson; thence across the path.

***

While in Europe President Keenan of the League of American Wheelmen will complete the appointment of league representatives to all Continental countries. This will be done as much for convenience to members who contemplate a visit to Paris during the exposition as for those who will visit Europe this year.

It is expected that there will be thousands of cycling enthusiasts visiting Paris next year, and the representation in Paris will receive every attention. It is proposed to open headquarters in Paris this Summer, with a competent representative in charge, that all cyclists desiring information regarding the exposition may get it from a reliable source. The bureau will act in conjunction with the representatives of other countries, so that those who wish to tour abroad may have tours outlined for them in advance.

***

A one-mile handicap race, open to League of American Wheelmen amateurs only, will be decided on June 22 at Mineola, under the auspices of the Queens County Agricultural Society. The race will be held in conjunction with the thirty-third Summer meet of the society, which begins on June 21. Entries close with A. Schwalbach, 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, June 15.

***

Entry blanks are being distributed for the opening meet of the Atlantic Athletic Association, to be held at the Manhattan Beach track on June 17. The star event will be the Atlantic sweepstakes, at two miles, the winner of which will receive $500. The seaside dash, at one-third of a mile, will be worth $185. The amateur events on the programme include a three-mile novice race, half-mile metropolitan district championship, and a one-mile handicap race.

***

Arthur Gardiner, who had an excellent claim on the championship last year, and Earl Kiser, the representative from Ohio, sent in their entries to the Ambrose Park manager yesterday for the big Zimmerman handicap, which will be the feature of the race meet at Ambrose Park on June 10, when ex-Champion Zimmerman will make his reappearance in competition. In addition to the big handicap, there will be a mile, open for the professionals, with $185 cash as an inducement, as well as a half-mile novice, quarter-mile dash, and two-mile handicap for the amateurs, with medals and diamonds as prizes. Entry blanks may be obtained from A. Reeves, Secretary, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

***

The Madison Wheelmen's regular schedule run for to-day will leave the clubhouse, 1,666 Madison Avenue, in two sections. The first will start for Rockaway at 8:30 A. M. The second division will leave at 2:30 P. M. for Valley Stream, L. I., and will meet the first division on the return trip about 6 o'clock.

***

The Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York will have a joint club run and outing on Sunday, June 25, at Donnelly's Pavilion, College Point. Reports up to date indicate that twenty clubs will participate, among them the Harlem, Century, Royal Arcanum, Pontiac, Prospect, Madison, Chelsea, Riverside, Triumph, Ianthe, Staten Island, and Richmond County.

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The following is the weekly road report issued by the L. A. W. for the information of the cycling public:

Long Island—The rain in the early part of the week has put both macadam and country roads in good condition; all improved roads in Queens and Nassau Counties in first-class shape. The country roads have had more work done on them this year than usual, and as the riding season is well advanced, the sidepaths nearly everywhere are good. Many cycle paths are now settled and repairs have been made wherever wind or storms made them necessary. Road to Far Rockaway in good shape. Road to Long Beach, running all the way across from Mineola, is completed. The Rocky Hill Road to Willets Point and Crocher's is good. Middle Neck, Manhassett, and Great Neck Road have been completed. Road to Port Washington, from Manhassett, in perfect condition. The road from Mineola to Roslyn through Sea Cliff, Glen Head, and Glen Cove, is completed and in good condition. Oyster Bay Road in fine shape. Jericho Pike and the road through Hicksville, Amityville, and Passapequa is completed and makes a pleasing change from the usual Merrick Road run to these points.

The Suffolk County Sidepath Commission has been appointed and is a strong team of enthusiastic and representative men. The price of a license is set at 50 cents. Tags have been selected and will be ready in about ten days.

New York and New Jersey Roads—Dirt roads of Tappan, N. Y., sandy and dry. Macadam and earth roads of Goshen, N. Y., good. Macadam and earth roads of Westfield, N. J., all good. Macadam roads of Rahway, N. J., fine; earth roads good.

Cyclists in making use of this information should keep in mind the weather conditions, as a rainstorm may make an ordinary country road, which has

The New York Times.

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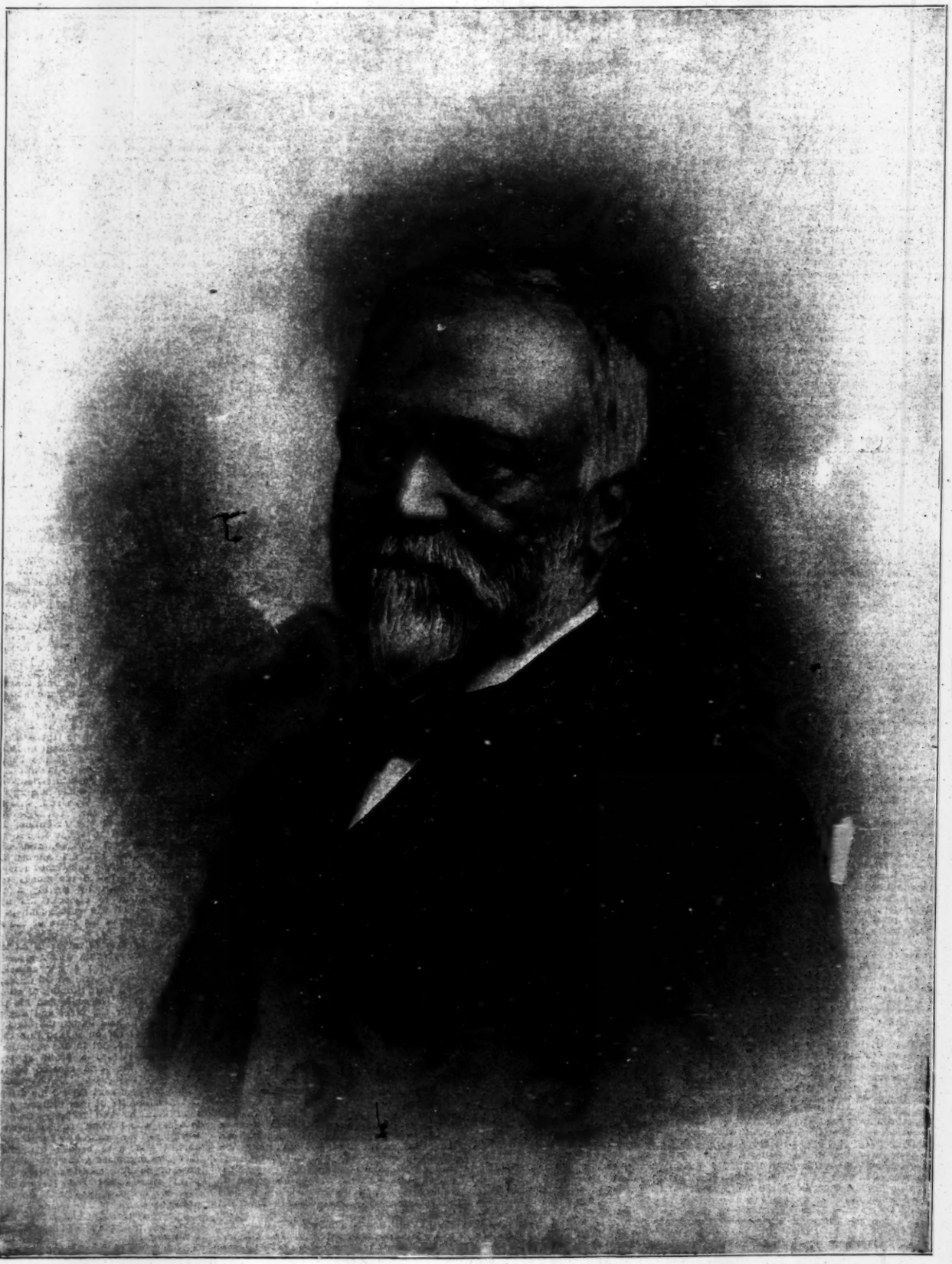

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ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 4, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The tyranny of caste in certain parts of India seems to be still unbroken, though there are not wanting signs that there will soon be a general revolt on the part of the educated classes against its exactions. Quite recently a certain Indian gentleman, who had received his early education in London, came from the interior to Bombay and was entertained by an old English friend there. On his return to his town the gentleman, whose name is Krishna Shastri Chiploonkur, was summoned before a native court and ordered to pay a fine of 500 rupees for having broken the ordinances of his caste. At the trial a certain merchant of the place deposed that the defendant, while in Bombay, had partaken, in company with his English friend, of ice-cream, fruit, and jelly. All this seems to us very peculiar. Of course, much might be said in defense of the prisoner on the grounds of personal liberty, but that does not alter the fact that for the promotion of good digestion and as a safeguard against common stomach complaints, these particular caste ordinances are probably without their equal in statutory law.

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A recent number of The Psychological Review contains an article from the pen of Havelock Ellis on "The Evolution of Modesty." The writer seeks to show that modesty is founded on a fear of disgusting others. Many examples are drawn from the life of primitive peoples in support of this theory. Miss Isabelle Hapgood relates in her "Russian Rambles" that when she bathed with Russian ladies she was obliged to dispense with a bathing costume or they would have thought that she was attempting to conceal some physical defect. If Mr. Ellis's theory is correct, the sensations of a Russian lady as she puts on the conventional bathing garb at a watering place in Southern Europe may be more readily imagined than described. The case of Russian bathers in Russian waters is hardly a case to the point. It is merely a custom of the country. We have customs here that are just as wonderful to the foreigner. The sense of shame antedates, we believe, the emotion of modesty. In highly cultivated communities it is an entirely different thing. The fear of disgusting others may have been the cause of certain acts of modesty performed by primitive man and by remote savages, but these acts do not show that the individual performing them possessed the quality of modesty. Modesty is a visible outgrowth of civilizing conditions, an unconscious attitude that the individual maintains toward self, and entirely without regard to the feelings of others.

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A German scientific journal has recently published a set of rules to be followed by all the habitués of the fragrant weed if they would best fulfill the "true functions of tobacco," so it is said. These rules are rather startling, and, although undoubtedly very excellent in their separated details, leave little for the smoker to perform when taken in a single dose. They read: "1. Don't smoke on an empty stomach. 2. As tobacco is bad for the digestion, do not smoke after meals. 3. Do not smoke while at work, or while on horseback or on a bicycle, or when you converse, no matter what may be your subject. 4. Do not draw the smoke through the nose. 5. Never inhale the smoke. 6. Do not smoke in bed, either in the evening or morning—danger of fire. 7. Rinse the mouth after having smoked and wash out the pipe with alcohol and warm water. 8. Hold the pipe in the hand and never between the lips. 9. Break the pipe in the coalhod and burn the tobacco in the garret and the rooms to kill the flies and other insects—for that is the only true function of tobacco." Decidedly a society for the eradication of smoking is at work in Germany. But we doubt that the specious rules will deceive the Heidelberg student as to their real import.

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It is among the things not generally known that the guinea obtained its name from the gold from which it was made having been brought from the Guinea Coast by the African Company of traders. The first notice of this gold was in 1649, during the Commonwealth of England, when on April 14 of that year the Parliament referred to the Council of State a paper presented to the House concerning the coinage of gold brought in a ship lately arrived from Guinea for the better advancing of trade. But it was in the reign of Charles II. that the name was first given to this coin. It is also among things not generally known that when the guinea was originally coined the intention was to make it current as a twenty-shilling piece, but from an error, or, rather, a series of errors, in calculating the exact proportion of the value of gold and silver, it never circulated for that value. Sir Isaac Newton in his time fixed the true value of the guinea, in relation to silver, at 20s. 8d., and by his advice the Crown proclaimed that for the future it should be current at 21s.

Should Take Precautions.

From Tit-Bits.

Old Lady—That parrot I bought off you uses dreadful language.

Bird Dealer—Ah, Mum, you should be werry careful what you sez afore it; it's astonishing how quick them birds pick up anythink.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A MAN who in the afternoon of life deliberately retires from active business, with a sound body, unimpaired vigor of mind, and a fortune of considerably more than $150,000,000, with the avowed intention of devoting himself to philanthropic pursuits, possesses, it must be conceded, extraordinary qualities. Not yet 65 years of age, Andrew Carnegie has worked his way up by the force of his own personality from poverty to great wealth; from obscurity to an international reputation and a high place in the esteem of his fellow-men.

Mr. Carnegie's progress toward the pinnacle of business success has been marked by a constant succession of deeds of beneficence, in which communities as well as individuals have shared. While making millions he has given away millions—wisely and carefully in most instances, but with unstinted liberality. Few men in this practical, workaday age have so completely exemplified St. Paul's saying: "He which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." Mr. Carnegie's public and semi-public gifts aggregate from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and still he is able to retire from business with a fortune that places him in the front rank of the world's rich men.

Andrew Carnegie began his career as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory in Allegheny City, Penn., on a weekly wage of $1.20. He was eleven years old when he landed in this country, in 1846. He came with his parents and brother from Dunfermline, Scotland, where he was born on Nov. 25, 1835. His father was a master weaver, but his work in Dunfermline fell off after the introduction of machinery, and he brought his family to the United States in the hope of finding more favorable conditions. The family settled in Allegheny City, where father and sons found work. Andrew soon grew dissatisfied with his prospects as a bobbin boy, and looked about for better employment. He found it for a while in an engine room, where he tended the engine and fired the boiler with wood chips. In the meantime he read such books as he could get, and practiced penmanship. He was promoted from the engine room to a clerkship in the office of the factory.

Factory work, even at its best, was distasteful to young Carnegie, however. He yearned to get out into the bustling world where he could see people and learn something new from day to day. He learned that messenger boys were wanted in the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph office in Pittsburg. He felt that such a chance would fill his cup of happiness to the brim, and after some persuasion he induced his father to accompany him to Pittsburg and intercede for him with the then Superintendent, James D. Reid. His application was successful and he was told that he would receive $2.50 a week. Many years afterward Mr. Carnegie enjoyed telling the story of his early experiences as a messenger boy. "After I got my coveted job," he was wont to say, "I was constantly on nettles for fear I could not keep it. At that time I was an utter stranger in Pittsburg. I knew nothing about the streets there, and the firm names on the messages which were given me to deliver were all Greek to me. I made up my mind not to fail, however, and I walked through the business streets early and late and learned all the addresses by heart. After that I felt safe."

With a keen and watchful eye for every opportunity for advancement, young Carnegie had not been in the telegraph office many months before he had acquired a smattering of telegraphy. He became proficient in receiving messages by ear alone, and one morning, when he happened to be in the office alone, an important message to a well-known resident of Pittsburg came into the office. He wrote it out and delivered it at the proper address. Superintendent Reid heard of the incident and soon afterward appointed Carnegie an operator at a salary of $25 a month. At this period the future master of the iron and steel industry in this country was sixteen years old and the head and main support of his family. His father died soon after becoming naturalized, leaving to Andrew the highly prized legacy of American citizenship. Here is the manner in which Mr. Carnegie obtained his first capital, as told by himself: "While I was in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company there were six newspapers in Pittsburg, consequently six copies of the press dispatches were received in our office. The man who had the job of making these copies received $6 a week for it. When he offered me $1 to do his work I gladly agreed. I was working for myself now on an independent contract, doing something beyond my salaried task. That dollar a week I considered my own. It did not go to the family support. It was my first capital."

When Thomas A. Scott was Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Andrew Carnegie became acquainted with him, and by his diligence and self-reliance made a favorable impression on the noted railroad man. When Mr. Scott offered him $35 a month to become his private telegraph operator young Carnegie eagerly accepted the place. He not only liked Mr. Scott, but he believed that it would be to his permanent advantage to be associated with him; and he was right. Mr. Scott was the first person to show him how money could be made to earn more money. It was while he was Mr. Scott's private secretary that the great railroad man told him that if he could raise $600 he could buy ten shares of Adams Express stock, which was paying dividends of 1 per cent. a month. Young Carnegie had no money, having put all of his savings into a home for his mother. He, however, told his employer that he could raise the $600, and after talking the matter over with his mother it was determined to mortgage their house. The Adams Express stock was bought, and in time the dividends lifted the mortgage. Meanwhile the young secretary made steady headway in the confidence and regard of his employer. One morning Mr. Scott was late in reaching his office. There had been an accident on the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Road. The through express was away behind time and several freight trains were waiting on the sidings for the express which had the right of way.

"I ascertained the situation from the telegrams which I found on Mr. Scott's desk," says Mr. Carnegie, reminiscently, "and I sat down to do what I believed Mr. Scott would do if he were there. There was only one track on the Pennsylvania line at that time, so I made up my mind to hold the express train back and set the freight trains moving. I wired to the conductor of the express that I was going to give the freight trains three hours and forty minutes of his time and told him to answer me so that I might know that he understood the situation. He answered me that he did. I then wired to the conductor of each freight train, and started the whole string of them. Each telegram was signed 'Thomas A. Scott.' When Mr. Scott reached the office he was in a great stew. He had heard about the accident and all the trains being late, and as he sat down to his desk he said: 'Here it is 10 o'clock and the express not in, all the freight trains hung up, and the devil to pay. Wire—'

"Here I interposed with 'Excuse me, Mr. Scott, but I have sent all of the telegraphic orders that I thought you would send. Here are copies of my telegrams, and I think that you will find the through freight already in the yards.'

"Mr. Scott looked at me very keenly for a minute, but he never said a word. He looked over the telegrams I had sent in his name, and still said nothing. In fact, he never said a word to me about the matter. A few days afterward J. Edgar Thomson, the President of the road, came into our office, and, laying his hand on my shoulder, asked, 'Is this Andy?'

"'Yes, Sir,' said I.

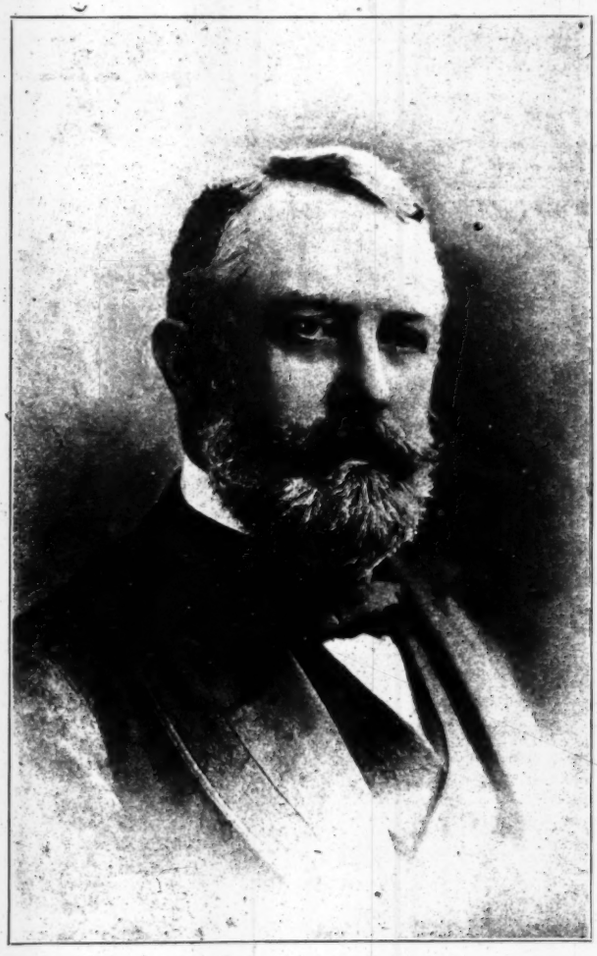
"'Well, I have been hearing about you,' said he, laughing. 'Scott told us the other night what that little Scotch devil of his had been doing.'"

Andrew Carnegie went with Mr. Scott to Washington after the beginning of the civil war. When Mr. Scott decided to accept the office of Assistant Secretary of War, he told his secretary that the Government needed the services of both of them. Railroad communication between Annapolis and Washington had been broken, and Mr. Carnegie at once set to work with a force of men and repaired the road. He rode into Washington on the first locomotive that made the journey, and was wounded on the way. He has always contended that he was the third man wounded in the war of the rebellion, and he tells the story as follows: "Between Elbridge Junction and Washington the Confederates had pinned the telegraph wires to the ground, thus grounding the current. Observing this from my seat in the locomotive cab, I got down to release them. The very first wire which I unfastened bounded up and struck my cheek, cutting quite a severe gash in it. When I got to Washington I was covered with blood."

The greater part of the time that he was in Washington, Mr. Carnegie had charge of the Government telegraph office, and he helped to make up the war telegraphic cipher system. He saw a great deal of Lincoln and Stanton in these days. In the Summer of 1862 both Scott and Carnegie returned to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and soon afterward Mr. Carnegie was made Superintendent of Mr. Scott's old division. While holding this position he met T. T. Woodruff, who had invented a sleeping car. Carnegie saw the practical value of the invention, and induced Col. Scott to adopt it. A sleeping car company was formed, and, although owning nothing but his Adams Express stock, Mr. Carnegie subscribed for some of the stock. He raised the money to make his first payment by getting a friendly bank President to discount his note for $217.50. All of the subsequent payments were made out of his share of the receipts of the cars.

Among the first to invest in oil lands in Western Pennsylvania was Andrew Carnegie. Together with a few associates he bought the Storey farm on Oil Creek. Large quantities of oil were running to waste from a prolific well. Carnegie and his partners paid $40,000 for the farm and dug a pond big enough to hold 100,000 barrels of oil. A great deal of the oil soaked into the earth and evaporated, but in one year the $40,000 investment yielded a profit of $1,000,000. Eventually the farm became worth on a stock basis $5,000,000.

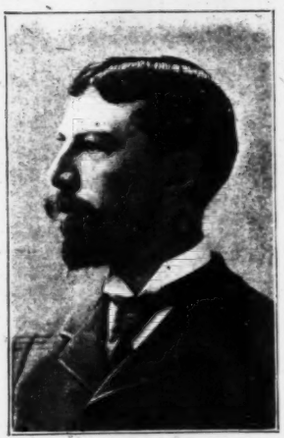
Mr. Carnegie next turned his attention to the manufacture of iron bridges. As a railroad man he had foreseen that wooden bridges would come to be regarded as worthless for railroad purposes. They burned and were broken too often. He therefore organized a company for the purpose of building cast-iron bridges and the plant was called the Keystone Bridge Works. The business of this company soon grew so large that it required all of Mr. Carnegie's time and attention, and he therefore resigned the Pennsylvania Railroad Superintendency. In 1868 he visited England, and while there he observed that iron rails were being discarded by the railroad companies for steel. He was convinced that in the course of time all railroads would use steel rails only, and upon his return to this country he built at Pittsburg a plant for the Bessemer process of steel making and started in to make steel rails for American railroads. A few years



From a Photograph by B. L. H. Dabbs, Pittsburg, Penn.

HENRY CLAY FRICK,

The Administrative Head of the Carnegie Steel Company.



Arthur Twining Hadley, M. A.,
The New President of Yale University.

afterward he bought the Homestead works and by 1888 he and his associates were the owners of the seven steel works in and about Pittsburg. Not long ago the monthly output of the Carnegie Steel Company's works amounted to 160,000 tons of steel rails and 140,000 tons of pig iron.

Speaking recently of his success Mr. Carnegie said: "An important attribute to success in life is the faculty of availing one's self of the labor of others. In pursuance of this policy I have found it well to bestow interests in my business upon those who rendered me exceptional service. My partners are not merely partners, but a band of devoted and faithful friends. Such methods as I have used to insure success are always and must always be equally powerful and potent at all times. My motto is, 'Honesty, industry, and concentration.'"

Knowing by experience the difficulties encountered by poor working boys in getting an education, Mr. Carnegie has, since he became a rich man, set apart a liberal portion of his income for the establishment and endowment of educational institutions and free libraries. His readiness to found free libraries, his friends say, actually amounts to a mania. "When I was a hard-working lad down in Allegheny, Penn.," said Mr. Carnegie some time ago, "there was a Col. Anderson who announced one day that he would be in his office every Saturday to lend books from his private library to working boys and men. I was one of the boys who took advantage of his generous offer. He had only about 400 volumes in his library, but they were valuable books, and I shall never forget the enjoyment and instruction I gained from them when I was too poor to buy books myself. Is it any wonder that I decided then and there that if ever I had any surplus wealth I would use it in lending books to others?"

Following is a list of the principal gifts bestowed by Andrew Carnegie upon communities in this country and in Scotland: To the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, $2,000,000, with an additional $1,000,000 endowment of the same institution; Carnegie Institute at Allegheny, $300,000; Homestead Institute, $500,000; Johnstown Library, $300,000; Braddock Institute, $500,000; library in Fairfield, Iowa, $40,000; Duquesne Institute, $500,000; Bellevue Medical College, $76,000; Greensburg Library, $60,000; Pittsburg Observatory, $20,000; library in the town of Carnegie, $210,000; Washington Library, $250,000; Pennsylvania State College Library, $100,000; Edinburgh Library, $250,000; Dunfermline (Scotland) Library, $50,000; Dunfermline Technical School, $50,000; Ayr (Scotland) Library, $50,000; Stirling Library, $30,000; Aberdeen Library, $5,000; Jedburgh Library, $10,000; Inverness Library, $8,500; Wick Library, $15,000; Peterhead Library, $5,000; Dumfries Library, $50,000.

Only recently Mr. Carnegie has given and pledged sums aggregating $2,000,000 more for educational purposes in this country. These latest gifts include $250,000 for a free library in Washington and $100,000 each for similar institutions in Richmond and Atlanta. His munificence made possible the large and useful Carnegie Music Hall in this city. New York has also been benefited by the Carnegie Laboratory, which cost about $50,000. Mr. Carnegie has presented free baths to a number of communities, and he has expended a good-sized fortune in the purchase of college scholarships which he has given away.

Personally Mr. Carnegie is approachable, affable, and agreeable. He is a fluent and entertaining talker, and is exceedingly handy with the pen. He has published several books and pamphlets, the most notable being "Notes of a Trip Around the World," "An American Four-in-Hand in England," and "Triumphant Democracy." Both of the first-named books were printed originally for private circulation, but the demand for them was so incessant that Mr. Carnegie consented to their being put on general sale. "Triumphant Democracy" was written as a grateful tribute of an adopted son to the Republic which had made his career possible. This book was published in 1886, and within a very short time it attained a sale of 40,000 copies. Its aggressive republicanism and contempt for monarchical institutions aroused some tart criticism in England, but that merely stimulated the sale of the book. The Grand Jury of the City of Wolverhampton went so far as to present "Triumphant Democracy" as a treasonable production. This caused most of the intelligent Englishmen to laugh. In spite of the sentiments expressed in this work Mr. Carnegie has a great number of friends in Great Britain. His Summers are usually spent in Cluny Castle, Scotland, which he purchased a few years ago. This castle—the ancient home of the chiefs of Clan Macpherson or Clan Chattan—is a rambling structure that spreads itself over several acres of ground in Laggan, near the high road between Kingussie and Fort William in Scotland.

Andrew Carnegie is a member of a score or more of clubs and associations in this and other cities. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the Nineteenth Century Club for several years. To the principal scientific institutions and societies in this country he is a liberal contributor.

Mr. Carnegie was, from the first, very much opposed to the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States. As early as last October, immediately upon his return from his annual trip to Europe, he uttered the following admonition through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES: "Business is the child of security and peace. The entrance of the United States as a new power in the Far East will set every one of the present powers to a study of the question from a new standpoint. We shall be compelled to increase our navy. We must pay for a large standing army, and there is neither rest nor security for us. • • • The development of one State in the Union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take. The Philippines have a certain trade which cannot be greatly increased, the wants of the people are few, barbarians are no customers, civilized people are the consumers for our products."

Henry Clay Frick, who has been associated with Andrew Carnegie since early in January, 1882, was born in West Overton, Westmoreland County, Penn., Dec. 19, 1849. His father owned and cultivated a small farm in the heart of what in recent years has been known as the Connellsville coke region. His grandfather ran a gristmill in the same neighborhood. Young Frick received a fair country school education, and when a young boy he began to support himself by working in his grandfather's mill. He tried clerking in a dry goods store at Mount Pleasant for a while, but that was not to his liking. He learned to keep books, and while working in that capacity for his grandfather he looked into the coke business and became convinced that it contained great possibilities.

With the limited capital at his command Mr. Frick purchased an interest in a coal tract near Broadford, Fayette County, Penn., and in partnership with other young men he built fifty coke ovens. This venture prospered, and soon afterward Frick and his associates were able to double the number of their ovens. When the panic of 1873 came Mr. Frick's partners, embarrassed by indorsements, were obliged to sell their interests, and Mr. Frick induced certain friends to buy them. As the financial depression became more and more aggravated others in the coke business were compelled to sell, and Mr. Frick and his friends either bought or leased every oven thus thrust on the market. The revival of business justified this far-sighted proceeding, for in many instances the annual profits of the leased ovens exceeded the value of the ovens.

Within a few years Henry C. Frick's great business success earned for him the title of "the coke king." He not only controlled the output and the selling price of coke, but he bought enough coal mines to keep his ovens supplied for an indefinite period. Although the manufacture of coke was a separate industry, coke was such an important element in the iron and steel industry that it soon became necessary for the big iron and steel manufacturers to take Mr. Frick into their calculations. Andrew Carnegie is credited with being the first man to recognize Mr. Frick's ability and his relative importance to the iron and steel business. Up to 1878 Mr. Frick carried on business in his own name. Then he took E. M. and W. Ferguson into partnership, with the firm name of H. C. Frick & Co. In January, 1882, the Carnegie Brothers paid $1,500,000 for a half interest in the business of Frick & Co. A few months later this business was reorganized under the name of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, with Mr. Frick as President, and in 1889 the capital was increased to $5,000,000. Mr. Carnegie was anxious to have Mr. Frick identified with his iron and steel business, and the latter bought an interest in the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. When W. L. Abbot retired from that firm, early in 1892, Mr. Frick succeeded him as Chairman of the board. On July 1, 1892, all of the Carnegie interests were consolidated with a capital stock of $25,000,000, and Henry C. Frick was made the administrative head of the entire concern. Mr. Frick married a Miss Childs of Pittsburg, where he has a handsome home.

The development of the protracted and bitter labor troubles at Homestead in July, 1892, found Mr. Frick the actual head of the Carnegie Steel Company, Mr. Carnegie being then abroad. Early in that exciting period he declared, after breaking off negotiations with the Wage Committee of the strikers: "It has become a question whether the Carnegie Company or the Amalgamated Association shall run the plant at Homestead, and we have decided to run it ourselves." A few days afterward an Anarchist crank named Bachman walked into Mr. Frick's office and fired a bullet into that intrepid employer, wounding him seriously. This incident caused widespread excitement.

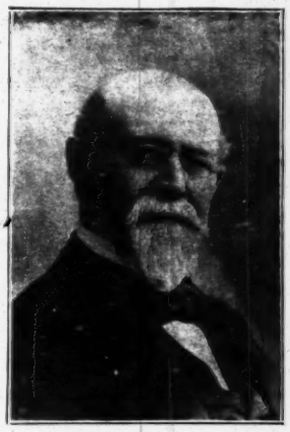
ONE OF THE "INDIAN KETTLES" ON THE SHORE OF LAKE GEORGE.
Supposed to Have Been Formed During the Glacial Period by the Whirling of Small Stones in Eddies of Water.

THE REV. JAMES M. KING, D. D.

The new Methodist Presiding Elder of the New York district was a surprise, such as often comes out of the itinerant system, in spite of the fact that church official boards like more and more to manage their own supplies. The Rev. Dr. James M. King, long one of the most prominent members of the New York Conference, was without a pastorate, and engaged as General Secretary of the League for the Protection of American Institutions. The Rev. Dr. McMillan says he is the ablest living authority on politico-ecclesiastical matters. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon was Presiding Elder, and his term had not expired. Suddenly the latter brings up as pastor of the Park Avenue Church, and the Rev. Dr. King is Presiding Elder. The unexpected happened.

The Rev. Dr. King comes from Girard, Penn., of Massachusetts stock, which was pioneer in American Methodism. He is a graduate of Wesleyan, a Psi U, and had a leg broken in football, Wesleyan having been one of the first of the smaller colleges to pay attention to the game. He began to preach on charges in and around Troy just at the close of the civil war. In 1874 he came to the New York Conference, and has ever since been a conspicuous figure in American Methodism. He represented it at London in 1881 when Methodism of the whole world got together for the first time, and was one of the Secretaries in 1891, when Methodists of the world met in Washington. He has been a member of three of four General Conferences, and very likely will represent Methodists two years hence when another Ecumenical Conference is to be held in London. He is honorary Corresponding Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, and each year the subjects for the Week of Prayer in January pass through his hands for approval before being sent to the churches of the world. In this country, where this week is steadily declining in general observance, the Rev. Dr. King has tried several methods for bringing it into prominence again, but none have greatly succeeded, though their failure is in no way chargeable to the Alliance Secretary.

The new Presiding Elder is best known, perhaps, in connection with his league. His new book, "Facing the Twentieth Century," has a good deal to say about the Roman Catholic Church. He does not attack the Catholic Church as a religion, but condemns what he describes as its political activity, arguing that politics and ecclesiasticism ought to be divorced.



The Rev. Dr. James M. King,
New Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York District.

MY LITTLE LOVE.

My little one's eyes are as blue as the sea,
They are blue as the skies above;
Her lips coral red, teeth white as the pearls,
And her voice speaks the language of love.

Tiny feet flying swift, where the incoming tide
Breaks, light as the wind-driven spray;
When in foam-flakes 'tis swept from the crests of the waves
Into mist, as it drifts o'er the bay.

Her laugh, so seductive, is silvery sweet,
Her smile's like the sunshine, ere clouds come between.
She's a creature of impulse, of whims and of fancies,
A sprite most bewitching, my fairy, my queen.

O'er the Ocean of Life may she sail onward happily,
And God's angels guard her from storm evermore;
Until safe from the turmoil of tempest, or shipwreck,
My little love rests on Eternity's shore.

—GERTRUDE DONALDSON in St. Paul's.

INDIAN KETTLES OF LAKE GEORGE.

Many are the explanations and good the stories told regarding the origin of the famous Indian kettles or potholes that abound along the shores of Lake George, N. Y. However, there can be no doubt that nature is directly responsible for their creation. Scientists say that they were formed by the constant twirling around of small stones that were held captive in the eddies of the water that once covered these shores during the glacial period.

These potholes, or Indian kettles, as they are more generally called, vary in size from a few inches to three or four feet in diameter, and some of them twelve or more feet in depth and formed in solid rock and exceedingly smooth internally.

The position of the potholes, one to the other, is not such that would give much credence to the traditional yarns that have been handed down concerning their formation by the Indians in which to make their soups, &c. The largest hole of this sort (thirty feet in diameter) is at Cohoes, and was discovered in 1896 in building one of the large knitting mills at that place. In it was found the skeleton of a huge mastodon, which was mounted and placed in the State Geological Rooms at Albany.

A splendid illustration of one of these potholes and of its size is here reproduced from a photograph taken by Frank Jennings of Brooklyn, N. Y., last season. It gives one a good idea of the size and of the rock in which they are formed, and this particular one is fifteen feet deep. Similar holes in process of formation are not uncommon, though of smaller size, in places where turbulent waters run over rocky basins or where the sea beats on a rocky shore.

When Woman Comes Into Her Own.
From The Detroit Journal.

There are burglars in the house. Of that no doubt remains.

The man has risen and is searching for something in the darkness.

"Have you mislaid your revolver?" falters the wife.

"No, my necktie," falters the man. For after all he is only a man.

The Main Point.
From The Chicago Post.

"I want to enlist to go to the Philippines," said the seedy-looking man. "I am a good fighter."

"That is of minor importance," answered the recruiting officer. "Are you a good swimmer?"

Hard Picking.
From the Kansas City Independent.

"Dear me!" groaned the cannibal chief, as he led the Bowery soldier off in the direction of the culinary department, "how can he be anything but tough?"

THE DRAMA

Ellen Burg.

MAUDE DURBIN (Mrs. Skinner) was first seen, conspicuously at least, on the New York stage, as Prologue in Mme. Modjeska's most commendable production of "King Henry VIII.," at the Garden Theatre. Dressed as a page she delivered, with piquant grace, the lines beginning:

"I come no more to make you laugh: things now,
That bear a weighty and a serious brow."

In Mr. Skinner's recent starring tours Mrs. Skinner played the opposite parts to the "star." Manifestly, she was somewhat overweighted in Portia and Ophelia. But lately she has been acting the heroine of "Rosemary" with excellent effect.

F. R. Benson may be a "coming man" in the English dramatic field. He long has been known as a studious and ambitious actor, and a provincial manager of fine repute. His direction of the annual Shakespearean revivals at Stratford-on-Avon has increased his fame. He produces Shakespeare's plays with fidelity to the text, with careful interpretation, and with suitable, if not dazzling pictures. In the absence of Sir Henry Irving from the London Lyceum next Winter, Mr. Benson will temporarily fill his place.

The newest and least intelligible of the Juliets in flying from the eager advances of the slangiest of recent Romeos has got (in the picture) as far away from the stage of the New York Theatre as the bridge in the roof garden upon which Mr. Oscar Hammerstein's pet simian used to spend his evenings. The timid but German-American Juliet is Sam Bernard, while his impetuous Romeo is Marie Dressler.

The Original Actress of Ibsen's Nora.

Betty Hennings, the original Nora of Ibsen's Doll's House, is shortly to appear in that play in Paris, the arrangements having been recently made in Copenhagen by Lugné-Poé of the Théâtre de l'Oeuvre. It is twenty years since Fru Hennings created the part of Nora at the Theatre Royal in Copenhagen. The actress began her theatrical career as a ballet dancer, but her health not proving robust enough for dancing, she turned her attention to comedy, making her first appearance as Agnès in "L'Ecole des Femmes." Of late years Fru Hennings has acted chiefly in Ibsen's dramas.

A Machine for Applauding.

A Vienna newspaper gravely describes a new machine which, it is said, will render the ordinary theatrical claque of the European theatres superfluous. The inventor, Herr Zimmermann, has ascertained that two leather sacks, filled with air, when brought violently together make a noise precisely like that produced by the clapping of hands. He placed pairs of leather sacks in hidden places throughout a theatre, and then connected them by wires with the wings, so that they could be set in motion by electricity on a button being pressed. The prompter in the wings controls the apparatus in all parts of the house, and can produce applause from the gallery, the pit, or the stalls at will.

Herr Zimmermann asserts that his invention is now in use in several theatres in Paris and Berlin, but declines to say in which ones.

F. R. Benson,
As Richard II.

Photograph by Pach Bros., New York.

MAUDE DURBIN,
(Mrs. Otis Skinner.)

Bisson Accused of Plagiarism.

Alexandre Bisson, the smart and prolific

CORA POTTER AS OLIVE ARNISON,
In "Carnac Sahib."

KYRLE BELLEW AS OLIVIER,
In "Robespierre."

ROSA BOOTE,
Of the London Gaiety Theatre.

JULIET FLEES FROM ROMEO.
Marie Dressler and Sam Bernard.

French farce writer, has been accused of stealing the plot of his successful piece called in Paris "Le Controleur des Wagons Lits," and in New York, "On and Off." Jules Lecoq declares that some years ago he showed M. Bisson a play called "Les Victimes d'Auguste," which he proposed that they should both sign jointly, a name as well known as that of Alexandre Bisson being calculated to draw the public. Now "Le Controleur des Wagons Lits" and "Les Victimes d'Auguste" are so strangely similar in plot that M. Lecoq feels justified in asserting that he has been plagiarized by M. Bisson. The latter denies the charge altogether, and states that he took the story of his play from a bigamy case in the papers. The curious circumstance is that M. Bisson says he declined to go partners with M. Lecoq in "Les Victimes d'Auguste" because the play was too much like another of his own previously produced, "Feu Toupinel." The necessary inference would be that all three pieces are similar. But "Feu Toupinel" is the original of "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows," which is not much like "On and Off."

"Come Here" Again.

A new comedietta by Margaret Young, called "Variations," lately acted at a benefit in London by Ellen Terry and Frank Cooper, is thus described: "It was but a duologue between a lady, ambitious of appearing on the stage, and a theatrical manager, who attempts to put his visitor off with excuses. Rarely, indeed, have the powers of this actress been shown to greater advantage than in this little sketch, in which she plays in several exciting situations, each leading up to the final cry, 'Come here!' Most effective of all was that in which she is supposed to be a feverishly anxious mother, who, seeing her infant child on the brink of a precipice, crawls toward the spot, breathlessly anxious lest her approach should startle the little one, until with fear and trembling she ventures to whisper the words already mentioned. The power of the imagination to realize an exciting situation, when powerfully acted, was perhaps never more conspicuously displayed than it was in the profound silence of the spectators of this little scene—played as it was without any aid from scenery or romantic costume." This is, of course, the sketch called "Come Here," adapted from the German by Augustin Daly, and used by Mme. Janauschek when she made her first appearance as an English-speaking actress in 1871.

"A Woman" on the Stage.

The title of a new play in London, "A Woman's Sacrifice," has put a newspaper writer in a reminiscent mood. He recalls plays named "A Woman's Caprice," "A Woman's Error," "A Woman's Freak," "A Woman's Guilt," "A Woman's Heart," "A Woman's Idol," "A Woman's Reason," "A Woman's Revenge," "A Woman's Secret," "A Woman's Silence," "A Woman's Stratagem," "A Woman's Truth," "A Woman's Vengeance," "A Woman's Victory," and "A Woman's Whim."

D'Artagnan's House and Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The D'Artagnan referred to on Page 5 of the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to whom the house in the Rue de Richelieu was transferred in 1689, cannot possibly be the D'Artagnan of Dumas, for the simple reason that the latter, according to Saint-Simon, (Tome VII., Page 110, Edition Hackette,) was killed before Maestricht in 1673!

The last paragraph of the "Mémoires de M. D'Artagnan," gives the date of the King's (Louis XIV.) departure from Paris as the 1st of May, 1673, on the road to Lille, and closes: "Then we marched straight upon Maestricht, which the King had decided to attack in the first place."

The King rejoined his army on June 10. The necessary lines of castravallation were established, and trenches opened on the 19th.

On Sunday, the 25th, the Governor of Maestricht made a desperate effort to repulse the French by exploding two mines, while himself leading a brilliant charge in another direction.

The French stubbornly held their ground, but reinforcements were sent for from D'Artagnan's company of mousquetaires, who had already been fighting all night, and had suffered greatly. D'Artagnan led the charge in person, and was found dead at the front.

The King was much affected at his loss, as he esteemed him highly, and would have promoted him to a high position had he lived. Maestricht capitulated July 2.

The real name of the D'Artagnan of Dumas was Charles de Batz de Castelmore, son of Bertrand de Batz, Seigneur of Castelmore, and of Françoise de Montesquieu. He acknowledges in his Mémoires, (Volume III., Page 125, Edition la Librairie Illustrée,) that he is only a D'Artagnan in the female line, (having assumed the domanial title of D'Artagnan, distinctive of the House of Montesquieu, to which his mother belonged.)

Pierre de Montesquieu of the same family, and quite possibly his nephew on the mother's side, was born in 1640, became Marshal of France in 1700, and died in 1724, at the age of eighty-four.

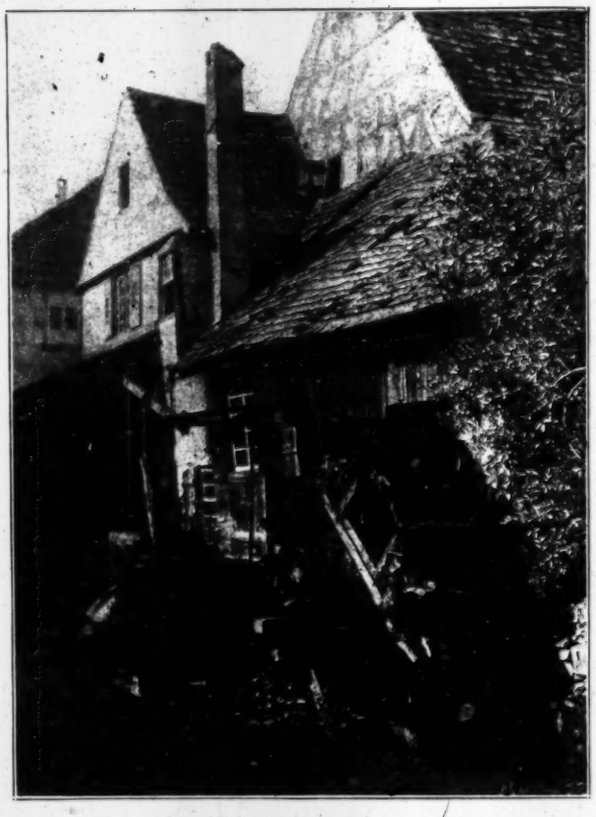
A little attention to dates would prevent any confusion as to these two D'Artagnans.

CHARLES H. WARD.
159 West Seventy-third Street, New York, May 27, 1899.

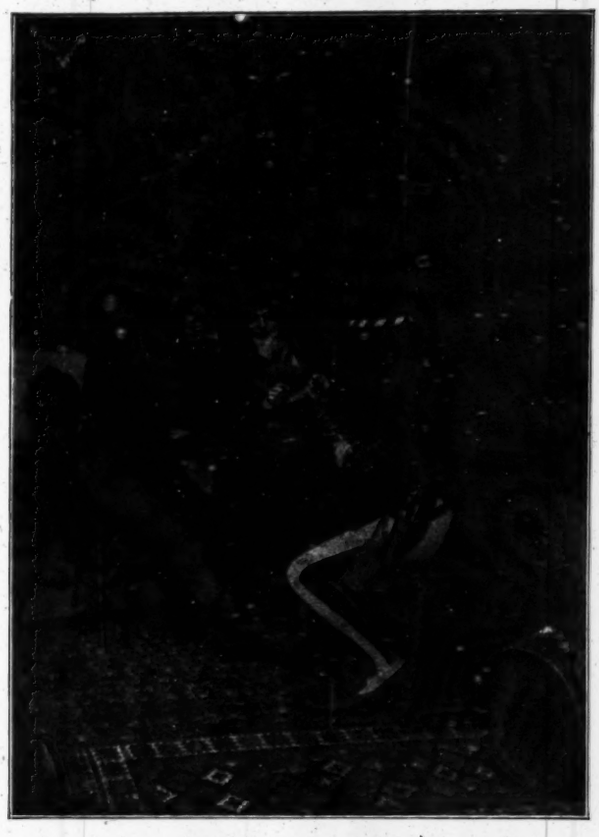
SOME OF THE CHORUS GIRLS IN "THE MAN IN THE MOON."

"REFLECTIONS, NIGHT."

"AT LAKE COMO."
From a Photograph Which Won the Gold Medal at the Exhibition at Buda-Pest.



"THE OLD MILL."



"THE CARD PLAYERS."

"SNOW AND SKY."

"WEARY."

SOME SPECIMENS OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK OF ALFRED STIEGLITZ, RECENTLY EXHIBITED IN NEW YORK.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER AS ARTIST.

NOTWITHSTANDING the number of amateurs who dabble in photography, despite the magazines devoted to what the Germans call "light printing," the public is very far from realizing that there is as great a difference among photographers with regard to the quality of their productions as among painters. To most people a photographer is just a photographer; if he knows how to avoid using the same plate twice over, he is all right. If he is expert at reproducing paintings in the regulated light of a studio he is supposed to be able to photograph just as well in the open air, and vice versa. Anybody can use a camera, and the art of developing negatives is something any one can learn with industry.

The reverse of the medal is perceived when one examines the exhibited work of Mr. Alfred Stieglitz at the Camera Club. It does not require an advanced knowledge of photography to recognize something very different from ordinary photographs in the specimens, representing fifteen years of study, which dot the sides of the hall. Some of them have the precious quality of paintings or water colors; they are photographs from nature, but one feels the artist behind the camera. Take the little "Snow and Sky" landscape as an example. It is more like the reproduction of a charming painting than the usual photograph of a landscape, yet it is taken directly from nature. The photographer found a bit of natural composition and, awaiting the right moment, made the picture with such precautions as experience has taught him to take, and then developed it with the further advantage of the methods at his command. Those methods, that experience, are not such as professional photographers use, for the very good reason that the professional works for the public, and the public has a fine, healthy, barbaric taste for what is bad.

For instance, the public likes photographs that have very sharply cut outlines and lots of light on them. They scorn "atmosphere"; they want each part of a photograph of scenery to look as definite and decisive in lines as that same part will look when the spectator turns his eyes on it alone. But the artist wants the whole to appear without undue accentuation of separate parts, just as we actually see a landscape as a whole, without fixing our attention especially on a portion of it. A peculiar difficulty in the way of attaining this result in photographs is the question of focus; the focus too near or too far affects the relative position of objects, makes this one too definite and strong with regard to others or that one too vague and feeble.

An example of the focus cleverly gauged and of a manipulation of the negative that results in a picture charged with atmosphere and quality is "The Old Mill," a bit of the village of Gutach, in the Black Forest, Germany, which has been painted over and over again by Munich artists, but exists no longer, because the villagers could not endure anything so antiquated, tumbledown, and moss-grown. It was taken in 1894 with the platinum process, direct from nature, while another print of the same old millwheel is an enlarged photogravure.

It used to be thought impossible to get good modeling in photographs of the figure in the open air, where no assistance could be had from screens and top lights and other helps to the cabinet photographer. "Weary" (1890) is an attempt to prove the contrary. The little German peasant girl posing with her eyes shut as she rests her head on her bundle of faggots, offers so completely all the modeling in face, arms, and legs, that an easy-going painter might use the photograph instead of the living model and paint a picture after it which would give him standing as a realist in oils. This photograph took a gold medal in 1890 and a silver medal in 1892 in London.

"The Letter Box" took the silver medal here last year. It is a picture in the artistic sense, representing types of the Black Forest, and shows the modeling of faces and limbs in a remarkable fashion. "The Card Players" is another direct photograph in the broad daylight which has won silver medals at the Philadelphia exhibition of 1893 and at Toronto in 1897. This is a genre picture like a painting by Meissonier or Zamacois. The players are three Munich students; they have just returned from the Kürstler Fest in their fanciful mediaeval costumes, and have seated themselves to a game of cards at a table on a veranda without a roof. Much earlier work is "At Lake Como," figured here. It won a gold medal at Budapest in 1889, although it by no means represents Mr. Stieglitz's attainment later.

"My Father."
From an Open-Air Photograph by A. Stieglitz.

"THE LETTER BOX."
From an Open-Air Photograph by A. Stieglitz.

When Mr. Stieglitz is compared with other amateurs, it is seen that he does not arrange groups, but waits till nature throws them in his way, as in No. 31, "Watching for the Return," (not reproduced here,) where the fishermen's wives on a gusty day stand in a close group on the right, and a smaller knot of three are detached to the left. The sabots on their feet and the caps that dot the surface of the cluster of women form fine notes in the view. The inhabitants of Katwyk are said to resent being photographed, perhaps with a lingering fear of the evil eye, but Mr. Stieglitz took advantage of the excitement over the appearance of the fishing fleet in the offing.

"Winter, Fifth Avenue," represents a success in a pioneer effort in 1893, which was earned by five hours of labor with the camera in the driving snow. One sees the falling snow as well as the soft deep ruts in that which has already collected on the street. Silver medals were won by this photograph in Vienna and London. "A Dreary Day" is another snow scene, with omnibus and four-in-hand in the city street. "Reflections, Night," shown here, is the first photograph with living figures taken at night with the aid of such light as the atmosphere contains; it is the result of an exposure of less than one minute, and shows the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Stieglitz certainly runs the gamut of variety in his work. Here is a "German Country Road" on the outskirts of Munich, which looks like a very fine pen and ink drawing, and yonder is a woman's head, treated as a vignette, printed in two colors through the employment of a new way of using platinum paper. By a peculiar "gum" process, a photograph can be printed like No. 83, "At Anchor," on a rough Whatman paper, with the result that it looks like a charcoal sketch. This process is shown in the "September Landscape," under No. 72, one specimen of which is printed in red bichromate of gum and another in black bichromate of gum on toned paper. The red looks like one of Fragonard's red chalk sketches. Purely picturesque, but a remarkable achievement in photography, is "A Black Forest Well." (1894,) where the shadows of leaves on the pump are given with marvelous fidelity.

Mr. Stieglitz takes portraits in the open air which look as if they had had the benefit of darkened background and arranged light. The specimen here given is a portrait of his father, whose resemblance to J. L. Gérome will strike the observer immediately. This was done in 1895, when it took the silver medal in New York and the gold medal in Washington. It is not retouched; the magic is all performed before printing. At the time photography of this kind was unknown, but it has flourished since. Other good portraits are those of Mr. Edward F. Shepard, Mr. Randolph, the publisher, and, of special beauty in tone and modeling, a portrait of a baby. Earlier by ten years than the likeness of his father is the portrait of Prof. Vogel of Charlottenburg, the authority on the chemistry of the photograph; it has the strength of a steel engraving, but lacks the "painter" quality of later work.

Mr. Stieglitz is in photography what the plein-airists are in painting. He studies in the open air and is not rebuffed if a hundred plates are spoiled, so long as he attains his purpose at the last. To gain such effects he must be a great master in the art of exposing parts of a plate to the light for varying lengths of time, softening the sun's work by interposing glass of varying thickness and practicing a thousand sleights of hand. He has won triumphs in night photography, in views during snow and rainstorms, in street work when all is glittering with water or frost. He has called chemistry to his aid and gained his point oftener than one would easily believe by going counter to the hard and fast rules of the profession, as the example in "Mending Nets," the figure of a girl seated in the open, which has been enthusiastically admired and bemedaled in France and England. The rule as to focus is here violated, and the result is a very charming, thoroughly artistic picture. Devoting his time to the Camera Club, the editing of the quarterly "Camera Notes," and to experiments in photography, Mr. Stieglitz is opening up new vistas in an art which suffered at first through the inartistic natures of its expounders, but has shown in the hands of artists a field for itself and a reason for its existence beyond the merely mechanical purpose of reproducing facts coldly without the touch of art. CHARLES DE KAY.

QUAINT SCHOOL RULES.

A quaint copy of rules hanging in the reading room of the Morristown Library throws considerable interesting light on the school methods in earlier days.

The rules were compiled for the benefit of the students in the old Morris Academy, which was established about 1816, and contain various serious admonitions for the outbreaks of youthful exuberance common to students, couched in the dignified language of the day. Some of them, however, have a decidedly ludicrous sound at the present time, particularly the rule threatening to publish in a newspaper of extensive circulation the names of all students who absent themselves from public examinations with insufficient excuse.

The rules are printed on a large sheet of paper, and are neatly framed. They bear the autograph signature of the Rev. William A. McDowell, who was President of the Academy from 1816 to 1822.

An evidence that the students of those days possessed the same spirit of mischief as is often noticeable to-day is seen from the ink marks through the word "No" at the beginning of the rule against swearing and Sabbath-breaking, (Article 4,) and substituting "all." And again in the last article the opening words "politeness to every one" are changed to read "politeness to no one."

The rules as originally printed, without these student changes, are:

LAWS OF MORRIS ACADEMY.

ARTICLE I.—Every student shall attend punctually at 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, and in case of tardiness or absence shall bring a written excuse from his guardian or parent.

ARTICLE II.—During school hours every student shall be silent and give close attention to study; of course, all talking, whispering, laughing, eating, and rising from seats without permission, unless to ask a question of the teacher, are prohibited.

ARTICLE III.—All playing in the Academy at any time, cutting tables and benches or abusing books; all shooting of gunpowder, by gun, squib, or otherwise, in and about the academy, as well as every other amusement that may injure the house, or anything in or about the house, are positively forbidden.

ARTICLE IV.—No swearing, fighting, Sabbath breaking, pillaging fruit, trespassing on any person's land, or any other disorderly and disgraceful conduct, will be tolerated.

ARTICLE V.—All students absenting themselves from public examinations shall be reported to the Directors, who, after having announced their names to the audience, at the close of the examination, will, on due consideration of their cases, punish those who have no satisfactory excuses, according to the nature of the offense, and those expelled shall be published in some newspaper of extensive circulation.

ARTICLE VI.—That the house, and books, &c., may be preserved from injury, monitors shall be appointed by the Directors, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the house morning and noon and report to the teachers all noisy and mischievous conduct, and by whom committed, they themselves being accountable for all noise and damage which they do not report, during their monitorship; and as a reward for their fidelity in the discharge of their office, they shall be exempt from other duties of the house, during their term of service, as the teacher from time to time may direct.

ARTICLE VII.—Politeness to every one is strictly enjoined; but more especially is every student required to pay that respect to the Directors and teachers of the institution that one gentleman pays to another on meeting or passing.

THE WARNINGS.

I was milking in the meadow when I heard
the banshee keening;
Sweet slept the little birds of May—the
young lambs on the lea;
Upon the crag of Slievenamon the round,
gold moon was leaning.
She parted from the hillside as the banshee keened to me.

I was weaving by the window when I heard
the death watch beating,
The silence started tingling like the wind
within a tree;
High and fair through cloud and air the silver moon was fleeting,
But the night began to darken as the
death watch beat for me.

I was sleepless on my pillow when I heard
the dead man calling,
The dead man who lies drowned at the
bottom of the sea;
Westward away through gloom and gray I
saw the dim moon falling.
Now I must rise and go to him, the dead
who cries on me.

—ALICE FURLONG in The Speaker.

Cold Philosophy.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Winkler—In heaven there will be no such thing as time.

Mr. Winkler—Yes, but what of it? The women who get to heaven would never keep their husbands waiting, anyway.

IN HONOR OF BALZAC.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Honoré de Balzac has recently been celebrated in Tours, France, where the famous novelist was born, in 1799, and where he died at the age of fifty. A monument to his memory was dedicated there at the same time.

Another monument to Balzac was designed by Rodin, but thus far no city in France has accepted it.

Balzac did not win success until he had served a long apprenticeship at novel writing. Through his "Human Comedy" he has been considered the real founder of modern "realism."

Honore de Balzac.
The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Author Was Recently Celebrated in France.

MUSIC

Rheinberger.

IF any one is labering under the delusion that the musical season of 1898-9 was not one of considerable importance he will do well to look over the list of new works made known in the course of it. The musical editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken the time and the trouble to go over the record for the information of those who have not one of their own and to make a list of the novelties of the season. Here it is with the dates of the production:

Sept. 6—Sousa and Klein's operetta, "The Charlatan."

Sept. 20—Smith and Englander's new operetta, "The Little Corporal."

Sept. 27—Smith and Herbert's operetta, "The Fortune Teller."

Oct. 30—Rimsky-Korsakow's "Capriccio Espagnol."

Nov. 15—Strange and Edwards "Jolly Musketeer."

Nov. 23—Adele aus der Ohe's suite in E major.

Dec. 3—Walter Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum."

Dec. 4—Bourgault-Ducoudray's symphonic poem, "L'Enterrement d'Ophelie."

Dec. 4—Bourgault-Ducondray's symphonic "Vivian."

Dec. 14—MacDowell's symphonic poem, "Launcelot and Elaine."

Jan. 3—Henry Holden Huss's trio, opus 4, revised version.

Jan. 17—Minor piano novelties played by Joseph Weiss.

Jan. 30—Smith and De Koven's "Three Dragoons."

Feb. 20—Minot piano novelties played by Joseph Weiss.

Feb. 23—D'Indy's symphonic poem, "Istar."

March 7—Arthur Foote's quintet in A minor.

March 10—Mancinelli's opera "Ero e Leandro."

March 14—F. X. Arens's quartet, opus 12.

March 14—Bruno Oscar Klein's sonata for violin and piano, opus 10.

March 16—Horatio Parker's "Adstant Angelorum Chori."

March 17—Piano novelties by MacDowell at his recital.

March 22—Chabrier's "Bourrée Fantasque."

March 28—Mrs. H. A. A. Beach's sonata for piano and violin, opus 34.

April 16—Perosi's "Resurrection of Lazarus."

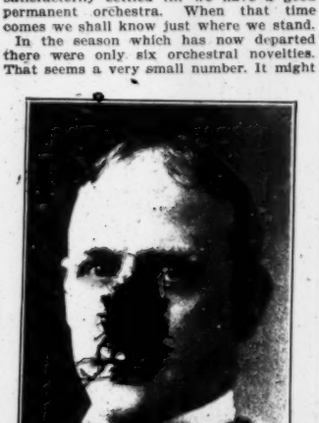
April 21—Sonata in G for piano and violin, and songs by Walter Damrosch.

That does not seem to be a very large list for a city which professes to be musical as New York does, but it must be borne in mind that the opera almost monopolized the attention of the public in the season which is now a matter of history. This, of course, carries us back to the old discussion of the question whether there is any hope for the future of music in this town when the whole of the fashionable public is given over to the worship of the opera singer. But that is a question which will not be satisfactorily settled till we have a good permanent orchestra. When that time comes we shall know just where we stand.

In the season which has now departed there were only six orchestral novelties. That seems a very small number. It might have been larger if the conductors had not indulged in their childish custom of trying to show how much better each of them can conduct this or that work than the other. They always deny that they do this, but the records seem to be against them. If, however, we had a firmly supported permanent orchestra we would probably hear many more novelties. For the conductor of such an organization could not afford to let his programmes become either monotonous or mere epitomes of rivalry of some other band. The list which has been given does not include any of the new works produced by the Manuscript Society, because they stand on a basis which makes them useless as examples of the activity of the season.

Operatic novelties, of course, are not to be expected in large numbers. The production of Signor Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro" was due entirely to the friendly feeling of Maurice Grau for his conductor and his reliance on the existence of a similar feeling in the public breast. As long as the general public displays the same reluctance to listening to novelties that it has in the past, we shall not be troubled with the consideration of new operas. If one casts his eyes across the water to London he may easily see that a similar state of things prevails there. Mr. Grau is expending all his ingenuity at Covent Garden in arranging new combinations of singers in the old operas. Some of his combinations are of a nature to make an American opera goer stare, but as long as he does not offer them to us we need not care for the woes of the Londoners. They appear to be a very easily satisfied body of people.

ADELE LEWING, PIANIST.



Thomas G. Seabrooke.

* * *

Several correspondents have written to the musical editor of THE TIMES to ask for a list of books on music which are of the kind that will enable the amateur to gain an insight into the nature and aesthetics of the art. There are several such works—in fact more of them than the average music lover will take the trouble to read. The writer will not hesitate on that account, however, to mention a few of them. The first topic which the music lover must take up is form, and on that no better book is to be had than Percy Goetschius's "Homophonic Forms." It is a new work and an excellent one. The title is the most formidable part of it. There are several good little books in the Novello series of primers on musical subjects, and I do not hesitate to recommend to the music lover the primer on form. There is also a good book on this topic by W. S. B. Matthews.

It is also a good thing for the music lover to learn to read at sight, and for this purpose I can heartily recommend Frank Damrosch's "Popular Method of Sight Reading." There is no book which the music lover can read with greater profit that H. E. Krehbiel's "How to Listen to Music." This book covers much of the ground which the music lover could traverse otherwise only by reading a number of volumes. It is written in a clear, comprehensive style and is excellently illustrated. No one can afford to neglect Dr. Hubert Parry's "Evolution of the Art of Music," a work which occupies an acknowledged position as a standard authority. It should be read in connection with one of the small histories of music which treat the subject in a more elementary manner. There are several of these works, and the reader will do well to select that one which seems best to meet his particular wants.

There are two works dealing with the aesthetics of the art which should be read by every one who desires to get an insight into the principles which underlie the composition of music. These are Dr. Hanslick's "The Beautiful in Music" and Ambros's "Boundaries of Poetry and Music." One of these is the antithesis of the other in point of view. Dr. Hanslick comes pretty near to denying all spirituality to music, and holds it to be chiefly sounding forms. Ambros combats this theory, and endeavors to show just how much music can express without calling in the aid of text. Both are intensely interesting and full of suggestion to the music lover. He will find his field of speculation largely widened after reading them, and even if he is unable to agree with either of them he will derive much benefit in the strengthening of his grasp on the artistic principles by which composers are guided.

It would be easy to mention many other works which will be of profit to the reader, but when he has read these he will be able to choose for himself. There are plenty of books dealing with special branches of the art, such as Sir George Grove's "Beethoven and His Nine Symphonies," but the student will not have much trouble in discovering these books after he has read those which I have mentioned. The demand for works which open up the meaning and purpose of music to the listener is constantly growing, and this is a good sign. It is argued by some that the reading of such books is not necessary to the enjoyment of music, but that is a matter which depends on what one regards as enjoyment. Hundreds of people go to concerts of fine music and never hear anything except here and there a pretty, melodic passage. Others get as far as the detection of orchestral tints, and some even recognize the reappearance of a theme in a transformed state. But only those who have a knowledge of the fundamental principles of form ever really fathom the depths of a composition.

To say that it is sufficient to hear just what lies on the surface is equivalent to saying that all the great masters were guilty of waste of time and thought in devising the complex organization of modern music, and that the three centuries during which composers labored at developing the technic of composition were devoid of results. The symphony exists, and it is a highly organized artistic form. When a composer sits down to write one he embarks upon one of the most difficult feats of the human intellect. It is certainly treating him with scant honor to say that it is not worth while to try to hear what he has devised for us to hear. If we are to listen only to the simple melodic theme, then there is no reason why a work for orchestra should be any different in construction from the ballad of the music hall. Yet Beethoven and Mozart and Haydn all busied themselves in working out elaborate compositions in the symphonic form, and the world has elected them to posts of high honor among its geniuses. Of course it is easier to be of the number of those who having ears hear not, but it is not creditable to persons having the gift of human intelligence. W. J. HENDERSON.

Francis Wilson as Cadeaux, the Thief, in "Erminie."

SONNET.

The fleeting hours of time flow swiftly on.
Ev'n as the current of yon running stream,
Which now goes babbling softly, 'mid the gleam
Of silver pebbles: soon to rush anon,
In ever-growing fury, on its way,
Uprooting trees, and bearing from our sight
The old landmarks, far out into the night
Of the dim past. And we the meanwhile stay
Beside it, gazing with reverted eyes
On joys departed; or else forward strain,
Seeking the unknown future to explore,
Heedless that God, behind us and before,
Has drawn a screen, through which we gaze in vain.
Who fills each hour with good alone is wise.
—M. C. C. in Chambers's Journal.

Why She Cycled.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"I thought you didn't care for cycling?"

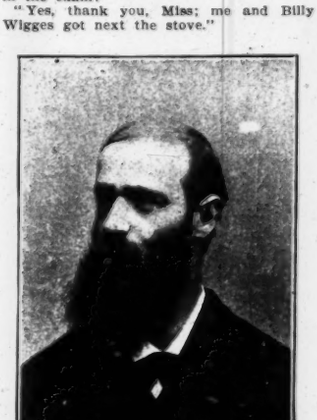
"I don't, but I've promised Ma not to walk out with Tom Peabody, and I never break my word."

Where the Fun Was.

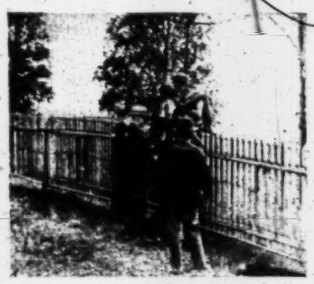
From Pick-Me-Up.

"Well, Johnny, did you get a good place in the exam?"

"Yes, thank you, Miss; me and Billy Wigges got next the stove."



Ignatz Brull,
Composer.



A RAID ON A GARDEN.

AN AFTERNOON ON THE PATH.

A PRETTY STRETCH ON THE CYCLE PATH.

THE OCEAN END OF THE CYCLE PATH.

UNCLE SAMBO TAKES A SPIN.

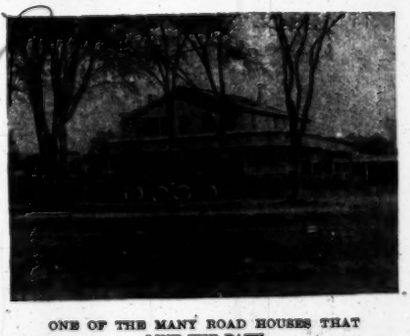
CYCLERS' REST IN A CORNER OF PROSPECT PARK.

LEAVING THE PARK FOR THE CYCLE PATH.

RRIAGE ROADS BETWEEN THE CYCLE PATHS.

BEGINNING OF THE CYCLE PATH AT PROSPECT PARK.

ON THE BEACH AT CONEY ISLAND.



ONE OF THE MANY ROAD HOUSES THAT LINE THE PATH.

BRIGHTON BEACH AND END OF THE CYCLE PATH.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE CONEY ISLAND CYCLE PATH.

THE LIBRARY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

PRINCETON glories in her library. It is just that she should, and no visitor to that historic university town will ever criticise the pride as undeservedly placed. With a magnificent building, the largest on the Princeton campus, as conveniently arranged inside for its purpose as it is architecturally pleasing on the exterior, and with over one hundred thousand volumes upon the shelves, the library furnishes a wealth of interesting and delightful material to the litterateur, the student, and the lover of quaint, rare, old volumes. It is a place in which hours may be profitably spent, and there is little wonder that the students, attached to it as they are by daily association, come to regard it as one of the great prizes of their university life.

The chief glory of Princeton's famous campus is Nassau Hall, that venerable pile which means so much to Princeton, and whose walls bear the marks of British cannon balls, made during the battle which has added additional honor to the little town. Patriotism and scholarly attainments have ever been characteristic of the old college of New Jersey. Witherspoon, the most famous of its Presidents, was not afraid to affix his signature to the Declaration of Independence, and in the first library room of the college the American Congress held its sessions in 1783.

It is an interesting fact that soon after Congress met the annual commencement of the college was held, and the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, afterward President, delivered the valedictory oration of the graduating class, and made a personal address to George Washington, who was present. This original library room, with its collection of about three thousand volumes, was destroyed by the fire in 1802 which injured a large portion of Nassau Hall.

This was the second destruction of the library, for during the occupation of the town by the British in the Revolutionary War Nassau Hall was transformed into a barracks and a hospital, and the library was ruthlessly plundered. In this way it is probable that the library presented to the college in 1755 by the Colonial Governor, Jonathan Belcher, was so thoroughly scattered that at the present time only one of the 474 volumes he gave is known to exist. This is Johnston's "Psalms of David," and contains Gov. Belcher's autograph. It occupies, as it should, a post of honor in the exhibition room among many other rarities.

The Princeton library of to-day is a result of modern energy and growth. Its history is old, but up to about twenty-five years ago the library possessed nothing particularly commendable, either in its building or the number of volumes. In 1879 there were 44,000 volumes; in 1890 this had grown to 65,000, and now the number has advanced to 112,000. This however, does not include all the books available to Princeton students. That is the number in the regular library building. The theological library in Lenox Hall numbers 65,000 volumes, while the two Princeton Society libraries contain about 20,000 more, making a grand total of 200,000 volumes which Princeton can claim as her own.

It is, therefore, only within recent years that particular attention has been centered upon the library, and its growth is becoming more apparent year by year. Over 10,000 books and pamphlets were added in 1898, and one of the most encouraging features lies in the increasing number of gifts from the alumni.

The recent sesquicentennial, in 1896, commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth year of Princeton's foundation, was a memorable one in many ways, but in none more so than to the library. The present magnificent building is directly due to that event. It has been combined with the Chancellor Green Library, or rather the latter is now one of the wings of the library itself, and is used as the general reading room. This Chancellor Green Library was the first step toward larger and better facilities. It was opened in 1873 and is the gift of John C. Green, who presented $120,000 for the erection of a suitable library building, while a few years later he gave $40,000 more for the endowment of a regular librarian. It was named in honor of his brother, Henry W. Green, for many years Chancellor of New Jersey.

The building is one of the handsomest on the campus, and its pleasing exterior, covered with ivy between the stained-glass windows, is one of the most picturesque sights of the many which may be seen on the college grounds. In design the building is octagonal, with two wings, the total length being 160 feet. The main octagonal building is fifty feet in height, and these interior octagons make delightful alcoves for study. Each is supplied with a table, and the books upon the adjoining shelves are arranged with reference to some particular topic. For instance, one alcove is devoted to American history, and others to the classics, philology, foreign history, and general literature.

Over these main alcoves is a gallery containing eight more study and reading rooms, entirely open to the main floor. Marble busts of some of the early Presidents are placed at the entrance to each alcove, and one of Chancellor Green faces the entrance to the room. About 200 readers can be accommodated at the tables. They are all supplied with electric lights, as the library is now open until 10 o'clock in the evening. The shelves in this reading room hold about 35,000 volumes. These include the latest and most necessary working books in every department of study, and are free of access to all students. The other volumes are stored in the large stackroom of the new building.

The reference librarian has his desk at one end of the reading room, and he is always ready to assist investigators in special lines of work and to send to the stackroom for additional volumes. He also has telephonic communication with the head librarian and all other parts of the building, so that there is hardly a question of information that cannot be answered at once. This telephone system is worthy of notice in itself, for the library is supplied with over twenty telephones, and they contribute greatly to the convenience of the different departments.

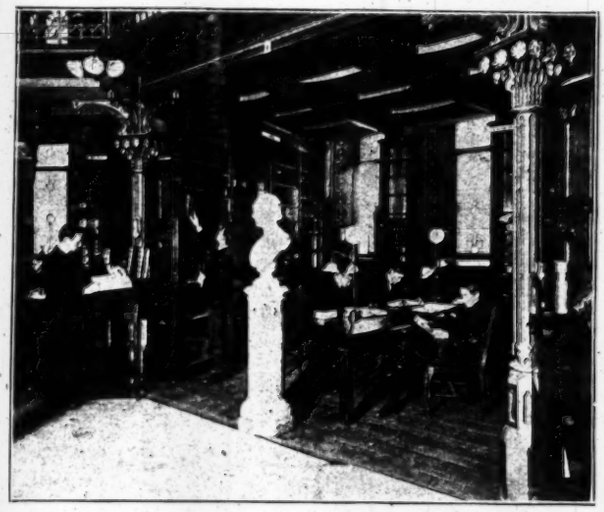
The main reading room is the most interesting part of the library. At certain hours of the day nearly every alcove will be filled with students, each intent in his own particular line of study. There is always perfect silence, the only sounds being the occasional rustle in turning a leaf, the quiet footfall as some one enters, or the faint noise of a book being drawn from its place on the shelves. Comfort and scholarly ease are the attributes of the Chancellor Green room, and it is an ideal place for quiet study and research.

Passing out from this cheerful domain of books we enter the passageway in which the delivery desk stands guard at one end, and at both sides of which are the main entrances to the library. An open corridor on one side leads to the exhibition room, and here, in a smaller room by itself, is the famous collection of death masks presented to Princeton by Laurence Hutton. Behind the delivery desk is the large stackroom, divided into five floors, each one crowded as closely as convenience will permit with the lightest and most approved stacks for the university library.

Now we are in the new building, which has been in use only a year or two, and whose accommodations will remain open for new additions for many years to come. The building is in the form of a hollow quadrangle, 160 feet by 155 feet. The interior court is 75 feet square, and over the western entrance is a magnificent tower, containing a clock, and from which a grand view of all the buildings on the campus can be obtained. The name of the donor of the building has never been divulged, but a gift of $600,000 was made through Mr. M. Taylor Pyne of the class of '77, and in the expenditure of the money he was aided by Mr. Junius S. Morgan, who was made associate librarian two years ago. Both of these men have enriched the library by many valuable gifts.

The stack room occupies all of the northern hall. It is five stories high, the floors of glass, admirably lighted, and as free from the accumulation of dust as modern appliances permit. The light and graceful structure of the open end system, the glass floors, white enamel ends and white painted rim, together with the admirable amount

ENTRANCE TO THE PRINCETON LIBRARY, FROM THE COURTYARD.



ALCOVE IN THE READING ROOM.

CHANCELLOR GREEN LIBRARY, NOW PART OF THE PRINCETON LIBRARY.

Entrance to the Princeton Library.
View of the Clock Tower, Looking Into the Courtyard.

MAIN READING ROOM, CHANCELLOR GREEN LIBRARY.

of area in the windows, produce an exceptionally light and attractive stack room from the technical standpoint. Even on the ground floor, where the light area is much less than above, practically the same amount of light is obtained by the use of Luxfer prism glass. It is expected that the electric light will be needed in the daytime only on the very darkest days and toward the end of the afternoon. Nevertheless the whole building has been furnished throughout with electric lights. When it becomes necessary the south hall will be supplied with stacks in a similar manner.

Those who have had the interests of the Princeton Library deeply at heart have builded with an ambitious eye into the future.

"How many volumes can you store in this hall?" the librarian was asked.

The answer came back as readily as though the attainment was not considered a stupendous undertaking.

"We have stack room here now for half a million volumes, and with the opposite hall yet to fill one million volumes can be stored without the slightest fear of overcrowding."

With 112,000 volumes now to its credit, it will be seen that the future has great possibilities for the Princeton Library, but Mr. Richardson feels confident of his first half million before very long. The Harvard Library recently has passed the half-million mark and triumphs over all other university libraries in this country.

The Princeton librarian is Ernest Cushing Richardson. He was appointed in 1890, and under his supervision the library has been entirely classified and has never been in a better condition for convenience and use than it is at present. V. Lansing Collins is the Reference Librarian, and his thorough mastery of all the details makes him a valuable assistant.

Another admirable feature that has been well considered in the erection of the new building is the seminary system. There are about forty or fifty of these smaller rooms that can be utilized for special branches of seminary work. Eight are now in operation. Each room is devoted to a particular branch for deeper research and study, and is used by those students who are making a special study of such branches. The idea, as commenced, and which will probably be continued, is to have these rooms furnished and supplied with books by alumni or other friends of the college.

Among the seminaries which have been so equipped is the English literature room, which is entirely supported by Charles Scribner; the classical room, by George A. Armour, and the biological room, by Charles W. McAlpin. The class of '88 has endowed the political economy room. The donors of three or four of the other rooms have not yet been made public.

No visitor to the library can afford to come away without giving some attention to the treasures in the exhibition room. Most of the book rarities are kept in glass-covered cases, and even if one is not a lover of musty tomes, he cannot fail to be interested at many of their curious and historic features. The Junius S. Morgan collection of fine old editions of the classics, particularly rich in Virgil, is the most valuable special collection, and in completeness it ranks among the best half-dozen in the world. The British Museum has more copies of Virgil, but not so many early editions as in this admirable set given by Mr. Morgan.

It is unusually rich in editions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The prize of the lot is a copy of the first Virgil printed from type, in Rome, 1469. It is one of only six known copies, and came from a Jesuit monastery at Strasburg. For many years it was in the library of Lord Hopetoun, and was sold with his collection in London in 1880.

Another very interesting volume is David Garrick's Virgil, which contains the famous actor's bookplate. It is a queer little volume, printed at Ancona in 1566. Other rare classics are the first edition of Aristotle, printed by Aldus at Venice about 1495; the first edition of Thucydides, 1502; the first Euripides, 1503; the first Plato, 1513, all printed in Venice by Aldus. Besides these choice Aldines, there are many of the rare Elzevirs and several illuminated manuscripts. One of these is the Comedies of Terence, made in Pavia in 1402, and an entertaining feature about it is a Latin sentence at the back of the volume, which when translated says:

"I gave five ducats of gold for this in the house of Lord George at Pavia." Then beneath is a prescription for pills, probably the owner's favorite remedy for numerous ills.

There is also a very excellent collection of early printed American books. Among them are three of the rare "Titan Leeds' American Almanack," printed by William Bradford, the years being 1726, 1730, and 1731. These have recently been loaned by Miss Elizabeth Harris. A curious volume of great Princetonian interest is entitled "The Military Glory of Great Britain, An entertainment given by the late Candidates for Bachelor's degree at the close of the Anniversary Commencement in Nassau Hall, Sept. 29, 1762." The volume was printed by William Bradford in Philadelphia. What is probably the first library catalogue ever printed is a small volume printed by James Parker at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1760, giving a list of the books in the college at that time.

Philip Freneau, the Revolutionary poet and later a newspaper editor, is represented by his own volume of Pope, bearing his autograph and the following entries on a fly-leaf:

"Feb. 1, 1768. This day I entered Penelopen School. Rev. Alex. Mitchell, teacher. Nov. 7, 1768, Entered as Student at Princeton College. Graduated at that Seminary, Sept. 28, 1771."

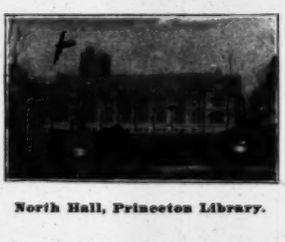
Jonathan Edwards's Hebrew Bible, a large folio with the celebrated theologian's autograph; a small, well-worn Bible belonging to Samuel Davies, the fourth President; the Rev. Aaron Burr's account book, and the gold open-face watch of his brilliant but ill-fated son, the slayer of Alexander Hamilton, are among the other historic relics which add their interest to the room. About 125 volumes of President Witherspoon's library which he gave to the college have been gathered together into one case, and in nearly every one of them is his autograph.

Brief mention at least must be made of the magnificent collection of autograph letters and documents in the Pyne-Henry collection, including letters of George Washington, all the Princeton Presidents, and many others prominent in early American history. There are also many interesting college diplomas of the last century, among them being President James Madison's diploma as LL. D. in 1787. The Pyne-Henry collection has about 600 pieces, and many of the letters have never been published. A recent autograph gift has been one of over 150 early letters relating to the history of the college, bequeathed by the late Judge Ashbel Green.

It is impossible at the present time to give any detailed account of these entertaining autographs, but as a good morsel for closing the following items appear in an original bill for the Trustees' dinner in 1771:

To 37 Dinners	£4	12	6
" 23 Bottles of Wine at 5 sh	5	15	
" 8 Bottles Porter	0	16	
" 6 Bottles of Beer	0	9	
" 3 double bowles of Punch	0	9	
" 3 do Todoy	0	6	
" tea for 13 Gentlemen	0	13	
	£13	0	6

And this is signed and approved by John Witherspoon, who was President at the time, and, beside his other attainments, was a reverend doctor. FRANK W. CRANE.



North Hall, Princeton Library.

SHEARING SHEEP BY MACHINERY AT SYCAMORE, ILL.

SHEARING SHEEP BY MACHINERY

Machinery for shearing sheep has taken the place of hand work in many of the Western States, and so quick is the operation that one man has been known to shear 210 sheep a day. The general average, however, is about 100. Four minutes is the minimum time for shearing a sheep by this process. Long Brothers of Sycamore, Ill., have clipped no less than 15,000 sheep with the new machines.

The wool is taken off in one piece, leaving the sheep as smooth and clean as though it had been shaved. The only force the shearer has to exert is to hold the sheep and guide the clippers. About one pound more wool is obtained from each sheep than was possible by the old way. The shearers get 7 cents a head for every sheep they shear, and usually get about eight pounds of wool from each animal.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD'S LOST PROPERTY ROOM.

A curious, out-of-the-way room on Greenwich Street has in it as varied an assortment of articles as ever tempted the eye of the average shopper. It is the lost-property room of the Manhattan Elevated Railway. From bird cages to milk cans, and scarf pins to legal documents, the room is always filled with an ever-increasing variety, which gives it the appearance of bewildering confusion. A little investigation, however, shows that great care is taken in the grouping of the articles, and the first appearance of the room, that of an auction room, is soon changed, when the orderly array is noticed.

The apparent confusion comes from the arrangement of the articles in the order and place of their discovery. The only exception to this is in the case of umbrellas and canes, which are arranged together.

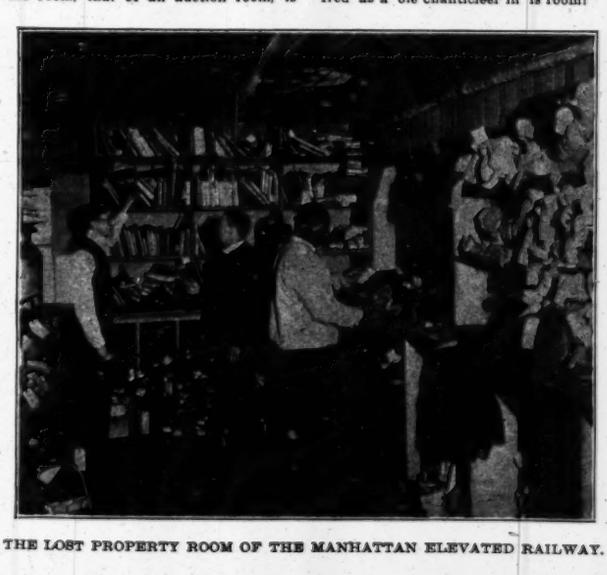
The system of gathering and identifying lost articles is surprisingly simple. A conductor, on finding anything left in the car, immediately makes a record of the time and run of the train, and at the end of the run turns it over for transfer to the lost-property clerk, who puts a ticket on it for identification.

To recover one's lost property one has only to go in person to the lost-property room, where the lost article is returned upon proper identification. False identifications are so rare that little "red tape" has to be gone through.

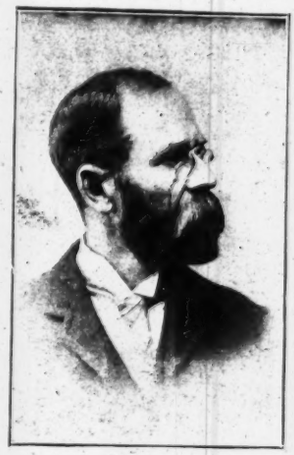
It will be seen in the accompanying picture that umbrellas and canes predominate. Pocketbooks are also found in considerable numbers, though rarely containing much money. The clerk is looking for a book highly prized by the owner, though of little intrinsic value. Articles not called for within a certain time are sold at auction.

The articles called for during the course of a day would make up a strange catalogue, and include pretty nearly everything portable known. A lady who asks for a lost switch of hair is followed by a gruff old man who wants to know whether the clerk has "come across a set of teeth for a woman with a large mouth," and his place is taken in turn by a demure miss who left her "rat" in one of the cars.

Burglars' tools are rarely called for.



THE LOST PROPERTY ROOM OF THE MANHATTAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.



Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, Director of the American School at Athens.

He Will Shortly Become Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A PARADOX.

'Tis paradoxical, but true,
That love is blind, and seeth too.
Love blind? That cannot be,
Else had he not led me
To one so fair.
Love blind? That must he be
To make one such as thee
My presence bear.
That love is blind yet seeth too
Is paradoxical, but true.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Misinformed.

From Punch.

Mrs. Mayfair—I hear that your son is a great student, and spends most of his time over the midnight oil."

Mrs. Jones, (a rich parvenu, in pony carriage)—Not a word of truth in it! We 'ave helectric light hall over the 'ouse, and Halfred 'as a 'ole chanticleer in 'is room!

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

EVERY schoolboy in his second year's study of United States history frequently meets with the term "underground railroad." It seems to have an actual existence, particularly if he amplifies his study with outside reading concerning the period before the civil war. Its line grows in definite directions, new stations seem to grow up along the way as he reads of the escape of slaves from the Southern States through the North to free Canada. But most teachers in the public schools will reply to his eager questions that the term "underground railway" was merely figurative and simply referred to the various modes adopted by the Northern abolitionists who broke Federal laws n order to rescue the Southern negroes from bondage. In this, however, they would be in error—to what extent is revealed by Wilbur S. Siebert's book, "The Underground Railroad: From Slavery to Freedom," (the Macmillan Company.)

At the threshold of this sketch it may interest the reader to know the origin of the mysterious line the rails of which were invisible, yet laid in definite, unchanging directions, and the stations of which concealed the dusky passengers and gave them food and help until their train arrived. To Mr. Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky, Ohio, the author is indebted for the information. In 1831 a fugitive named Tice Davids came over the line and lived just back of Sandusky. He had come direct from Ripley, Ohio, where he crossed the Ohio River. "When he was running away," relates Mr. Sloane, "his master, a Kentuckian, was in close pursuit and pressed him so hard that

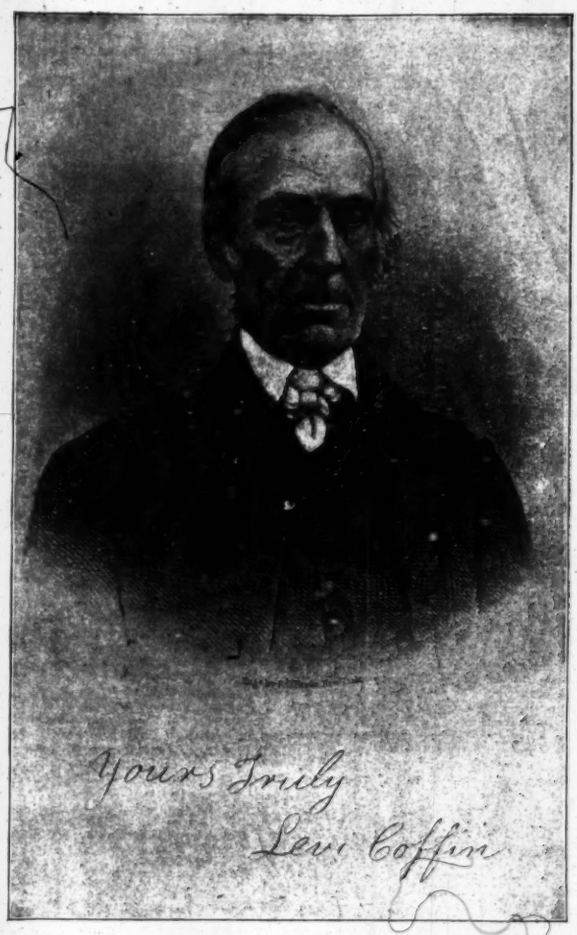
From a Portrait in Possession of the Hon. Simeon Dodge of Marblehead, Mass.

Ellen Craft,

Disguised as a Young Planter. She Escaped to Boston in 1848, Bringing Her Husband with Her as a Valet.

when the Ohio River was reached he had no alternative but to jump in and swim across. It took his master some time to secure a skiff, in which he and his aid followed the swimming fugitive, keeping him in sight until he had landed.

"Once on shore, however, the master could not find him. No one had seen him; and after a long search the disappointed slavemaster went into Ripley, and when inquired of as to what had become of his slave said he thought 'the nigger must have gone off on an underground road.' The story was repeated with a good deal of amusement, and this incident gave the name to the line. First 'underground road,' afterward 'underground railroad.'" Thus we see that the name was invented before the line was constructed, but, with the continued disappearance of slaves in the South and their reappearance again in Canada, the line began



From "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom."
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LEVI COFFIN, THE REPUTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Mr. Coffin and His Wife Aided More Than 3,000 Slaves in Their Flight.

to have a definiteness in the mind of slave owners even before the line itself was in thorough running order. The mystery enshrouding these disappearances completely bewildered and baffled the slave owners and their agents, who were soon heard to declare "There must be an underground railroad somewhere."

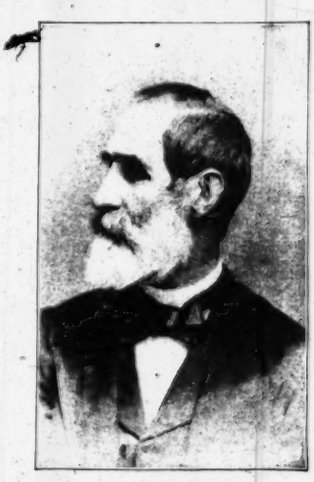
And now as to the actual existence of the road. On Page 112 of his book the author presents a map of the country covered by it. The various lines and branches are definitely marked in red ink and all stations are particularly indicated as is usual on most railway charts. The reader can have no doubt of the terrible actuality of the roadway even before he has followed the author along the lines and witnessed the scenes at the remotest and most isolated way-stations, for, in the introduction to the volume written by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, the elaborate plan and scope of the Underground Railroad is set forth in unmistakable terms. Prof. Hart writes:

"The painstaking map of the lines of the Underground Railroad 'system' is a historical contribution of a novel kind, and it is impossible to gainsay its evidence, which is expounded in detail in one of the chapters of the book. The result is a gratifying proof of the usefulness of scientific methods in historical investigation; one who lived in an anti-slavery community before the civil war is fascinated by tracing the hitherto unknown stretches north and south from the centre which he knew. The map bears testimony not only to the widespread practice of aiding fugitives, but to the devotion of the conductors on the Underground Railroad. How useful a section of Mr. Siebert's map would have been to the slave-catcher in the fifties, when so many strange negroes were appearing and disappearing in the free States! The facts presented in the brief compass of the map would have been of immense value also to the leaders of the Southern Confederacy in 1861 as a confirmation of their argument that the North would not perform its Constitutional duty of returning the fugitives; yet there is no record in this book of the betraying of the secrets of the Underground Railroad by any person in the service. The moral bond of opposition to the whole slave power kept men at work forwarding fugitives by a road of which they themselves knew but a small portion. The political philosophers who think that the civil war might have been averted by timely concessions would do well to study this picture of the wide distribution of persons who saw no peace in slavery."

The Underground Railroad, then, was an actual system in scientific operation.

Prof. Hart continues: "Amid all the varieties of anti-slavery men, from the Garrisonian abolitionist to faint-hearted slaveholders like James G. Birney, it is interesting to see how many earned a reputation as heroes. Prof. Siebert has gathered the names of about 3,200 persons known to have been engaged in this work—a roll of honor for many American families. Everybody knew that the fugitives were aided by Fred Douglass, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Gerrit Smith, Joshua Giddings, John Brown, Levi Coffin, Thomas Garrett, and Theodore Parker; but this book gives us some account of the interest of men like Thaddeus Stevens, not commonly counted among the sons of the prophets; and performs a special service to the student of history and the lover of heroic deeds, by the brief account of the services of obscure persons who deserve a place in the hearts of their countrymen. Men like the Rev. George Bourne, the Rev. James Duncan, and the Rev. John Rankin, years before Garrison's propaganda, had begun to speak and publish against slavery, and to prepare men's minds for a righteous disregard of Fugitive Slave Acts. Joseph Sider, with his carefully sub-divided peddler's wagon, deserves a place alongside the better known Henry Box Brown. The 35,000 stripes of Calvin Fairbanks, seventeen years a convict in the Kentucky penitentiary, range him with Lovejoy as an anti-slavery martyr. The Rev. Charles Torrey had in the work of rousing slaves to escape the same devotion to a fatal duty as that which animated John Brown. And no one who has ever heard Harriet Tubman describe her part as 'Moses' of the fugitives can ever forget that African prophetess, whose intense vigor is relieved by a shrewd and kindly humanity.

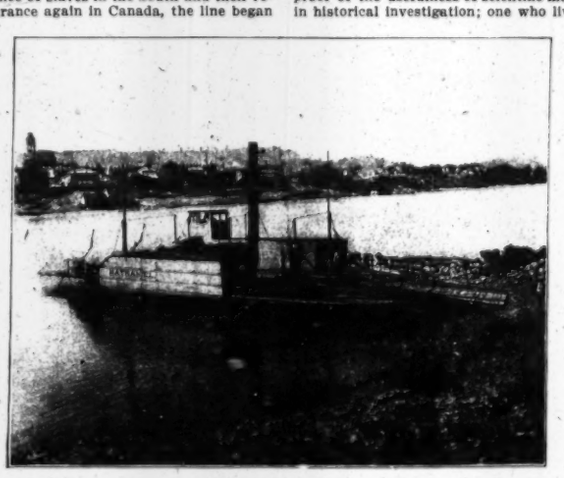
"The quiet recital of the facts has all



Benjamin Drew.
A Friend of the Colored Refugees.

the charm of romance to the passengers on the Underground Railroad; whether traveling by night in a procession of covered wagons, or boldly by day in disguises; whether boxed up as so much freight, or riding on passes unhesitatingly given by abolitionist Directors of railroads, the fugitives in these pages rejoice in their prospect of liberty. The road sign near Oberlin, of a tiger chasing a negro, was a white man's joke; but it was a negro who said, apropos of his master's discouraging account of Canada: 'They put some extract onto it to keep us from coming'"; and neither Whittier, in his poems, nor Harriet Beecher Stowe in her novels, imagined a more picturesque incident than the crossing of the Detroit River by Fairfield's 'gang' of twenty-eight rescued souls singing, 'I'm on my way to Canada, where colored men are free,' to the joyful accompaniment of their firearms."

I have thought it best to give this copious extract from the pages written by Prof. Hart, for it is absolutely impossible in the



From a Recent Photograph.
From "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom."
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A CROSSING PLACE FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES ON THE OHIO RIVER, AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

From "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom."
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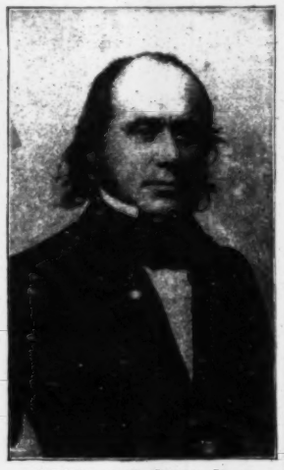
BARN OF SEYMOUR FINNEY, ESQ., DETROIT, MICH.

A Shelter for Fugitives in Detroit, Formerly Standing Where the Chamber of Commerce Building Now Is.



Richard H. Dana, Jr.
Counsel for Colored Refugees in Boston, Mass.

few citations from the volume that we shall make to give more than a vague idea of the enormous scope of this book of 500 pages, including a very exhaustive appendix. The reader will readily understand the prodigious difficulties that Prof. Siebert was obliged to encounter in the preparation of his work. Not only did it require patient inquiry and research among the persons known to have been connected with the cause and among Government and private archives, but, in a vast mass of pamphlets and books already printed on the subject, the most careful discrimination had to be exercised, as it did in separating the truth from the romance in the many legends and stories that have grown up in certain border communities concerning the mysterious Railroad. As Prof. Siebert himself says: "Patience and care have been required to overcome the difficulties attached to a subject that was in an extraordinary sense a hidden one; and the author has constantly tried to observe those well-known dicta of the historian; namely, to be content with the materials discovered without making additions of his own, and to let his conclusions be defined by the facts, rather than seek to cast these 'in the mold of his hypothesis.'"

Nearly half a century after the enactment of the first fugitive slave law, negotiations between Kentucky and the three adjoining States across the Ohio were entered into. But these States were very loath to pass laws which should inflict severe penalties upon those persons engaged in the unselfish sacrificing cause of liberating the slaves. The history of these negotiations and laws is definitely traced by the author, who reveals the remarkable paradox that the Underground Railroad developed, not as so many liberal institutions have developed, through severe persecution, but through laws that were intended to be evaded at every opportunity. So much for the attempt of the Southern States to force the States north of the line and to have the "slave thieves" punished.

The loss of slave property was in no wise diminished, "and the outcry of the South for a more rigorous National law on the subject was by no means hushed. In 1850 Congress met the case by substituting for the Fugitive Slave act of 1793 the measure called the second fugitive slave law. The penalties provided by this law were, of course, more severe than those of the act of 1793." Thus is elaborated the record of fugitive slave legislation, which, with an adequate history of the institution of slavery itself in America, forms the background for the stirring scenes and incidents that are related concerning the operation of the Railroad.

One of the most interesting features in the running of the line were the messages sent from station to station bearing information concerning the arrival of passengers. The wording of these dispatches was most natural, simple, and innocent, and yet, to the station masters and to the conductors they carried a fateful meaning. Says Prof. Siebert: "Much of the communication relating to fugitive slaves was had in guarded language. Special signals, whispered conversations, passwords, messages couched in figurative phrase, were the common modes of conveying information about underground passengers, or about parties in pursuit of fugitives. These modes of communication constituted what Abolitionists knew as the 'grape-vine telegraph.' The signals employed were of various kinds, and were local in usage. Fugitives crossing the Ohio River in the vicinity of Parkersburg, in West Virginia, were sometimes announced at the stations near the river by their guides by a shrill tremolo call like that of the owl. Col. John Stone and Mr. David Putnam, Jr., of Marietta, Ohio, made frequent use of this signal. Different neighborhoods had their peculiar combinations of knocks or raps to be made upon the door or windows of a station when fugitives were awaiting admission. In Harrison County, Ohio, around Cadiz, one of the recognized signals was three distinct but subdued knocks. To the inquiry, 'Who's there?' the reply was, 'A friend with friends.' Passwords were used on some sections of the road. The agents at York, in Southeastern Pennsylvania, made use of them, and William Yokum, a constable of the town, who was kindly disposed toward runaways, was able to be most helpful in times of emergency by his knowledge of the watchwords, one of which was 'William Penn.'"

But to return to the messages. Here are a few specimens given verbatim, sent from one station to another, bearing information concerning the arrival of passengers:

Belpre, Friday Morning.

David Putnam:

Business is arranged for Saturday night be on the lookout and if practicable let a carriage come & meet the caravan. J. S.

Low Moor, May 6, 1850.

Mr. C. B. C.,

Dear Sir: By to-morrow evening's mail, you will receive two volumes of the "Irrepressible Conflict" bound in black. After perusal, please forward, and oblige,

Yours truly,
G. W. W.

Dear Grinnell: Uncle Tom says if the roads are not too bad you can look for those fleeces of wool by to-morrow. Send them on to test the market and price, no back charges.

Yours,
HUB.

Many instances of the disguises of passengers on the road are recorded. "In the transit from station to station some simple disguise was often assumed. Thomas Garrett, a Quaker of Wilmington, Del., kept a quantity of garden tools on hand for this purpose. He sometimes gave a man a scythe, rake, or some other implement to carry through town. Having reached a certain bridge on the way to the next station, the pretending laborer concealed his tool under it, as he had been directed, and journeyed on. Later the tool was taken back to Mr. Garrett's, to be used for a similar purpose. Valentine Nicholson, a station keeper at Harveysburg, Warren County, Ohio, concealed the identity of a fugitive, a mulatto, who was known to be pursued, by blacking his face and hands with burned cork. Slight disguises like these were probably not used as often as more elaborate ones. The Rev. Calvin Fairbank and John Fairfield, the Virginian who abducted many slaves from the South, resorted frequently to this means of securing the safety of their followers. Mr. Fairbank tells us that he piloted slave girls attired in the finery of ladies, men and boys tricked out as gentlemen and the servants of gentlemen, and that sometimes he found it necessary to require his followers to don the garments of the opposite sex. In May, 1851, Mr. Fairbank went to Arkansas for the purpose of rescuing William Minnis from bondage. He found that the slave was a young man of light complexion and prepossessing appearance, and that he closely resembled a gentleman living in the vicinity of Little Rock. Minnis was therefore fitted out with the necessary wig, beard, and mustache, and clothes like those of his model; he was quickly drilled in the deportment of his assumed rank, and, as the text proved, he sustained himself well in his part. On boarding the boat that was to carry him to freedom he discovered his owner, Mr. Brennan, but so effectual was the slave's make-up that the master failed to penetrate the disguise."

Many other stories are related of the remarkable and successful disguises assumed by the slaves while being assisted along the line to the North. And now something about the stations of the Underground Railroad.

"During the long process by which the slave with the help of friends was being transmuted into the freeman he spent much of his time in concealment. His progress was made in the night time. When a station was reached he was provided with a hiding place, and he scarcely left it until his host decided it would be safe to continue his journey. The hiding places the fugitive entered first and last were as dissimilar as can well be imagined.

"Slaves that crossed the Ohio River at Ripley, and fell into the hands of the Rev. John Rankin, were often concealed in his barn, which is said to have been provided with a secret cellar for use by the slaves when pursuers approached. The barn of Deacon Jirch Platt, at Mendon, Ill., was a haven into which many slaves from Missouri were piloted, by way of Quincy. A hazel thicket in Mr. Platt's pasture lot was sometimes resorted to, as was one of his hayricks, that was hollow and had a blind entrance. Joshua R. Giddings, the sturdy anti-Slavery Congressman from the Western Reserve, had an out-of-the-way bedroom in readiness for fugitive slaves. The attic over The Liberator office, in Boston, is said to have been a rendezvous for such persons. A station keeper at Plainfield, Ill., had a woodpile, with a room in the centre, for a hiding place. The Rev. J. Porter, pastor of a Congregational church at Green Bay, Wis., was asked to furnish a place of hiding for a family of fugitives, and at his wife's suggestion he put them in the belfry of his church, where they remained three days before a vessel came by which they could be safely transported to Canada." This list of illustrations could be almost indefinitely continued.

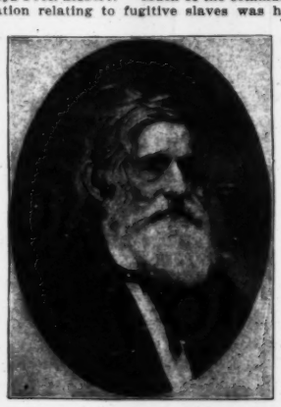
It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Underground Railroad was not a formal organization, with a President and other officers, a regular membership, and a treasury from which to meet expenses. The road, although lacking actual and complete organization, yet developed along natural lines, so that in the end it almost seemed that some great power conceived and executed all operations. The complete sympathy with the cause and the unselfish devotion shown by the separate individuals engaged in freeing slaves brought about the same result that actual organization and an all-ruling power would have produced. The thing seemed to work as if by fate. This is the reason why, now that it is over, the system bears scientific analysis.

"The need of organization," says the author, "was not felt, except in a few localities. It was only in towns and cities that the distinction of 'managers,' 'contributing members,' and 'agents' began to develop in any significant way, and even in the case of these places the distinctions must not be pushed far, for they indicate merely that certain men, by their sagacious activity, came to be called 'managers,' while others less bold, the contributing members, were willing to give money toward defraying the expenses of some trusty person, the agent, who would run the risk of piloting fugitives."

Such was the mysterious road, and, as Prof. Siebert says in closing, "in view of all this, it is safe to say that the Underground Railroad was one of the greatest forces which brought on the civil war, and thus destroyed slavery."

W. L.

"GIRL WITH DEAD CANARY."
From the Painting by Jean Baptiste Greuze.



Dr. Samuel G. Howe,
Who Made a Valuable Report on the Life of Fugitive Settlers in Canada in Behalf of the United States Freedman's Inquiry Commission in 1863.

Gerrit Smith, M. C.
The Multi-Millionaire, Whose Mansion at Peterboro, N. Y., Was a Station.

COMPANIONS.

A hundred times my feet have trod the way,
At last we tread together, you and I;
Yet never seemed so swift until to-day—
Your heart conjectures why.

A hundred times my years have heard the song
Of bird and wind we, listening, make our own;
Yet never seemed its notes so pure and strong
When I was here alone!

A hundred times I thought, "How fair to see
The young grass is, and ev'ry leafy bough!"
How beautiful the Wintry world might be
I never guess'd till now.

And if—ah! if we two must part again,
And on our solitary journeys go,
I shall be thankful, even in my pain,
That love has bless'd me so.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Diplomacy.

From The Chicago Post.

"There will have to be a change at my house," he said with determination. "I've been altogether too easy-going with my wife, and it's got to stop. She will have to learn who is head of the house, and I am going right now to tell her what's what and who's who, and generally lay down the law to her."

"But you're headed away from home."

"Yes; I'm going to the office to write it out and mail it to her, and then I'll take a run up to Milwaukee for a few days before going home."

Albert S. Kenny,
The New Paymaster General of the Navy, Who Succeeds Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart.

"MUCHAS GRACIAS, SEÑOR."

The Letter of a Lonely Petitioner and Its Sorrowful Answer.

THERE be times when the gods weary of their cruelties to the children of men just sufficiently to be willing to make some sort of reparation; wherefore it would seem good, in offering up a petition, to make a second choice, as the dry goods merchants advise when they send forth their little packets of samples from which to order; this makes it easier for the firm to give satisfaction.

Her letters to him were very wild and passionate affairs—as his to her, for that matter; there could be no question of the love between these two, or the misery that separation meant to both. Such letters of love and longing they were, so tender, so from-the-heart written, but so hopelessly devoid of information concerning every-day affairs. Out of a week's collection, for instance, one alone contained something that could not be translated into just "I love you," and there were twenty pages before these few facts appeared. Even then observe how the same air runs on in spite of the opposition tune and presently drowns it out altogether:

"The oldest son came home from Mexico yesterday. He appears to approve of me—compliment not returned—at least he threatened to sing for me; but the guitar, praise be, was 'broke,' (everything always is 'broke' on the ranch.) I don't want any dark, black greasers singing me things full of 'corazons' and 'sols de mi almas.' I hope he goes back to Mexico to-morrow. He has a mine there, and here, too. Everybody has a mine in these foothills. I will borrow a cooking spoon and make me one—oh, to-morrow, of course.

"The weather waxeth warm—a few thousand; this is a charming place, anyway—something like your Summer resort, I fancy. I shall soon be qualified to apply for a position as stoker on a liner, and I look like a cheap edition of 'The Geisha,' todding about, as I do, with a paper fan.

"While doing the guidebook trick I will mention the fact that the rations are as villainously like yours as the climate, and cooked! During the intermission we will express our respective opinions of our cooks. 'Maria, make some beans para comida,' sings out the good Señora, and Maria makes them. 'Beans is good, they sticks to the ribs.' Quotation from the classics. 'True, true. Subsequently Rosa warms them up in lard; then the good Señora does her turn—more lard; the balance of the girls repeat—always more lard—same beans. The god of a real Spanish kitchen may not be the Lard Can, but in all these half-and-half-and-half families they never miss a chance to genuflect to it. Along about the fourth day maybe we get some new beans, maybe we don't. We also have squash, sometimes, fried in—certainly plus—garlic. It is very nice; it would remind you of turkey dressing.

"Why don't I move? There is but one other house in the district that contains more than two rooms. I called there the other day. The woman was about to compound a fruit cake—listen to the rich, swell sound of that—'Oh, the proud day,' for her daughter was going to be married. She, the mother, was stoning the raisins with her teeth—front teeth. I do mean it; my right hand is up, and when did thy servant ever tell to thee the thing that was not, mine own? Perhaps, though, the teeth had just come from the store. Then 'the loathely lady' opened the oven door. I never did like fruit cake—please pass the beans.

"Forgive me telling you this atrocious yarn, and never think, dear heart, that I consider these things grievances. Under other circumstances I would; as it is, they amuse me, they do more. I am glad to be so situated. For why? Because, beloved, we are faring so nearly alike in these particulars. Your awful peril I may not share; but we can both abuse the climate, and we dine together. Oh, my love, my love, does this sound childish to you, or can you see what is between the lines—that I so long to be with you, to love you and cheer you, to help and comfort you, to nurse you if the sad need be, to dare death with you? Death? Why do I write the word? There is no danger—say there is no danger, dearest; the good God could not be so cruel, when I have implored Him to keep you safe. But if—if they kill you, then I pray, I pray, death take me, too. Ah! that I might hope that the prayer would be granted—and, more, that I might 'go out' even after the manner of your going; for—whence comes the thought I know not, perhaps it is a heritage from some pagan ancestress who loved as I love long ages ago—it seems to me that only by suffering as you may suffer, and dying as you may die, I shall find you again.

"And yet, O thou dear one, I could not go with you, now. Weary years might I have to wait, for there is the grandmother—the poor little, helpless grandmother, who took me when I was left an orphan, and who now has none to care for her but me; and, besides, I should have to stay a while. Will you hold it wicked in me that I should not grieve when there was no longer need to wait? I could not mourn when it would mean that I was free to follow you. For then I should follow. I hold with the ancients—the wise, old ancients—that one's life is one's own, to dispose of when one will. But duty, that hard and vinegary mistress I must serve, takes from us all that makes life pleasant—takes from us even the choice of life or death. And what will she give in return? A cold, sour smile to me living, a line on the marble, perhaps, to me dead.

"What is the matter with me? I am actually imagining you dead, whereas you are probably this minute playing poker with the boys, or spinning yarns. Beat me for writing such a dismal letter, but listen: Last night you came to me—almost—and I reached out my arms to you; but you said, 'Wait, my Colonel wants me, dear,' and you were gone. Was it the joy of seeing you at all, or the desolate sense that overcame me when you turned away, that woke me instantly? I slept again, and again I saw you; but all was black—black; and you were afar off and indistinct, as was all else—and again I awoke. It troubles me, this dream; but let me not think it portends evil. 'The Colonel was only calling me to tea,' you said, and 'of course it's dark when there is no moon.'"

Sunset, and Bernardo, oldest hope of the house of Vasquez, was almost home, a mere matter of ten miles being left out of the sixty that lay between the ranch and town. He was a trifle tired for several reasons, one of them being that for many hours of the sweltering Summer's day his road had lain across scorched and barren plains. He finished up what liquor he had left and tossed the flask away, as this first thought occurred to him, then breathed a simple curse touching his horse's gait, (the animal's condition had best not be gone into,) was about to plant his spurs, when he caught sight of something, and drew rein instead.

That something was a white spot in the cañon far below the road. The vegetation thereabouts not running much to that hue, he scrutinized it carefully, hopefully, for some moments. Satisfied, at length, that he was not mistaken, he first dusted off his face and clothes with his bandana, drew out a silk handkerchief and tied it about his neck, smiled a self-satisfied little smile, smoothed his mustache, and remarked "Muy buena la chanca" softly to himself, then left the road and plunged down the mountain side.

She whose white waist had thus betrayed her presence, paid small heed to the noise Bernardo made forcing his way through the undergrowth. She had heard the same sound time and again that afternoon—the brush was full of cattle—and, moreover, she was extremely busy with a broken latigo, so it was a distinct surprise when a voice called out:

"You been break something? Shall I fix for you?" And Bernardo jumped from his horse and stood beside her.

"Oh, but you frightened me!" she cried. "Yes, you can help me if you will be so kind. See, the rivets came out here, and I haven't anything to mend it with but a shoestring, and that isn't strong."

He took out his knife and sliced off a piece of buckskin that held on one of the saddle buttons, and proceeded to repair the damage.

"Why are you so far from the ranch by yourself?" he queried.

"Rosa and I have been over the mountain to see Mrs. Silva," she answered. "Miguel and the baby are very sick, and Rosa staid to help take care of them. I had to come back."

"That give me the chance to ride with you." This overture not meeting with any response, he went on: "You not say you are please."

"Of course, it is more pleasant to have company to ride with," she compromised.

"You been keep away from me all the time since I come; you never go for the ride with me, but with Juan and Carlos."

"Oh! they are boys." She was growing nervous at the turn the conversation was taking; the more so because she had kept out of his way heretofore, as he charged, thinking it wiser so to do. "Look! your horse is going off," she cried, by way of changing the subject. The animal really had moved a little.

"He will not go; he is all right."

"I'll hold him, anyway." She moved over to the horse and busied herself by flicking the gnats away from his face. "Did you bring the mail from town?" she continued presently, "I almost forgot to ask you."

He stopped his work and patted his vest. "What you will give me for a letter?" he said.

"Have you one?" she exclaimed, joyfully. "Oh! give it to me, please."

"You not tell me what you give." This time he drew a letter half way from his pocket.

"Oh, give it to me," she pleaded, and he did not fail to note the eager quiver in her voice or the swift, lovely color that sprang to her face as she caught sight of the envelope bearing two crossed flags.

"Please, Bernardo."

He stepped back and said: "Come and get it."

It has been before remarked that he had been drinking a little; it would not have detracted from the girl's growing fear of him had she realized that, besides being of a hot-blooded race and very plainly infatuated with her for some time past, he was at present at the amorous stage of semi-intoxication.

She shook her head. "Let me have it, do; and hurry with the saddle," she urged, adding, "we will be late for supper, and your mother will not like it."

"You must give me a kiss, first." He had said what he had come to say.

"Don't be silly."

But he would not be denied. "A little one," he insisted, and caught her to him. "Why you not kiss me, querida? You know I been loving you long time—ever since I see you that night I come. I tell my mother I going to ask you marry with me. Don't be mean to me." He touched her lips lightly as he spoke.

With an extra effort she tore herself from his arms. "Keep away; let me be! I will tell your father! I don't like you! I won't, I won't, I say! Keep away!" It was childish to the last degree, but she was beside herself with rage and terror. She stooped and picked up a good-sized stone. For the space of a lightning flash she had a mental vision of herself standing as an angry child of ten might, hurling defiance at its foe: "I'll fire a rock at you," and she smiled at the remembered words. "Don't you dare come near me," she half sobbed, "or I will throw this straight in your face."

Bernardo smiled fondly, a bit mockingly, as he surveyed her approvingly from beneath his half-closed lids. It was so much more interesting this way. "You can hit nothing. You not mad with me—you only make believe."

Thud! She had thrown it; but when was a woman ever known to hit what she aimed at? It struck his foot. The effect was primarily, a sharp pain in that locality; secondly, a partial transition on his part from the affectionate to the bad-tempered stage. He caught her easily enough, and held her in spite of her struggles; he kissed her over and over.

"You will let me kiss you now as much as I want," he panted; "you will love me and marry with me."

"You?" she laughed, scornfully. "I love him, him—my soldier, whose letter you have. Marry you! I am married to him—there, you know now. I have told no one, because I must work till he comes back from the war, and I feared I could not get a school if it was known. Now let me go, Bernardo; you see it is useless for you to hope. Give me my letter."

But her confession had only inflamed him the more. At the mention of the letter again he held her fiercely to him. "I will not. I will tear it up, and then you shall see what."

But with one last, supreme effort she had wrenched herself free, tearing the letter from him in the same endeavor. And now she runs, with the speed of a hunted creature, to his horse.

Baffled, enraged, he pursues her, but for a moment Providence seems to be on her side, for he catches his spurs in a tough vine and comes to earth. But she is not so to escape. With an oath he draws his pistol from his belt and fires. To give him his due, angry as he is, partially irresponsible, too, his benevolent intention as he sights is merely to put a ball through the horse, or so close as to put him to flight before she can mount. But just as the light flashes along the barrel she reaches the animal's side and turns her head. With a cry she springs to one side—the wrong side—and takes the bullet in her breast.

He stops the blood as best he can; he weeps and prays to her to forgive, to Heaven to save; he leaves her now, to catch one of the horses and bear her home.

All this time her clasp on her letter has never relaxed, and as she opens her eyes and finds herself alone, with trembling fingers she tears off the envelope. There are two letters inclosed. She reads a line or two of the one, then reads the other through, once, twice—it is very short—and yet again. She takes up the first now, but does not try to read it, only presses it to her lips in a long, long kiss, as though the senseless paper were her love's warm mouth; finally she hides both letters in her dress and closes her eyes again. A little, tender smile dawns upon her face.

Thus, through the mist of his tears of agony and remorse Bernardo sees her and marvels. He wonders more, when, as he raises her in his arms, she lifts her beautiful eyes to his with no reproach in their glance, only the same sweet smile that hovers round her mouth.

"Muchas gracias, Señor," she breathes, for, you see, just then it did not matter much, in her estimation, that she was going to die; she forgot for the moment the poor little grandmotner, and what might have been. With this letter had come one from the Colonel. They had killed her soldier.—A. B. SMITH in The San Francisco Argonaut.

A DANCING GIRL.

Song cannot show with what strange grace
Dark daughter of a dancing race,
How do you weave your secret spells?
You lightly lift your frock of lace,
Sewn thick with little silver bells. . . .

You hold us with your haunting eyes . . .
And in your hair so soft and long
Our souls are snared: yet, we are wise,
We know you through your gay disguise—
You are a witchgirl weird and strong!

A pagan creature, with the grace
Of the lost childhood of the world. . . .
And in your pale, fantastic face,
And in your smile we seem to trace,
The fairy, with its bright wings furled!

A water-nymph you may have been,
With heavy lilies in your hair . . .
Or mermaid swinging in the green
Deep sea . . . or dryad stretched unseen
Among frail leaves and blossoms fair. . . .

Now, from a lighted stage you glance,
Smiling, O Sorceress unknown!
And we who watch you in a trance,
Enchanted by your mystic dance,
Forget how sad the world has grown. . . .
—OLIVE CUSTANCE in The Sketch.

The Washington Point of View.

From the Washington Star.

"How do you know that man does not belong in this city?"

"Oh," answered the detective, "that's easy. I watched him while he read his newspaper. He smiled all the way through the baseball news."

A Great Comfort.

From The New York Weekly.

Conductor—We have missed the connection, and you will have to wait at this station six hours.

Old Lady (who is a little nervous on the railroad)—Well, I'm safe for six hours, anyway.

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LONDON BRIDGE. RING-A-RING-O'-ROSES. BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

AMERICA'S YOUNGEST GOLFER.

NEILA VAN BRUNT can lay claim to the proud distinction of being the youngest golf player, probably, in America. At any rate, there is no doubt that she is the youngest devotee of the links in this part of the country. She is only six years old, but as pretty and vivacious a little girl as any one would wish to see.

She is the daughter of Cornelius Van Brunt, one of the leading golfers of the Crescent Athletic Club, and she comes by her golf enthusiasm naturally, for the Van Brunt house is close by the Crescent Club links at Bay Ridge, and frequent observation of her father's game led her to emulate his example. She did not lack for golf encouragement, for the entire Crescent Club to a man has made a golfing pet of her, and she readily commands the right of way when she appears on the links in her dainty white dress and with her set of cunning little clubs.

James Laing, the Crescent golf professional, has actually fallen in love with his fair little pupil, and one day last year he filled her heart with joy by presenting to her a complete set of little clubs. The shafts are not more than two or three feet long, and the heads appear extremely diminutive beside her father's big clubs, but they fit Neila to a nicety. Very often, when a player drives a poor ball, a fellow-clubman will say:

"Why, man, you ought to see Neila Van Brunt drive a ball. If you are not careful she will beat you yet."

Neila has now been playing a trifle over a year, beginning the game when less than five years old.

"Beat that, if you can," is suggested in the tone of Mrs. Van Brunt as she speaks of her daughter's golf experiences.

She plays about four or five times a week, and, as she has not yet been able to find a partner of her own size or age, she generally plays with her father, and they say over at the Crescent Club that it has been nip and tuck on more than one green. She has played over the nine-hole course several times, and can get her ball out of a sand bunker as skillfully as a much older golfer. Her set of six clubs consists of a driver, brassie, midiron, mashie, niblick, and putter. She has a little boy for her clubs, and one of the most diminutive caddies is assigned to her when she goes out for her usual morning game.

Future aspirants for women's championship honors would do well to consider Neila Van Brunt in their calculations, for before long she may do some surprising work in the big tournaments. W. M. Campbell, who is one of the Crescent's able golfers, took a number of snapshots of Neila in different poses during one of her recent games, and the picture of her is one of the best he secured.

Neila Van Brunt.
Eight Years Old and the Youngest Golf Player.

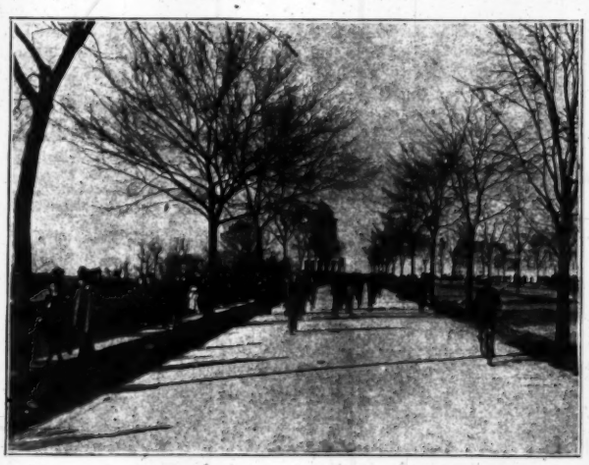
NEW YORK'S LEADING COLLEGE GYMNAST.

The intercollegiate gymnastic contest held last March in the gymnasium of the New York University brought into prominence a young New Yorker who had up to that time a reputation for skill in indoor athletics confined almost entirely to his own college. In competition with representatives from Yale, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, and several other colleges, Frank J. Belcher, Jr., 1900, of New York University carried off [illegible] honors in the all-round championship contest. His total score was only 8¼ points behind that of the champion, R. G. Clapp of Yale. This makes him the leading college gymnast in New York City.

Although Belcher is a New England boy by birth, his home has been in New York City for several years past. He entered New York University in the Fall of 1896, when eighteen years of age, and began work in a gymnasium for the first time as a member of the freshman class, for which regular gymnasium work under the physical director, F. H. Cann, is compulsory. He very soon began to excel his classmates on different pieces of apparatus and attracted the attention of Mr. Cann, who encouraged him in learning movements and in practicing regularly.

The most remarkable thing in Belcher's career in gymnastics has been his rapid progress. Three years ago he scarcely knew one piece of apparatus from another. To-day he is New York's foremost college gymnast. A determination to succeed in this branch of athletics, shown in his persistent practice, has in that time put the young athlete in the first rank. Day after day, when, after recitation hours, his collegemates were seeking diversion of other kinds Belcher has been in the college "gym," getting the mastery over some new movement. Judicious exercise has given him the requisite muscular power, and practice has given him remarkable control over his muscles. He is fearless in the execution of his feats and yet not reckless. He uses his head to good advantage, studying and analyzing the movements he undertakes. The apparatuses upon which he does the best work are the side-horse, the parallel bars, and the flying rings. In the above-named intercollegiate contest he won first place for his performance on the first and second place for his performance on the last two.

Belcher's popularity and ability as a leader are attested by his recent election to the Captaincy of the New York University gymnastic team for the third successive year. His work has been an inspiration to his fellow-gymnasts, and under his leadership, and aided by his clever performances, the team has achieved success in all the indoor athletic contests undertaken with other colleges. These have been gymnastic meets with Lehigh, Wesleyan, Rutgers, and Lafayette, and in all Belcher's strength and skill have counted much in bringing victory to his college. His excellent record for scholarship shows that it is possible for a good athlete to be also a good scholar.



A SUNDAY AFTERNOON ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

A BUNCH OF FRANK GOULD'S ST. BERNARDS, VALUED AT $24,000.
La Princess, Presto, Santa Monica, Marreicroft, and Active.

WHAT IT COSTS TO CYCLE IN FRANCE.

Quite recently we published an account of some of the disagreeable things the foreign wheelman will encounter in France this Summer. But it seems that we did not include the full list of inconveniences. Here are more particulars concerning the payments required of the tourist whose stay does not extend over a period of three months: (1) The customs duty of 220f. per 100 kilogrammes, and (2) a stamp duty of 60c., charged upon the temporary permit, which takes the place of the metal plaque every resident wheelman receives, and has to produce as evidence that he has paid the cycle tax of 6f. The amount deposited under (1) is refunded—but usually only after much vexatious delay—when the cycler leaves the country, but the member of one of those cycling associations recognized by the French Government, is free to enter without payment upon production of the necessary credentials. The stamp duty of 60c. chargeable under (2) has to be paid by all visiting cyclists without distinction, and it is, of course, not returnable. It will be collected by the customs when the machine is landed, but the Cyclists' Touring Club has already made arrangements whereby the delay that usually attaches to formalities of this description will, at any rate in the case of its members, be reduced to the lowest limit. It may be added that the regulation requiring all cyclists to carry attached to their machines a metal plate engraved with their name and address is still in force in France.

A Century Hence.

From Tit Bits.

"General, an overpowering force of the enemy on bikes has attacked our left!"

General—Sound the retreat and order the tack brigade to protect our rear.

F. J. Belcher, Jr.,
University of New York's Crack Athlete.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

The Last Straw.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Briggs is dreadfully near-sighted. You know that hat his wife wears with all those black plumes in it?"

"Yes, I've seen it."

"Well, Briggs thought it was the head of a feather duster, and he tied it to his cane and brushed a lot of spider webs from the porch ceiling before his wife caught him at it."

One Umbrella Less.

From The New York Weekly.

Mr. Spinks—Why under heavens did you give Billington that cotton umbrella? He'll never bring it back.

Mrs. Spinks—The only other one in the rack was silk.

"You should have given him that."

"Humph! If he wouldn't return the cotton one why should he return the silk one? Tell me that, Mr. Spinks."

Mr. Spinks—The cotton one was his.

By Comparison.

From Pick-Me-Up.

Fried—And so the members of the committee at the Academy sent this picture back! What fools.

Artist—Aye, what fools!

Friend—It would have given their own pictures such a chance, you know.

Amid the Carnage.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"My heart is still in the cause," exclaimed the Filipino chieftain, "but I'm getting awfully tired of this fighting!"

Then, having rested a moment, he resumed his headlong flight.

Promotion.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I believe," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "it is customary to call a common jack tar a seaman. But when he gets to be an Admiral it's the fashion to speak of him as a seadog."

Not to be Missed.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"You are worn out," said the doctor. "You must take more sleep."

"Sleep!" exclaimed the patient, "and my husband talking in his dreams as he never talked before!"

Experienced.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"Have you ever speculated in stocks?"

"No; but I was held up by a highwayman once."

La Republique Francaise vs. Carl H. Schultz.

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, for the Second Circuit.

Wallace, Circuit Judge:

Upon the proofs in this case it is clear that the name "Vichy" is not a trademark or trade name of the complainants in the strict legal sense of the term, but is a geographical name applied by them as well as various other owners of mineral springs at or near Vichy in the Department of Allier, France, to designate the locality of origin and indicate the general characteristics of the waters. The bill can only be maintained upon the theory of unfair competition by the defendants in applying that name to the artificial mineral water manufactured and sold by them in this country. Canal Company vs. Clark, (13 Wall, 311;) Columbia Mill Company vs. Elkorn, (150 U. S. 460;) The Anheuser Busch Brewing Association vs. Piza, (23 Blatch., 254;) Newman vs. Alvord, (51 N. Y., 189;) Wotherspoon vs. Currie, (L. R. 5 H. L., 508-513.)

For fifty years or more artificial mineral waters approximating more or less closely in their ingredients and properties to the natural mineral water have been prepared and sold by the name of "Vichy" by manufacturers in Europe and in this country. **Natural waters lose their original virtues more or less when removed from their sources, while artificial waters manufactured under pressure of carbonic acid gas remain intact in all their ingredients.** Mr. Schultz began the manufacture of artificial water in New York City in 1862, and from that time until the present bill was filed, a period of thirty years, continued to make and sell it in large quantities here, advertising it as "Schultz's Vichy Water." His earliest circular to the trade in the record contains this statement: **"The mineral waters will be made with the greatest care and according to the best analyses known, so that they will not differ from the natural springs."** As was said of him in a quite similar case by Judge Coxe, (City of Carlsbad vs. Schultz, 78 Fed. Rep. 471,) "the case is devoid of any element of actual fraud, and the defendant has acted in good faith throughout." **His product acquired a high reputation for its purity, was prescribed extensively by physicians, and was considered by many to be preferable for therapeutical purposes to the natural waters.** It became popular as a beverage, being kept by druggists generally to be drawn from fountains, or sypnon bottles, and sold by the glass. The labels used by Schultz were widely dissimilar from those used with the natural water. "It is apparent that he was solicitous to have the water identified with his name as its manufacturer; and that so far from attempting to palm it off upon the public as the natural Vichy water, he sought to commend it as **an artificial water, having substantially the ingredients and properties of the natural water, but of greater excellence and purity than the water made by his competitors."** If any part of the public bought or used his product, supposing it to be the natural Vichy water, they must have been very ignorant or very careless persons.

Assuming that the use of the name "Vichy" in connection with the artificial water made by Schultz may have tended to divert to some extent sales of the water of the complainants, I do not think it tended appreciably to confuse the identity of the two articles.

If it should be assumed, however, that Schultz's use of the name did tend to some extent to confuse the identity of the two articles, the case presents the question whether, after he had used it for nearly thirty years publicly and notoriously, without any interposition on the part of the complainants, the latter can be heard to assert the right to an injunction. It is impossible that the owners of the natural waters should not have known that wherever they were extensively sold artificial waters were being made and sold extensively by the same name. If the artificial waters had been made and sold as purporting to be the natural waters, there would be less equity in the defense of laches and acquiescence; but they were not. They were made and sold to supply a demand for artificial waters, having properties similar to those of the natural water. It is very late to ask the intervention of equity to suppress a course of business which originated innocently, and has been so generally adopted. Equity is indisposed to assist parties who have slept upon their rights, and acquiesced in their appropriation by others for a great length of time. The unexampled delay and acquiescence in the present case, I think, should defeat the action. Woodmanse & Hewit Manufacturing Company vs. Williams (37 U. S. Ap. 109;) Lane & Bodly Co. vs. Locke (150 U. S. 193;) McLaughlin vs. People's Railway Company (21 Fed. Rep. 574.)

The bill is dismissed with costs.

(Indorsed.)

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York. Second Circuit.—La Republique Française and Others, vs. Carl H. Schultz.—Opinion, Wallace C. J.—United States Circuit Court, filed May 23, 1899. John A. Shields, Clerk.

(N. Y. Law Journal. Advertisement.)

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Pretty Dolly Madison
And other maids of yore,
Had linen masks sewed tightly in
The sunbonnets they wore.
But nowadays these modern maids
Won't hear of such a fix,
The sun and wind may do their worst,
They all use CUTELIX.

The Real Danger.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"I am beginning to think," said the arctic explorer, "that we won't find the north pole this time."

"And I am beginning to feel," responded his disheartened companion, "that our relief expedition won't find us."

The New Club.

From Pschutt.

Frida—We girls are getting up a secret society of our own.

Fritz—Indeed! What's the object?

Frida—I don't know yet, but I'll tell you all about it after I'm initiated.

W. H. MALLOCK'S NEW NOVEL.

Tristram Lacy; or, The Individualist.

A Novel in the author's keen, clever, witty, characteristic style.

Cloth, $1.50. Ask your bookseller for it.

A Pastoral.

From The Detroit Journal.

The country, ah, the country!
The country is what I love!
With unpaved earth beneath me,
And unscraped sky above!

MOST PERFECT BLOCK SIGNALS ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.